"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,195. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

APPAM CAPTIVES LEAVE SHIP AFTER SEVERAL CLASHES

Lieut. Berg Inclined to Object to Washington Orders, but Is Overruled.

ALL JOYOUS AT RELEASE

Women Passengers Laugh as They Tell of Unique Experiences and Short Rations.

RAIDER PROBABLY PONGA

Believed to be Converted Fruit Steamer Which Left Kiel About New Year's.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 3.—Lieutenant Hans Berg and his prize crew of twenty-one seamen, reinforced by a score of German prisoners of war, who were on board the Elder Dempster liner Appam when that vessel was overhauled and captured on Jan. 16 by a German raider, probably the converted merchantmen Ponga, are tonight in possession of the splendid prize.

All the passengers were transferred late in the afternoon to the New York bound Old Dominion liner Jefferson, and Captain Harrison of the Appam and his crew left the ship before midnight.

Lieutenant Berg's protest against the release of the Appam's crew and eleven British Army and Navy officers and enlisted men was overruled by Washington, and the British soldiers and sailors bade Lieutenant Berg a joyous good-bye.

The German skipper was in anything but a pleasant humor when Collector Hamilton told him that everybody was free to go except himself, his crew, and the German prisoners, who were being taken on the Appam to England and had aided in guarding the passengers and cargo on the way to the United States.

Captain Harrison and the Appam's British crew left their vessel only after a sharp controversy between agents of the owners, Elder, Dempster & Co., and the representative of the British Embassy at Washington. The company desired its men to remain on the liner to support the claim that the Germans forfeit their prize by remaining in neutral waters. But the Embassy insisted that every British subject should depart as soon as permission had been granted by the prize commander on the demand of the United States Government.

Plans Constantly Shifted.

Plans were changed every hour during the afternoon and evening, but the Embassy's authority finally prevailed and a special boat was provided to take the Appam's crew of 155 to Norfolk, to await the sailing of a steamer for New York tomorrow night.

It was 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon when Collector Hamilton announced the decision of the Washington Government to the German commander. Prince von Hatzfeldt of the German Embassy was with Lieutenant Berg at the time. The American port official and the Germans met in the room which was once the living quarters of Captain Harrison of the Appam.

The Collector read this memorandum from the State Department to Lieutenant Berg:

You will release from the steamship Appam all those persons who desire to be released, and who came in on this ship except yourself and your prize crew, including any persons who have been incorporated into such prize crew, or acted as a part of the prize crew in the navigation of the Appam.

Lieutenant Berg started to reply, but the Prince nodded to him to keep quiet.

"The persons you refer to will be released," Prince Hatzfeldt said.

"Yes, we will release them," added the Lieutenant.

Trouble threatened for a time also when the Collector discussed with Lieutenant Berg the handling of the baggage of the prize's prisoners and the mail aboard the vessel. The German commander insisted upon having a thorough inspection by his own men of everything carried off the ship.

Mr. Hamilton answered that the United States Government would see that no property rightfully belonging to the ship herself was removed, but that no mail should be attached, and all persons going ashore would carry all their personal belongings.

Hamilton Silences Lieutenant.

The Lieutenant said he was afraid the passengers might carry off souvenirs, and insisted that the Appam now was a German ship and he was in full command.

Mr. Hamilton replied that Germany had nothing to do with the administration of American customs laws, and when five uniformed inspectors came alongside, the German officer offered no further objection.

When the time came, the Germans were not inclined to quibble over what the passengers carried off. They even returned all weapons except some service arms.

The Customs Inspectors did their work quickly. Their task was eased by a decision to send a large part of the baggage to New York to be loaded there for England.

Besides Prince Hatzfeldt, who was on hand to assert the claims of the German Government, Captain Gaunt, British Naval Attaché, and the British Vice Consul, Charles E. Kenworthy, busied themselves with arrangements for getting their fellow-countrymen off the captured liner. All of the officials were in frequent consultation with Collector

Continued on Page 2.

HIS SHIP THE MOEWE, ASSERTS LIEUT. BERG

And "My Crew, They Are Artists," He Says in a Brief Interview.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 3.—Lieutenant Berg tonight consented to talk for publication for the first time since he entered this port.

"After we captured six other steamers and sunk them," Berg said, "we encountered the Appam, which we recognized as an Englishman from afar-notwithstanding the fact that she did not carry a flag.

"We ran up the German ensign, and signaled to stop. When the Captain did not heave to at once and the men at the gun appeared to load and aim, we fired a warning shot, whereupon the Appam heaved to and surrendered.

"Captain Lieutenant Count Dohna sent a boat with a prize crew on board later on. I was ordered to command the prize and was instructed to take her to the closest American harbor.

"And the next morning came further orders to leave the 'Möwe.' We steamed off, and shortly afterward we heard the exchange of shots during the battle with the Clan MacTavish, while we remained at a great distance and drew near afterward to pick up some wounded, who were sent to us in order to get them the quicker under medical treatment.

"Then we pursued our journey according to orders. From the first day I was compelled to shorten rations to be able to follow my orders; even the supply of fresh water had to be shortened.

"Generally speaking, our trip across the Atlantic was without incident. We saw no warships, but met several merchantmen. On our arrival we were received by the American authorities very nicely. Although I am satisfied to have carried out a duty, I would prefer very much to be back on the Möwe."

When asked how his crew felt about their enforced idleness, the Lieutenant squared his shoulders proudly.

"Ah, my crew," he exclaimed, "they are artists. They take their work as it comes."

Apologizing for any seeming brevity in his remarks, the Lieutenant said he spoke as fully as he dared, owing to his extraordinary position.

"It would be useless," he said, "for me to repeat the stories of the capture of the seven British crews by myself and my men. The accounts that I have seen have been correct in almost every detail.

"As to the raider being either the Ponga, or the Roon, I say only this, and I never shall say more: 'My ship was his Majesty's Möwe.'"

"But is she the original Möwe, or is she another ship converted into a war vessel, and given the name of the Möwe?" he was asked.

The Lieutenant appeared amused at the question, and laughingly replied:

"Again, I say, it is the Möwe."

And to many other questions as to when the raider was first built, if she was ever a freight steamer, if plates from the old Möwe were placed on her, and other questions that have mystified the world since the prize crew brought the Appam into port, the Lieutenant only repeated:

"She is the Möwe."

If the Lieutenant has any immediate plans, he is keeping them to himself. He insists that at present he is just waiting. He greeted with grateful smiles the statement that various Englishmen had complimented the prize crew on its treatment of them. He said that he had yet to hear of any one being mistreated.

Days and nights of constant vigilance have told on the prize commander. Instead of getting a rest, as he had planned, when he came ashore tonight, he nervously paced a hotel corridor, puffing a cigar and blowing clouds of smoke into the air until about 10 o'clock. Then he hurried back to the Appam.

RUSSIANS DRIVE OFF TURKISH RELIEF FORCE

Moslems Sent to Aid Erzerum Defeated Ten Miles South of the City.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—German sources admit the failure of the Turkish campaign in the Caucasus, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

There has been heavy fighting ten miles south of Erzerum, where the Turks sent reinforcements from Trebizond, according to the dispatch. The Turks are declared to have fought stubbornly, but were compelled to retreat.

Eighty wounded Turkish officers and 5,000 wounded men have arrived at Trebizond, the message adds.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 1, (via London, Feb. 3.)—Field Marshal Liman von Sanders has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Turkish forces on the Caucasian front. He was commander of the First Turkish Army and directed the fortification of Gallipoli Peninsula.

It was reported a week ago that Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz had been appointed commander of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus. A dispatch from Rome on Tuesday said that the Field Marshal, with 80,000 men, had been locked up in Erzerum by the Russians.

SUBMARINE CAPTURES 300 SERBIAN REFUGEES

Steamer Koenig Albert, Flying Italian Flag, Falls Into Hands of Austrians.

BERLIN, Feb. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The steamer Koenig Albert, flying the Italian flag, and with 300 Serbian refugees on board, has been captured by an Austrian war craft in the Adriatic, it was announced today by the Overseas News Agency. The Agency's announcement says:

"An Austro-Hungarian submarine stopped the former North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert in the Adriatic. The steamer had been captured by the British at the beginning of the war and afterward put at the disposal of the Italians.

"The steamer, which flew the Italian flag, carried 300 Serbian refugees. The submarine, after stopping the steamer, called a destroyer, which towed the prize to Bocche di Cattaro, Albania."

WILSON SPEEDING BACK ELATED OVER DEFENSE CROWDS

Enthusiasm for Preparedness a Tonic to President—His Popularity Mounting.

FINDS ST. LOUIS PATRIOTIC

Addresses 18,000 People, Who Meet His Appeal for Support with Cheers.

WANTS A NAVY UNEXCELLED

President Declares Frankly for a Fleet, Not Second, but First, in the World.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL TRAIN, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—President Wilson is speeding back to Washington after what has amounted to a triumphal tour of the Middle West. He is going back to rest a bit and to make a survey of the situation as it affects his plans for national defense.

The President's official family want him to start soon on another tour. Senators and Representatives from most of the Southern States already have asked him to include their sections on his next tour. The West and Northwest east of the Rocky Mountains are hardly less insistent. Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Denver have presented what they consider strong claims, and it is known that a trip to these cities is receiving careful consideration. It is possible that if the President makes another preparedness tour it will be a combination—a swing to the Northwest, including Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Denver, and then South, into Texas, possibly returning by way of New Orleans, Birmingham, or Louisville, although nothing has been decided concerning this.

President Wilson goes back to Washington refreshed by the trip, not fatigued, as some thought he would be. The enthusiasm displayed wherever his itinerary has taken him, the throngs which flocked to hear him, have been tonic to his nerves. His physician said today that his appetite was good and that his rest had been unimpaired. The addresses delivered apparently have been as beneficial as his usual game of golf.

President Gratified Over Trip.

The President is obviously pleased by the welcome he has received in every State and city he has visited and because of the overwhelming sentiment that he found for his preparedness program in sections where report had it that the program would meet with determined, if not bitter, opposition.

Every effort has been made by the President to keep politics out of his trip. Nevertheless, the tour has won for the President a great and growing popularity in Republican strongholds, a fact which has supplied cause for much worry among the Republican leaders, who had asserted that Mr. Wilson's strength was on the wane.

If it is on the wane there has been nothing on this trip to indicate it. Instead, there has been overwhelming evidence that the President has the confidence and affection of the people of the Middle West, and that includes cities where it has been said he was in disfavor with the strong German element because of his attitude in the international relations of this nation.

The tour, despite every effort to strip from it any political import or intent, has started the political campaign in the Middle West buzzing. It has stirred up endless talk of candidates and platforms; it has caused the people to think deeply and to wonder who the man will be upon whom the Republicans will settle for their Presidential candidate.

Welcomed by 1,000,000 Americans.

The task of estimating the number of people who turned out to welcome Mr. Wilson on this tour is no easy one. An estimate made by one person put it at 1,000,000, and probably that is not an exaggeration. It gives some idea of the spontaneity of the reception everywhere.

A remarkable feature of the tour has been that the cities where it was said that Mr. Wilson would meet with the most violent opposition to his preparedness plan and where he might even come face to face with personal enmity, have had nothing but applause for him. Perhaps the most enthusiastic demonstration of all was in Kansas City. Although Des Moines, said to be a stronghold of the pacifists, rivaled Kansas City in the intensity of its welcome.

St. Louis, with a large German-American population, gave the President a tremendous reception. While the crowds were not so large in Milwaukee, also a German stronghold, the reception was sincerely enthusiastic. Nothing but enthusiasm was found in Cleveland, Chicago, or Pittsburgh. Topeka was in a class by itself. The reception was less enthusiastic, but great crowds turned out, and the general verdict was that, facing odds, the President had won the battle for preparedness there as well.

Bryan strength was not found anywhere. Democratic National Committeeman Sapp of Kansas summed up the situation in a conversation with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, who asked if there was any Bryan sentiment left.

"Bryan?" he said. "Why, Bryan is a memory. A lot of us followed him for a long time. We feel sorry for him; that is the kindest way I can put it. But he is no longer a leader. The people of Kansas could not follow him when he quit the Cabinet in a time of stress. You see, we of the Middle West

Continued on Page 3.

Trench Men Cheer Increased Shell Supply, Workers Are Told by Churchill's Wife

LONDON, Feb. 3.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, addressing the workers in a new shell factory today, congratulated them on the manner in which they had redeemed their pledge "to deliver the goods."

Mrs. Winston Spencer Churchill, at the same meeting, read a letter from her husband, the former First Lord of the Admiralty, now a Major in Flanders, in which he said that the results of Mr. Lloyd George's labors and the workmen responding to his call were already obvious at the front.

"Our infantry in the trenches," wrote Major Churchill, "cheer when they see that the British guns are able to reply sometimes three-fold to every German shell, and always replying with interest. During the campaign of 1916, if the noble exertions now being made in the workshops of Great Britain are maintained without flagging, we ought for the first time in the conflict to meet the enemy on equal terms, and even that is an advantage which will steadily increase."

Mr. Lloyd George in his address said: "This is a fight not merely between the British Army, and the army of the Kaiser, it is a fight between British workmen and the workshops of Germany, and the British workmen are now supplying the material which is going to enable us to destroy forever the despotism of Prussian militarism and inaugurate a reign of freedom in Europe.

"In the old days a hustler was regarded as an alien enemy come over to this country to steal the trade of the easy-going Briton. But now we have discovered that we can hustle ourselves. We used to think that none but Americans and Germans could run up workshops in no time, fill them with machinery, and turn out great shells. But now we are doing it ourselves."

COAL MEN REJECT MINERS' DEMANDS

Anthracite Companies Say to Comply Would Boost Price 60 Cents a Ton Retail.

CONFERENCE ON FEB. 21

In the Meantime Union Men Will Continue to Work—Arbitration Is Urged.

The anthracite coal operators yesterday rejected the demands of the miners for a 20 per cent. advance in wages, recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, a two-year agreement, and an eight-hour day. The answer was at a meeting at 143 Liberty Street, attended by the heads of nineteen anthracite coal companies, all of whom signed the statement.

Pending the outcome of the joint conferences between the operators and the representatives of the mine workers, however, beginning Feb. 21 at the McAlpin Hotel, there will be no cessation of work by members of the union. This is in keeping with the promise made by the miners at their recent convention in Indianapolis.

The anthracite operators assert in their reply to the United Mine Workers that to grant the wage increase would mean an advance to the consumer of 60 cents a ton for domestic sizes of anthracite. They declare that the industry already is being conducted on as low a margin of profit as possible, and that to take on additional burdens would result in a corresponding hardship on the public.

The operators assert in an advertisement in the newspapers that the demand for 20 per cent. increase in wages will, if granted, bring about an increase in the cost of anthracite coal to the consumers exceeding $23,000,000 a year.

Operators Who Signed.

The operators represented at the meeting and those who signed the reply were Dickson & Eddy, by J. B. Dickson; Dodson Coal Company, by Allan C. Dodson; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, by E. E. Loomis; the Delaware & Hudson Company, by W. H. Williams; the Green Bridge Coal Company, by W. L. Connell; the Kingston Coal Company, by F. E. Zerbey; the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, by S. D. Warriner; the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, by F. M. Chase; the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, by C. F. Huber; Madeira, Hill & Co., by P. C. Madeira; the C. A. Markle Company, by John Markle; A. Pardee & Co., by Frank Pardee; the Pennsylvania Coal Company, by W. A. May; the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, by W. J. Richards; the Susquehanna Coal Company, by Morris Williams; the Temple Coal Company, by S. B. Thorne; J. S. Wentz & Co., by D. B. Wentz; the West End Coal Company, by C. D. Simpson, and Whitney & Kemmerer, by J. L. Kemmerer.

The demands of the anthracite miners were formulated at their tri-district convention at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Sept. 7 to 10, 1915, and reaffirmed and indorsed at the convention recently held in Indianapolis.

They demanded that the two-year contract with the operators commence on April 1, 1916, and that the making of individual agreements and contracts be prohibited; that in addition to an eight-hour day they be paid time and a half for over time and double time for Sundays and holidays; that a more speedy means be devised for adjusting grievances; that mining supplies be sold to the miners on a more equitable basis, and that the arrangements of detailed wage scales and the settlement of internal questions, both as regards prices and conditions, be referred to the representatives of the operators and miners of each district.

Say Food Is 40 Per Cent. Higher.

The miners asserted in justification of their demands for better pay that the cost of food in twelve years had increased 40 per cent. and wages 5½ per cent. The operators deny this, presenting figures to show that the cost of living has gone up only 18 per cent., as against an increase of 36 per cent. in the worker's earning capacity. The increased prosperity of the anthracite miner, the operators assert, is far in advance of other classes of labor.

The demand for recognition of the union is met with the statement that this would "subject the anthracite region to the politics of an organization absolutely controlled from the outside," because a majority of the members of the United Mine Workers are employed in the bituminous coal fields.

The rights of organized labor are fully protected by the open shop principle established by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission," the reply of the operators says.

The miners asserted in making their demands that the contract provisions between the union and the operators were antiquated, and the reply of the latter is that this is a "misleading statement," since the award of the Anthracite Commission provided for a board of conciliation "through the operation of which strikes and lock-outs would become unnecessary."

This award was made in 1902, and the anthracite operators declare it has stood the test of thirteen years, and that any departure from the rules laid down by the commission would be a "step backward," and an encouragement to labor troubles in the anthracite field.

Of the proposed two-year agreement the operators say: "As a business agreement it is shown by actual experience in the bituminous field to threaten a bi-yearly disturbance of the peace and prosperity of the miners, operators, and the general public."

It is asserted that the time lost by strikes and suspensions in the bitumin-

Continued on Page 20.

GERMAN DEFENSE OF OUR COURSE

Inspired Frankfurter Zeitung Answers Criticisms of Note on Submarine Warfare.

BUT SEES DANGER OF WAR

Warns the German People Not to Hold the United States Lightly as a Foe.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Feb. 3.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, which is regarded as semi-official, vigorously objects to the tone of the press of Berlin in discussing Secretary Lansing's note on submarine warfare, and the arming of merchantmen, and in particular to the statements made in Berlin that the proposals are inacceptable to Germany. It dissents from the position of the Kreuz Zeitung and Professor von Stengel that Germany has no interest in negotiations regarding the freedom of the seas, since England, with America's assistance, is only using the negotiations to wrest from Germany's hands her submarine weapon. To this the Zeitung rejoins:

"It is a gross offense, not only against international law, but against the most elementary conception of good morals, to charge openly that the United States, with which Germany is not at enmity, is putting forth efforts in the sphere of international law merely with the perfidious purpose of helping England."

The newspaper also condemns sweeping generalizations drawn from the Baralong affair, and regards it as "disgusting" to make capital out of the incident, as if it were typical of Great Britain's method of making war or as if the British Government caused all German seamen who were captured to be murdered. Turning to the present status of the Lusitania case, the Zeitung says it cannot be ignored that the negotiations have taken an unsatisfactory form. "Apprehensions of this kind," it says, "must exist in America also, as Washington evidently intends to dispose of the Lusitania case at the same time as the general question of submarine warfare, and is using the Lusitania case to obtain Germany's consent on the general question." It hints that this is a very objectionable procedure, involving serious possibilities.

"That people in America are thinking of bringing the matter to a decision, adds the Zeitung, "is evident from the fact that Mr. Wilson has sent Colonel House to Europe presumably to obtain certain information from belligerents. We hope that no breach of relations—not to mention something worse—may follow between Germany and the United States, but if the unexpected should happen Germany will confront her new foe as stoutly as she did the old. But we do not want to be lulled by certain jingo heroes of the writing desk into the illusion that this foe is not dangerous."

The Frankfurter Zeitung then refers to Germany's excellent military situation and to the prospect that the military resources of the Allies will be exhausted, and that Great Britain's financial resources will fail. It continues: "But all this might change suddenly—and this is obviously England's hope—if the Allies secured a new helper who would grant unlimited loans, and, furthermore, make contributions of a warlike kind by supplying our present enemies with all their requirements in ammunition."

The Frankfurter Zeitung concludes by warning the German people that they must consider the outcome of the war and that every other end, however desirable, must be subordinated to it.

AUSTRIAN CONDEMNS RAIDS.

Vienna Professor Attacks Cruelties of Zeppelins and U-Boats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Daily Chronicle says that Dr. Leo Strisower, Professor of International Law at Vienna University, has published an article in the Internationale Rundschau headed "Cruelties and Success in the War and Their Relations to a Shortening of Hostilities." The fact that the Austrian censor allowed the article to appear is regarded as significant of the attitude of official Austria toward the Zeppelin raids.

After asserting that most of the cruelties perpetrated in the course of the war are incapable of being excused on the ground of military necessity, since they have by no means contributed toward bringing the end of the war nearer, but, on the contrary, have tended to prolong resistance by inflaming hatred and the belief in the necessity of retaliation, Dr. Strisower continues:

"War in the air, which is purely destructive, particularly as it inevitably though unintentionally inflicts unspeakable suffering upon the peaceable population, might be legally right if the military situation demands it; but in perpetrating cruelties upon belligerents the following consideration should be taken into account: If an act of great cruelty can serve an important military purpose, for instance, the suppression of a big armed force, then, as a matter of course, it has military value, but where the strength of the enemy is not affected in any serious degree, then the psychological effect of the cruelty that has been committed heavily counterbalances any possible military result.

"After such an act a passionate desire for retaliation follows at once and it is far stronger than the damage inflicted would warrant in itself. The result is that the fighting spirit of the enemy is greatly strengthened and new forces present themselves ready to return with interest the loss that has been suffered in life, limb, and property. Thus even from a purely military point of view such acts are incapable of excuse. The same argument is applicable to submarine warfare, especially in respect to the torpedoing of merchant ships with innocent passengers on board."

AUGUSTA SPECIAL—1:08 P. M. DAILY Aiken and Augusta via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Drawing and Stateroom sleeping cars. Compartment car daily to Augusta. Dining car service. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave. —Advt.

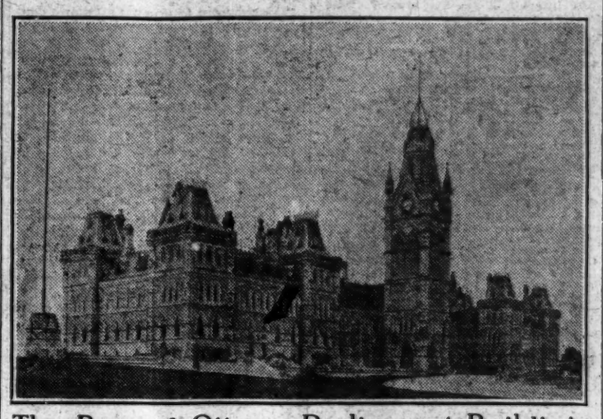
EXTRA COMPARTMENT CARS OPERATED ON "FLORIDA SPECIAL" TO PALM BEACH and East Coast Points Daily. 3 other trains daily. Atlantic Coast Line, 1198 B'way. —Advt.

MARDI GRAS—NEW ORLEANS, March 2 to 7th. SOUTHERN RAILWAY office, 264 Fifth Ave., will furnish information about schedules, fares, etc.—Advt.

Atlanta — Birmingham — Memphis — New Orleans, via SOUTHERN RAILWAY; steel electric lighted dining, club, drawing and stateroom sleeping and observation cars. 6 trains daily from New York. Office, 264 5th Av. —Advt.

$31.15 Louisville, Ky., and return, Feb. 5-6-7. C. & O. Ry. Office, 31st St. & B'way. —Advt.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT HOUSE BURNS; SIX PERSONS DEAD; $5,000,000 LOSS; FIRE MAY HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY BOMB



The Burned Ottawa Parliament Building.

Warning Given Three Weeks Ago of Plot to Blow Up Government Buildings in Canada

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 3.—The Providence Journal will preface its story of the Ottawa Parliament buildings fire tomorrow morning with the following statement:

The Providence Journal three weeks ago notified the Department of Justice that it had received information directly through employes of the German Embassy that the Parliament Houses of Ottawa, Rideau Hall, the home of the Governor General in Ottawa, and large munitions plants in Ontario were to be the next objects of German attack on this continent, in the order named.

The Journal, furthermore, notified the Department of Justice at the same time that the German Embassy had given instructions that the work of destruction in American munitions plants should be temporarily suspended, and that the next move to be made would "give the people of Canada a few things to think about."

The statement was also made by embassy officials that the arrest of Paul Koenig and the prevention of the destruction of the Welland Canal, would only stimulate these activities in Canada.

This information, given by The Journal to the Government, was conveyed to The Journal through a channel which Government officers at once declared, when notified of the source, had to their knowledge been in constant touch with members of the German Embassy for many months past.

LUSITANIA TERMS PROBABLY NOT MET

New Instructions to Bernstorff Not Likely to Grant President's Demands in Full.

HOUSE REPORTS TO WILSON

Executive Gets Important Dispatches on Train—Berlin Again Expresses Hope.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Dispatches on the Lusitania situation from Colonel E. M. House, now on a special mission in Europe for President Wilson, are believed to have been delivered to the President today on his special train.

Colonel House discussed the situation with high German officials, informing them of the position of the United States, and receiving in return first-hand information of their viewpoint. Details were not disclosed in such dispatches as have been received here, but they reported that Colonel House found it unnecessary to remain in Berlin as long as he originally had intended.

It is said that Colonel House probably discussed other subjects than the Lusitania case with the German officials, but that the Lusitania situation occupied the major portion of his dispatches to the President.

The semi-official statement of the Foreign Office forwarded to this country, in which it was announced that there "was reasonable hope that a communication which had been started to Count von Bernstorff would prove satisfactory to the United States," is taken in official diplomatic quarters to mean that Germany has not accepted the tentative form of the proposal exactly as it was submitted. The opinion and hope was expressed by diplomats in a position to be familiar with the status of the negotiations that the cardinal points set forth in the tentative form as approved by Secreary Lansing remained.

It was said here that there were certain words which the Berlin officials believed could not be included in the final settlement of the controversy because of concern for German public opinion. It was thought certain that this phase had been explained to Colonel House, and that he in turn had conveyed the explanations to President Wilson.

It was said tonight that the language in the tentative form of the proposal submitted to Secretary Lansing last week in regard to Germany's expressed hope that the United States do everything possible toward obtaining freedom of the seas, had been revised considerably, because it was considered that the words used might have conveyed the impression that Germany was making that question a condition of settlement. This, it was explained, was in no wise the intention of the German Government.

The reassuring tone of newspaper re-

Continued on Page 3.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne. —Advt.

ZEPPELIN DROPS IN THE NORTH SEA

Trawler Finds Air Raider Half Submerged and the Crew on the Wreckage.

AFRAID TO RESCUE THEM

Crippled by Dutch Shells—Zeppelin Sinks Ship and 13 Drown.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The German official claim that this week's raiding Zeppelins all succeeded in returning home safely may yet be qualified, or it may be found that if the German report of the return of the raiders of Monday night is true, there has since been another attempt at a raid which ended disastrously for the Germans.

The Captain and crew of the Consolidated Steam Fishing and Ice Company's trawler King Stephen report that just at daybreak yesterday morning, while in the North Sea their attention was attracted by flashes of light proceeding apparently from an alarm lamp. The vessel's head was turned in the direction of the light, and, after steaming some distance, they came upon a huge dark mass floating in the water. As day broke it was seen that the wreckage was that of the German Zeppelin L-19. The Zeppelin was deeply submerged, the cabins and portions of the envelope being under water, while the remainder of the envelope was floating.

On a platform running along the top of the Zeppelin were seven or eight men. They hailed the trawler and asked to be taken off. Their numbers were quickly augmented by other Germans, until there were more than 20 on the platform. Sounds of hammering could be heard, apparently from the interior of the envelope, and the trawler's captain concluded they were attempting to make repairs.

In view of the fact that the trawler carried only nine hands and the Germans numbered about thirty fully armed men, Skipper William Martin of the King Stephen decided it would involve too much risk to take them aboard his vessel because they might very easily turn upon the trawler's crew, take possession of the vessel and probably make their way to Germany. He was strengthened in his decision to leave the Germans by the fact that the envelope was floating buoyantly. Therefore he decided to make for port and communicate with the authorities, in order that an armed boat might be sent out to rescue the Germans.

In connection with the sinking of the L-19, The Chronicle republishes Reuter dispatches, once printed Wednesday from Nes, in the Island of Ameland, saying that a Zeppelin, while passing over Hollum, in the same island, was shot and hit by Dutch soldiers.

A later dispatch said a Zeppelin, which, probably owing to the fog, lost her way, was seen about 100 yards from the coast flying very low, and that the coastguard station bombarded the airship. Out of more than sixty shots that were fired some must have hit her. The Zeppelin disappeared in a northeasterly direction.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—It is believed that the Zeppelin L-19 may have been hit by one of the English coast batteries.

Continued on Page 2.

ATLANTIC CITY LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY Pennsylvania Railroad, week end outing, Friday, February 11. Tickets $11 to $14, including hotel. Consult agents or 'phone "Mad. Sq. 1900."—Advt.

MINISTER BURRELL INJURED

Chief Liberal Whip Pardee Among Missing; May Have Perished.

TWO WOMEN WERE VICTIMS

Were Guests of Speaker's Wife, Who Leaped from Window with Her Two Children.

M. P.'S TRAPPED IN CHAMBER

Hunt for Supposed Incendiaries Begun—Border Guarded to Prevent Escape.

OTTAWA, Friday, Feb. 4.—The Canadian Parliament Building is being stroyed by a fire which started at 9 o'clock last night in the reading room near the Commons Chamber and is believed to have been caused by a bomb or an infernal machine. When it was seen that the Commons side of the building was doomed, efforts were devoted to saving the Senate side of the structure, which cost $5,000,000 to build.

At 3 o'clock this morning the firemen said that they believed the flames were under control and that they would be able to prevent any spread to the blocks east or west.

The fire was then raging on the Senate side of the building. There were hopes that the library might be saved, although perhaps little else of the entire structure.

The bodies of Mme. Bray of Montreal and Mme. Morin of Beauce, guests of Mme. Sevigny, wife of the Speaker, have been removed from the gallery of the lower house. Two dominion policemen and two House of Commons attendants working with other men in the chamber below the Speaker's quarters when the roof fell, were killed. Three of these have been identified as Robert Panning, a waiter; Alph Des Jardins, a policeman, and A. Des Jardins, a plumber.

Chief Liberal Whip Pardee is among the missing, and may have perished. Other persons also are believed to be in the ruins. Several overcome by smoke have been taken to hospitals.

Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, who was in the building, escaped safely, but Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, was severely burned about the head, and Dr. Michael Clark, Member for Red Deer, was burned about the hands. Many of the legislators who were in the building experienced great difficulty in groping their way through smoke-filled corridors. Several fled through windows and down ladders to the street.

Aid Summoned from Montreal.

The entire fire-fighting equipment of Ottawa was unable to cope with the flames, and Mayor Martin of Montreal, a member of Parliament, at 10 o'clock ordered the Montreal fire brigade to this city. Half an hour after the fire was discovered the glass roof over the Commons Chambers fell, and it appeared that the handsome Gothic structure was doomed.

When Speaker Sevigny took the chair and opened the session of the House at 8 o'clock only about fifty members were in their seats. A discussion relating to fisheries was proceeding when the decorum of the chamber was broken by a messenger who dashed into the room shouting, "Fire! Run for your lives!"

The flames had developed so suddenly that although they started not more than thirty feet from the chamber, members were driven back by smoke and flames when they sought an exit through the two main doors. Police guards were on duty in the library, reading rooms and corridors which surround the Commons on all four sides.

When the doors of the chamber were opened the great room filled almost instantly with smoke and the legislators rushed for the doors. Spectators in the gallery, panic-stricken, stampeded for the exits at the same time. Attendants came stumbling through the smoke-filled corridors from all parts of the building.

Minister Burrell Overcome.

Minister of Agriculture Burrell was overcome as he made his way through the thickest of the smoke and fell just in front of the post office. He was picked up by Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works; J. O. Reid, Minister of Customs, and Pierre Blondin, Secretary of State. It was found that while his injuries were serious, he will recover.

Mr. Burrell was working in his private office, adjoining the reading room, when the fire started. When he left his room he had to plunge through a wall of flames in the corridor and then grope his way along fifty yards of the hall to gain safety.

Dr. Clark was burned while attempting to obtain his coat, which was in a small locker in one of the corridors outside the chamber. These lockers line the halls on three sides of the Commons, and were hidden behind a curtain of smoke.

One of the first men to make his way out of the Chamber was Colonel John Currie, who commanded the Fourteenth Regiment of the Canadian First Division through the battle of St. Julien, where he was overcome with asphyxiating gas. Colonel Currie at once organized into a fire brigade members of the House, telegraph operators, and police attendants, who laid several lines of hose from a supply kept coiled in the corridors for emergency purposes. They kept streams

of water playing on the flames, but without apparent effect, and soon were driven back by the terrific heat.

Blaze Started by Explosion.

Standing at the entrance of the reading room when the fire started were Colonel George Bradburg, a member for Manitoba, and Medric Martin, Mayor of Montreal, and a member from that city. Near them was Constable Helmer, who was on guard at the entrance to the reading room. All three assert the fire started from an explosion, which filled the reading room with flames and burst open the swinging doors. The force of the explosion was so great that all of them were thrown flat on the floor. In their opinion an explosive bomb or an infernal machine was responsible for the fire.

Mme. Sevigny, wife of the Speaker, her two children, and three women guests were in the Speaker's private quarters on the same floor as the chamber and reading room. They were cut off from safety by a wall of flame. When firemen reached Parliament Hill they saw Mme. Sevigny standing at a window with her children in her arms. A lifenet was spread, and into it the Speaker's wife dropped her children. Then she leaped safely into the net.

Mme. Sevigny's guests were Mme. Bray of Montreal, Mme. Morin of Beauce, and Mme. Dussault of Quebec. The only one of the three to escape was Mme. Dussault, who leaped into the firemen's net. When firemen reached the Speaker's room they found Mme. Bray and Mme. Morin unconscious. They were taken from the building and physicians were summoned who applied pulmotors in vain. After a half hour the women were pronounced dead.

Duke of Connaught Arrives.

The flames from the burning Parliament building were seen two miles away at Rideau Hall, the residence of the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada. The Duke summoned his household aids, all of whom are wounded officers invalided from the front, and they motored swiftly into the city, but were unable to give any assistance.

The Governor General sat in his closed car and watched the destruction of the historic building, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1867 by his brother, King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the former Premier, who was at home when the alarm was given, also witnessed from his motor car the destruction of the building where he had fought so many political battles.

"I was on my way from the chamber to my room, which is near the library," said Mayor Martin of Montreal in describing his experiences in the fire, "and had gone through the door on the east side of the House of Commons Chamber when I heard an explosion. Whether it was caused by spontaneous combustion or a sudden fire among the newspapers I cannot say, but instantly flames shot out from the reading room and I realized that there was a blaze. My first thought was of the fire extinguisher which was near by, but policemen were then endeavoring to press it into service and I turned, running into the chamber.

"Deputy Speaker Rhodes was in the Chair and everything there was tranquility until I dashed through the door and shouted 'fire—and a big one!' I turned toward my room again, but by that time the corridor was filled with smoke and flames were beginning to shoot toward the chamber. I then cried for the members to get out, and ran around by room 16, giving the alarm there and escaping into the open air.

"I saw them helping one of the Ministers—I think it was Mr. Burrell—out of his room, and later I saw Dr. Clark, who had been burned about the face and hands. I escaped without a scratch, but had to come to the hotel without my coat. Some one put a hat on my head as I came out of the building.

"I reached the hotel about 9:15 o'clock and immediately put in an order for the Montreal fire brigade. I notified Chief Tremblay to send as many men as possible, taking this step as a matter of prudence. I realized then that little of the building could be saved, but feared that other fires would break out. These are serious times, and the unexpected has happened so often that I wished to have every protection possible.

"I believe that all the Members escaped. There were only about fifty in the chamber when I ran in and shouted the alarm. Flames shot along the corridors at an awful rate, and it seemed just a few seconds until the whole place was black with smoke, making it impossible to see. There was not much confusion on the floor of the House, and to this many of the Members probably owe their escape."

W. R. Bradbury was standing in the main corridor of the House of Commons, near the Post Office, when he heard a crash and rushed along the corridor toward the main entrance to the chamber.

"It appeared to break out in an instant," he said. "I was standing near the Post Office when I heard the crash. Then I turned and saw several of the policemen and messengers hurrying along toward the reading room. I went into Room 16, where many of the Conservative members were, and shouted, 'Fire!' Before reaching that room there was another explosion of some kind, which knocked me off my feet. The members soon came running out of Room 16, and they also poured from the chamber. I helped get David Henderson out. He was not injured at all. Within a few minutes that section of the building near the reading room was a mass of flame. One of the messengers told me that all the members had escaped from the chamber."

Major Gerald White confirmed the statement of Mr. Bradbury with regard to the separate explosions. He was in Room 16 when the alarm rang out and was one of the last to leave, assisting other of the older members out. After leaving the building he assisted in the work of rescuing several who had been trapped in the upper rooms in the southwest wing.

Many Spectacular Rescues.

Some of the most spectacular rescues were made in this section of the building. There were many employes in the restaurant at the time and the lower corridors filled with smoke so quickly that they were unable to get down the stairs. They made their way along the southwest corner and reached the windows looking down on the front. They were soon noticed there, and from hundreds arose the cry, "Don't jump! Ladders are coming!"

The press room also was cut off. There were several correspondents there and they were compelled to climb to safety down ladders, which firemen raised to the windows.

General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, was in the crowd and helped in the work of rescue. General Hughes ordered out the Seventy-seventh Overseas Regiment, which is completing training in Ottawa, and the soldiers lined the grounds and controlled the crowd. One of his first acts was to notify the militia at every point on the borders of Canada to watch for persons endeavoring to leave the country. Colonel Sherwood of the Dominion Police also has his force at work, and the United States authorities have been requested to assist in tracing the criminals, who are believed to be Germans. Every outlet of the city of Ottawa is guarded and special constables are on every train.

Sir Robert Borden made the following announcement at midnight:

"The House of Commons will meet Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The place will be announced later."

The Premier said that the place would by either the Russell Theatre or the Government offices of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Asked as to whether the session would be adjourned, the Premier replied that he and his colleagues had not yet considered the question.

The loss cannot be estimated in money. The building cost about $5,000,000, but the contents were of inestimable value, and there was no insurance. Among the losses are some valuable paintings presented to Canada by the late Queen Victoria as well as priceless works of art and literature which cannot be replaced. Many valuable national documents are gone. The Parliamentary Library at the rear, however, probably will be saved. Soldiers were assigned to carry out its contents.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—Chief Tremblay with a company of firemen, one steamer, and a motor hose wagon left for Ottawa at 11 o'clock tonight on a special Grand Trunk Railway train.

COMMANDED CAPITAL GROUP.

Burned Building the Most Admired of Many Government Structures.

The Houses of Parliament formed the centre of the group of Government buildings commandingly situated on a bluff overlooking the River Ottawa, covering four acres and erected from 1859 till 1865, at a cost of more than $5,000,000. The corner stone was laid by the then Prince of Wales, who later was King Edward VII.

The architects of the Parliament Building were Fuller & Jones; of other buildings Stent & Lauer. The architectural style was based on the Gothic of the twelfth century. The material was a cream-colored sandstone from a neighboring district, to which time is said to have added a richer hue. The arches over the doors and windows were of a warm red sandstone from Potsdam, and the dressings are of Ohio freestone.

The building was surrounded by beautiful lawns. The central edifice—that occupied by the Houses of Parliament—had a fine tower 220 feet high. It was 470 feet in length and it was flanked by two wings containing the various ministerial offices. Behind the main building was the Library of Parliament, a beautiful polygonal structure, with a dome supported by graceful flying buttresses.

Anthony Trollope once wrote of the group:

"As regards the purity of art and manliness of conception, their (the architects') joint work is entitled to the very highest praise. * * * I know no modern Gothic purer of its kind or less sullied with fictitious ornamentation. * * * I know no site for such a set of buildings so happy as regards both beauty and grandeur."

The interior of the Parliament Building was plain almost to severity, relieved, however, with good pieces of carving here and there.

The group of Government buildings is on the edge of the town of Ottawa. Behind the site of the Houses of Parliament is the steep cliff of the River Ottawa, 100 feet high, and about a mile away the spray of the famous Chaudiere Falls can be seen ceaselessly rising. On the right as the visitor walks up the Parliament grounds, stands the office of the Governor General and the Ministers, where many of the Cabinet Councils are held, while on the other hand were other Government offices. To the left of the site of the Houses themselves on a little eminence stands a statue of Queen Victoria erected in honor of her jubilee.

Inside of the main pile of the Houses of Parliament were the two chambers, one for the Senate and the other for the House of Commons. Neither of them was a particularly large hall, and there was no lavish decoration. According to British tradition, the upper house was upholstered in red and the lower in green; and, although the members of the House of Commons, like Congressmen, had desks, they were ranged after the fashion of Westminster, in straight rows on either side of the Speaker's chair, supporters of the Government sitting to the right and the Opposition to the left. Large portraits of royalties hung on either side of the House of Commons.

From the corridors opened small offices, some of which were assigned to ministers and prominent members of the Opposition, while others were given up to officials of the House, the press and so on. At the top of the building was the restaurant, used by the members, but technically there was no bar. That had been done away by resolution of the House of Commons, but there was a sort of buttery hatch, where some aid was given to thirsty souls.

In designing the approaches to the Houses of Parliament the needs of State ceremonies had been fully provided for, and there are a broad sweep of drive and a roomy plaza, which lend themselves well to the military displays which mark the opening and proroguing of Parliament by the Governor General.

TELL OF BRINDISI HORRORS.

Two American Survivors Reach Athens—Suicides on Sinking Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Feb. 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle; delayed.)—Two survivors from the steamer Brindisi, which recently struck a mine and sank off the Albanian coast, have just reached Athens. They are Dr. Guca and Miss Marie Lamos, members of the Frotheringham American Medical Mission. Both are from Chicago. Dr. Guca already had been in Serbia and was returning with supplies and additional assistants.

Both survivors underwent harrowing experiences. The ship was crowded with Montenegrin reservists coming from distant parts of America in order to fight for their country. These had vowed that if the steamer should be destroyed by the Austrians they would prefer suicide to what they considered an ignominious death by drowning. They kept their word, Miss Lamos says. While the Brindisi was settling scores of Montenegrins, gathering aft, first sang the national anthem and then shot themselves.

Miss Lamos, wearing a heavy ulster, jumped overboard. After swimming about in the icy water for some time she secured a plank which she found floating. Others crowded on the plank, which became overloaded and sank. There followed a terrible fight in the water to retain places on the plank. Ultimately all the others succumbed, and Miss Lamos found herself alone on the frail support. She clung to this for over two hours, when she was rescued. Dr. Guca was picked up after three hours in the water.

The body of another member of the mission, Miss Hampl of New York, was recovered the following day. She had been seasick, and probably was unable to make much of a fight for life. She was buried near the seashore at Durazzo. Her grave was marked with a rude wooden cross. Around her neck is a locket containing a photograph of her fiancée, whom she had hoped to meet, but who, unknown to her, already had died from typhus while ministering to stricken Serbs.

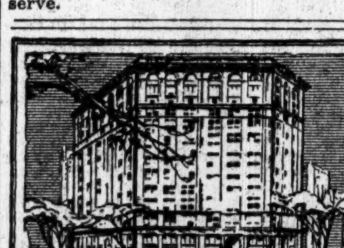
Two hours after the survivors from the Brindisi had been landed, Durazzo was visited by enemy aeroplanes and a number of those who had escaped a watery grave were killed by aerial bombs. From Durazzo Dr. Guca and Miss Lamos went to Scutari and were only in time to take part in the retreat to the coast, in which they endured the hunger, cold, and other horrors of the journey. After severe sufferings, having made the journey on foot, they ultimately reached Valona, where they embarked with a contingent of Serb soldiers for Corfu. They are now recuperating in Athens prior to returning to America.

PROCLAIMS SERVICE LAW.

Britain's New Military Regulations in Effect on Feb. 10.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—King George, at a Privy Council today, signed a proclamation fixing Feb. 10 as the date on which the Military Service act shall be regarded as in force.

According to the law, all single men between the ages of 19 and 41, who have not attested under the Earl of Derby's recruiting plan and are not exempt under the act, have until March 2 to attest. After that time they become conscripts and may be compelled to serve.



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BRITISH DIVIDED ON AIR REPRISALS

Manchester Guardian Says It Would Only Lead to a Reign of Competitive Butchery.

RAIDERS SWEPT 14 TOWNS

Staffordshire Jury Charges the Kaiser and His Heir with Willful Murder.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The demand in certain quarters for reprisals on Germany on account of the Zeppelin raids leads The Manchester Guardian to say editorially:

"Leaving out of account all moral considerations, we can see no real argument of expediency which would excuse us in stooping to the baseness which Germans have already reached." The Guardian recognizes that the demand is due to hot indignation, but its advocates, it says, after calmer reflection, will give up the idea that anything is to be gained by haphazard murder of German civilians, although a few may persist in believing that reprisals will yield an advantage. The lattor class argues as an analogy that the Allies were forced to adopt the use of poisonous gas in warfare, but, says The Guardian, "we reluctantly followed the German example because gas was a weapon of definite military advantage which, since it was employed by them, we could not afford to forego. But Zeppelin raids in England have no military importance, as every one here knows, nor would ours have any in Germany."

The newspaper declares that it would not gain protection for British civilians to make the lives of German women and children as insecure as are those of the British. "We think this argument a desperate one," it says. "It is based on the hope that the Germans are cowardly as well as cruel. And if this hope should fail to prove true, it would lead to competitive butchery of civilians, with the horrifying and unedifying spectacle of each side counting up the casualties of the other and asking itself whether it could afford to continue such a travesty alike of war and of civilization. We do not believe it would ever lead to any stoppage once the travesty had been firmly started. With the opportunities for aerial offense which exist, there would always be infinitely more people left alive to clamor for more reprisals than there would be dead to point silently to their futility."

Fourteen Towns Damaged.

Details of the raid continue to come in, now that the authorities have removed some of the restrictions on news. A diary kept by a traveler through the regions visited gives a list of fourteen towns and villages in which there were casualties and in which damage to property was done.

The list includes a town in Derbyshire in which ten persons were killed and a shaft and axle tree factory and tube works were blown up. In one Staffordshire town fourteen persons were killed, and in another six. One bomb dropped on the grounds of an old castle, but no one was injured. Three towns in the iron and coal district were visited.

The testimony of a resident of a seacoast village in Norfolk during Monday's Zeppelin raid is given as follows in The Manchester Guardian:

"About five o'clock in the evening I heard a noise in the sky above my cottage and saw a Zeppelin coming down rather slowly at a steep angle. It then righted itself and cruised about, as if taking its bearings. It was of a grayish brown color, like a rat. All the people of the village came out to see the airship, which, after a circular movement along the coast, dropped bombs near some farm buildings in a field and then made off. It was over our neighborhood altogether for about three-quarters of an hour and seemed unable to find its course. A witness, who saw a Zeppelin over London in the last raid, says that the present one seemed twice as large."

One correspondent, writing of the raid, says:

"It is not easy to describe all the feelings with which the outrage has filled the people, for they vary according to the vividness of individual recollection and the nearness of personal loss. Seven of the persons killed in this town were children, four were women, and two were men, both of them having been over 50 years of age.

"'What harm had my child done?' is the question which has been asked over and over again by bereaved parents. But their grief is not paraded in the streets, and it is only here and there that one feels the gloom of death. While many houses are in mourning the streets have become places for sightseeing.

"The townspeople, if you press them, do not deny that while the Zeppelin was dropping its bombs they felt a dread akin to the terrors of a nightmare. When morning came, and the effect of the first shock had passed, horror and anger took the place of fear. Now the horror is gradually passing, but the feeling of anger remains."

A Zeppelin which passed over Staffordshire threw down flare bombs, which lighted the country brilliantly for a radius of a mile.

William Joynson-Hicks, member of the House of Commons for the Brentford Division of Middlesex, has given notice that on the reassembling of Parliament he will present the following resolution:

"This House humbly represents to his Majesty the desirability of placing the air service of the country on a firmer and stronger basis, and regrets that up to the present adequate arrangements have not been made to guard the country from invasion by hostile aircraft."

Other Parliamentary resolutions are expected from representatives of the provincial districts which were raided. Speeches defining the policy of the Government will be made by A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Harold J. Tennent, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War. As similar questions probably will be raised in the House of Lords, it is expected that Earl Kitchener will explain the position of the Government to that body.

Charge Kaiser with Murder.

An inquest was held today in the cases of thirteen Zeppelin victims in Staffordshire, and a verdict was returned of "willful murder against the Kaiser and Crown Prince of Germany as being accessories to ana after the facts of the deaths."

An inquest in connection with the death of ten persons in Leicestershire resulted in a verdict of death from bombs dropped by a hostile airship. The verdict contains a warning to the authorities to take greater precautions for obscuring lights after sunset.

PARIS, Feb 3.—The Petit Parisien proposes that a public memorial be erected in Paris to the victims of the Zeppelin raids. It is suggested that the monument be placed in a square in the working class quarter, which suffered the most.

SCARED BY AIRSHIP TALE.

Du Pont Officials Discredit Report of Craft Over Their Plant.

Reports that an arship was seen hovering over the powder mills of the du Pont Powder Company at Carpey's Point, N. J., gave rise yesterday to the fear that bombs might be dropped on the mills. Albert J. Parsons, a Captain of the company's police, said that he had seen such a craft soaring above the mills on Monday night. It was also rumored that the company's officials had received reports to the effect that the motor of an aircraft had been heard in Brandywine Valley, near the Hagley chain of plants to the northwest of Wilmington, Del., and that an aeroplane had been seen flying over Richardson Park, three miles southwest of that city, early one morning two weeks ago.

Charles B. Landis, head of the publicity department of the company, said last night that after carefully cross-questioning Captain Parsons and weighing his story he felt satisfied that, while he was sincere in his report, he had probably been misled by a light of some description, and that no aircraft passed over Carney's Point last Monday night.

URGES POPE'S PEACE POWER

Count Soderini Answers Those Opposing Participation in Conference.

ROME, Feb. 2, (via Paris, Feb. 3.)—The question whether the Pope will be authorized to send delegates to the peace conference, which is expected to be held at the end of the war, is raised again by Count Soderini, the Italian Deputy, to whom Pope Leo XIII. intrusted the documents from which the history of his pontificate was to be written.

Count Soderini says that Pope Benedict XV., since he has been elevated to the Papacy, has always aimed at the conclusion of a just and lasting peace.

"Those who oppose his participation in the peace conference," says Count Soderini, "do so for fear that he may raise the question of the internationalization of the Papacy, which Italy considers would involve the interference of foreigners in her internal affairs. If the Pope took such a step, he would create new reasons for a conflict which shows obviously that such could not be his intention, as his sole desire is for peace. The Pope, being an Italian and intelligent, naturally seeks a solution of the Roman question independently of foreign intervention. His participation, through delegates, in the prospective peace conference as the greatest spiritual power in existence would exercise an immense moral influence in the solution of the arduous questions regarding Poland, Belgium, Serbia, and Armenia."

British Hold Up Steamer Skard.

LONDON, Feb. 1, (Delayed by Censor.)—The Norwegian steamship Skard, from Baltimore for Moss, Norway, with a cargo of barley, rye, and wheat, has been taken into Kirkwall by the British authorities.

Schleindl Sentenced to Prison.

Frederick Schleindl, the National City Bank clerk, who was arrested last December for accepting $25 from Paul Koenig of the Hamburg-American Line for giving him telegrams and memoranda belonging to the bank, yesterday received an indeterminate sentence in the penitentiary from Justices Freschi, Hermann, and Russell in Special Sessions.

ZEPPELIN DROPS IN THE NORTH SEA

Continued from Page 1.

It was stated that one of the raiders was more than two hours behind the others in leaving the English coast. If the airship was then disabled it is believed probable that the Dutch batteries finished her.

The newspapers this morning generally support the action of the captain of the trawler, King Stephen, in refusing to rescue the crew of the airship. The Daily Mail says: "The captain acted wisely, as the crew of the Zeppelin were in no immediate danger. Every British sailor afloat would rescue his foes in danger so long as they could be expected to act honorably, but the German has proved that nobody dare trust him."

FIGURES 21 ZEPPELINS LOST

London Paper Says Eight Other German Airships Are Destroyed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 4.—The Chronicle says this morning:

"If the reports issued from time to time are reliable, twenty-one Zeppelins and eight other German airships have been lost since the beginning of the war.

"Of the crews, 124 were killed, 150 were taken prisoners, and 27 were interned in Denmark.

"Last March Count Zeppelin, in a statement published in the Constanzer Nachrichten, admitted that since the outbreak of hostilities nine of his airships had been lost through various causes."

ROSEBERY FAVORS REPRISALS.

Calls on England to Pay Germans Measure for Measure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 4.—Lord Rosebery, writing in The Times on the subject of air raid reprisals, says: "We have too long displayed passive and excessive patience. We all remember Gray's noble line 'to scatter plenty o'er a smiling land.' For plenty read bombs and you have the Prussian ideal. To scatter bombs over a countryside, to destroy indiscriminately the mansion and the cottage; the church and the school; to murder unoffending civilians, women, children and sucklings in their beds—these are the noble aspirations of Prussian chivalry acclaimed by their nation as deeds of merit and daring.

"Let them realize this triumph. Let us bring it directly to their hearts and homes. Let us unsparingly mete out their measure to themselves. Nothing else will make them realize their glories, and the blood of any who may suffer will rest on their Government, not on ours."

PLAN NEW AIR DEFENSE.

British Authorities Active in Effort to Baffle Zeppelins.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 4.—The Times announces today that the Government is "taking various important steps" in the consequence of Monday's air raid. The first of these, the newspaper says, is a change in the policy regarding the publication of news of what happens.

The other steps, The Times adds, "are obviously of a confidential character, but there is no question that the visitation has produced an outburst of unusual activity in the departments concerned."

The responsibility for defense against air attacks is still dual, according to The Times, the defense of London being vested in the War Office, while the defense of the coast line and the remainder of England is with the Admiralty. This, says The Times, is obviously an unsatisfactory arrangement and is not likely to continue.

The Daily Mail publishes a letter from a meteorological expert warning the British public that the next Zeppelin raid over London probably will take place in daylight. He supports the prediction by meteorological data regarding probable cloud and wind conditions which, he says, are likely to make approach easy and pursuit by aeroplane difficult.

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APPAM CAPTIVES LEAVE THE SHIP

Continued from Page 1.

Hamilton, who enforced the order of the United States Government governing the proceedings of both British and German officials.

It was a happy crowd that disembarked from the liner. The 114 passengers and the 136 British seamen captured with the seven other ships taken by the German raider were transferred ashore by steamers. Five of the seamen—one Englishman and four Lascars—of the crew of the Clan MacTavish, all wounded, were removed to a hospital. All the others, with most of the passengers, were placed on river steamers for Norfolk, an Old Dominion liner being held to take them to New York.

Englishmen Held Celebration.

Following the announcement made last night by Collector Hamilton that all passengers were at liberty to quit the Appam, there was a general celebration among the Englishmen, who paid no attention to Lieutenant Berg's orders to retire. This morning the passengers arose early and gathered their belongings for landing.

The Appam, which had been at Old Point since she appeared in Hampton Roads Tuesday morning, moved up to this port early today, passing several British merchantmen as she neared Point Breese, famous as the point marking the scene of the Merrimac and Monitor fight.

Loud cheers were exchanged by the crews of the freighters and the Englishmen on the Appam. The freighters saluted with three resounding blasts of their whistles.

Lieutenant Berg, on the bridge, made no response with the whistle of his prize.

Rounding Point Breeze, he turned into James River, and in a few minutes let go anchor near the great shipbuilding plant and almost within a stone's throw of the German trader Arcadia and the Austrian Budapest, which have been laid up here since the war began.

Immigration Officer Williams boarded the vessel to pass upon the persons desiring to land. He was accompanied by the British Vice Consul, Mr. Kenworthy.

"You have no business on this ship," said the guard on duty to Mr. Kenworthy.

"I must differ with you," replied Kenworthy, "for there are several subjects on board whom the American Government has declared to be free to go where they will, and I wish to see them in my official capacity."

"By whose authority do you come here," asked Lieutenant Berg.

"By that of the United States Collector of Customs," replied Mr. Kenworthy.

"I recognize no Collector," replied Lieutenant Berg, according to Mr. Kenworthy. But Mr. Kenworthy went on board just the same and remained over two hours.

About the same time that the British Vice Consul arrived, a launch with a news dealer on board came alongside the prize. He nad a bundle of newspapers. A passenger hoisted the bundle on board with a small rope and distributed the papers. But no one was permitted to read them. Guards went among the passengers and confiscated all the papers.

A little later a messenger boy appeared with telegrams for various passengers of the Appam. The Germans decided to read the messages. The passengers protested that they were in American waters and had been officially declared to be at liberty by the United States Government, but Lieutenant Berg read them despite the protests.

Had a Pet Leopard.

It was dark before the first passenger finally reached shore. Griffin, a tall Englishman, landed with the announcement that he wanted some one to arrange to bring off his baby leopard because he was anxious to take him on to England. He was told that there was little hope of getting the leopard, which is in a cage in the hold of the Appam.

Finally he consented to present the leopard to an American zoo if it could not be taken along to England.

In the same tug came another Englishman who carried a parrot cage in each hand. He announced that he would take them along to England at all costs.

Next came an elderly Englishman with a canvas case, enclosing a china hand bowl. His name, "J. E. C. Wright," was painted on the case.

A tall man with white whiskers followed, carrying a large white umbrella made for keeping off the African sun. A black woman with a young baby came next.

Then followed "Naked John," but the name should not be taken literally. "Naked John" is the tribal name bestowed upon him by his African father while he lived in the hills and before he was taken over as a servant by Frederick Seton James, the British official.

"Naked John" is black and immediately became the centre of a crowd of colored longshoremen, who were loitering about the pier.

"Naked John's" face had seventeen deep gashes which were made when he was a child. He spoke English fairly well and appeared to be embarassed when his transplanted cousins asked him how he got the cuts.

"That is the tribe mark my father made so that I could not get lost," "Naked John" replied.

"That nigger ain't civilized like us," one longshoreman remarked to another.

"Naked John" did not seem to know whether to take the remark as a compliment or an insult.

Among the sailors who came over the pier from the tug was a tall, lean youth named Theodore Baldwin, who said he was an American citizen. Baldwin told Collector Hamilton that he was born "at Forty-second and Broadway," and that his people now live at Rockville Center, L. I.

"Do you want to stay in the United States or return to England?" Collector Hamilton asked him. "If you desire to stay here, you may do so."

"I want to get my pay for the full voyage and I may have to return to England to get it all. I need the money." Baldwin is a fireman, and it was estimated that he would collect about $20 more pay by returning to England than being paid off in New York. He elected to return to England to collect the $20 extra and he saw nothing funny when the Collector laughed at the idea of crossing the Atlantic to collect his wages.

Varying reports about large amounts of gold bullion aboard the Appam were cleared up today when the commander informed Collector Hamilton that she had carried £36,000 (about $180,000) in bullion, but that it was taken off by the raider.

The Appam's general cargo of 8,000 tons remains in her hold, and what disposition will be made of it rests with Washington.

GERMANS' VICTIM 3 TIMES.

Engineer Gow Twice Taken by Raiders, Once in Torpedoed Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 3.—In the motley crowd that straggled to the pier tonight First Engineer Gow of the Dromonby was the most distinguished man, at least from the sailors' viewpoint. Gow last saw Newport News in April, when he arrived as a prisoner on the German raider Kronprinz Wilhelm, by which he was captured when the Colby was sent to the bottom of the Atlantic.

Gow was greeted by some of those who met him when he last entered the port.

"I've had almost enough of this business of trying to make a living on the seas," the gray-haired Englishman said. "Last Spring we sailed out of England and were promptly put in the bottom of the German sea raider after our ship, the Colby, was sunk. I came into Newport News and shipped back to England with the other fellows on the Cassandra, a horse ship.

"Upon arriving safely in England we were told that two German submarines had been laying for us, but we slipped by in a fog.

"I then went aboard the Gadsby and about fifty miles from port we were torpedoed without warning. The Gadsby went to the bottom in fifteen minutes, but we took to the small boats and were landed by a Greek steamer, which picked us up in midocean.

"I returned to Liverpool, and then shipped on the Dromonby. The Ponga got us this time, so here I am again.

"All things considered, I suppose that we should not complain of the treatment received after being put on the Appam, but it was not pleasant, to say the least.

"When we were taken by the Ponga our crew, numbering 25, were put below decks immediately. We remained there until we were transferred to the Appam, where we were again put below decks.

"There were approximately 250 of us below the first hatch. We slept on mattresses, scattered about the floor. There were four tanks used as wash bowls for the entire number. You can imagine how pleasant we fared."

"Our meals consisted of black bread and coffee three times a day. Each man had a dipper and bowl and when the food arrived there was a general scramble. They fought for the bread like animals. In the evening we got meat soup. You should have seen how the men fought for pieces of meat that floated about the top of the soup. An hour each day we were allowed to go on deck and get a mouthful of air.

"We slept close to the torpedo magazine. Can you imagine how pleasant it was to drop down on a mattress at night, realizing that you were a few feet from a pile of explosives?

"During the battle with the MacTavish cold perspiration ran up and down our backs. Each moment we expected a shot from the MacTavish to strike the ship, explode the torpedoes, and send us all to kingdom come."

WOMEN PRISONERS LAUGH AS THEY LAND

Lady Merewether and Mrs. Fuller Make Light of Unique Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Fuller, the young wife of the British Governor of Ashanti, was in high glee when she tripped off the tug which brought her from the Appam to the pier.

"Can't we get some tea?" was her first query, and being assured that tea was available at the hotel, she hurried away with her husband.

"It was the most delicious tea in the world," she said upon returning. "I am sure England never tasted such tea—and delicious eggs and regular toast with fresh butter," she exclaimed.

"We've had no good butter for days," she continued, "and you would be surprised to see how ladies fought for little bits of bread during the last few days of the wild trip.

"More or less as a joke the steward continued to print menus for each meal, but they were little more than appetizers, because we got very small portions of the few things that were left. Now that the thing is over and done with, we may consider it a fine experience.

"We were sitting on the deck in the afternoon quite drowsy when some one started:

"'There's a ship.'

"Every one jumped up and looked. Then she started in our direction. In a very short time we realized that we were captured, but the strange thing is that no one got excited in the least.

"We feared they would sink us without delay, so we proposed to take to the boats. In fact, just before luncheon we had a boat drill in preparation for submarines.

"In a few minutes over came a small boat with the crew. Before they came close the Ponga warned us that any attack upon them would be answered by the ship guns, which had been uncovered when the false sides collapsed.

"We assured them that they would not be attacked. Really Lieutenant Berg acted very nicely when he came over the side, notwithstanding the fact that he was heavily armed.

"The men were all lined up and told to give up their arms, which they did, of course. All of the men of possible military service were then taken to the Ponga and we were worried greatly until they returned the following day.

"However, they held five officers and about twenty men. Poor fellows, they may be sent to the bottom, if a British cruiser ever catches the pirate.

"When the prize crew took up quarters on the Appam we were compelled to quit our berths, but they gave us just as good accommodations on the lower deck. With the exception of the fact that the Germans were armed the remainder of the trip seemed like most any other voyage, except that we were short of food.

"We were all a-guessing concerning our destination, of course, and finally a pool was made up. Some men bet that we would go to Florida, others to Cuba, and still others to various ports of the United States.

"The wines aboard ship ran out very soon and the only thing left was champagne, which was too expensive for us, so the poor men had nothing to drink."

Lady Meriwether, wife of the Governor of Sierra Leone, was one of the happiest of the passengers who came ashore this afternoon. Between sips of tea and bites of toast, which she called he "rations," she talked smilingly of her experiences. She was asked if she was frightened when the raider fired across the Appam's bow.

"Yes," she replied, "I must admit that it made me a bit nervous. But I soon recovered my composure, and it was not until some time later on when some of the men, including Sir Edward, were taken off the Appam that I really became alarmed. I did not know what was to be done to them. However, after some hours they all came back, none the worse for their experience.

"We were having afternoon tea when the raider halted us with that awful shot. All of us were certain that not a German flag was on the Atlantic, when like a bolt out of a clear sky came that warning shot from the trampy-looking German ship. Of course, the Appam came to a stop immediately, and a few minutes later the raider was alongside and the German sailors were coming on board.

"In the interval between the firing of the warning shot and the boarding of the Appam, all of the passengers had rushed for life belts, thinking the next thing in order would be to send the Appam to the bottom of the sea. But everything turned out so different and the next thing we knew our ship was in command of Lieutenant Berg and we were heading west. Our German captors were very orderly and at no time took advantage of the predicament we were in to humiliate us.

"One of the sailors, a big German boy, I remember came up to a party of us and seeing that we were apprehensive told us not to be afraid, adding, in broken English, that the ship was safe and would be taken to some port as a prize.

"The women got the most to eat abroad the Appam, because cigarettes and matches were at a premium, and it was possible for us to trade our pro rata of them for food.

"One day I heard a man offer his entire meal for three cigarettes. Matches were so scarce that one frequently was used to light a dozen cigarettes. But some of the food was not so good, and trade wasn't always very brisk.

"As for those awful bombs planted about the ship, they proved our greatest source of worry. We were all the time fearing some one would drop a match near one, or that something else would happen to set one or more of the things off.

"Of course, it was unpleasant to realize that you were sleeping right over one or perhaps more of the things. Naturally we were all downcast at first, but that feeling soon wore off and we took things philosophically."

THINK RAIDER WAS PONGA.

Captured Officer Saw That Name in Her Pilot House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Official reports to the Government indicate that the sea raider that captured the British steamer Appam, now at Newport News in charge of a German prize crew, was a German merchant ship, the Ponga, converted into an auxiliary cruiser for use as a commerce destroyer.

This is the best information possessed by officials here tonight, and it is based on depositions made by British officers of several of the steamers sunk by the raider. These officers and their crews were taken first on board the raider and later were transferred to the Appam, to be sent into an American port.

The deposition made by one of these British officers is that while on board the raider he visited the pilot house and there saw the name Ponga permanently inscribed in a manner that left no doubt in his mind that the vessel was built as the Ponga for use as a German merchant ship. The vessel may have been re-named Möwe when pressed into the German naval service as an auxiliary.

The vessel was new, according to the information reaching the Treasury Department, and, according to statements made to American officials at Newport News and sent to Washington, the Ponga appears to have been built for use as a fruit ship. The information sent by Collector Hamilton to the Treasury Department was that it was impossible to determine the identity of the sea raider from the names on the cap bands of the prize crew on board the Appam. There were various names on these cap bands. Most of them bore the name Möwe, but other cap bands bore the names of other German vessels.

Möwe is a name frequently found in German maritime lists. It is the German word for seagull. There was a Möwe in the German Navy, a 650-ton vessel used for surveying service, which appears to have been sunk early in the war. There is another Möwe, a German merchant ship, which was captured by the British early in the war and taken to Leith.

Information reaching Washington is that the Appam was sent to an American port, rather than to a nearer Spanish port, for two reasons: First, because the Prussian-American treaty of 1799 could be invoked in favor of an asylum for the prize in an American port, and, secondly, because of the greater distance from the point of capture to the United States, the traversing of which by the Appam kept the operations of the sea raider a secret for a longer time. But for the necessity of getting rid of passengers and crew with which the sea raider had been loaded as a result of its various captures, the Appam probably would have been sunk.

It appears that the raider was unable to sink other vessels and care for their passengers and crews without first disposing of the large number of persons that had been taken aboard the raider, and, further, the captain of the raider did not care to waste his provisions on noncombatants who could be sent to a neutral port in the Appam.

It was pointed out there tonight that if the raider had not placed its captured noncombatants on board the Appam, and was unable to take any more noncombatants on board, it could not sink any more merchant vessels without violating the requirement of international law that passengers, officers and crews of merchant liners be saved before the merchantmen are sunk.

The decision of the State Department regarding the treatment to be accorded the Appam has not been definitely made. It was the subject of several long conferences today, which, however, dealt more with questions of pressing importance concerning the treatment of persons brought in by the steamer. Reports to the Treasury Department tonight from Collector Hamilton indicated that Lieutenant Oscar Berg was unwilling to allow the officers and crew of the Appam, or the four survivors of the crew of the Clan MacTavish, to leave the Appam. Collector Hamilton is sending a lengthy mail report on this phase of the matter to the Treasury Department.

No additional instructions were given to the Collector today. He was instructed last night to permit all persons to leave the Appam and enter the United States, subject to our immigration laws, with the exception of Lieutenant Berg and his German prize crew, and also excepting any persons on board who may have aided in navigating the Appam to American waters.

While the decision of the State Department concerning the treatment to be prescribed for the Appam has been withheld, it was admitted by Secretary Lansing today that there was no longer any question that the status of the Appam was that of a prize, and it is believed, though not officially announced, that the steamer will be allowed to remain in American waters for sequestration under the Prussian-American treaties of 1799 and 1828, which grant Germany the right to bring prizes into American ports.

British officials charge that the Appam was brought to Hampton Roads for the deliberate purpose of testing the soundness of Germany's original contention that the sinking of prizes is a necessary incident to naval warfare in its present form. To offset that contention, however, is the German claim that the Prussian-American treaty guarantees the prize safe to her captors.

American officials realize that the Appam presents the case of a prize taken, with great difficulty and risk of the captors, to the nearest accessible neutral port. They recognize that should the United States turn her back to her British owners that fact might be made an argument for sinking captured merchantmen.

PONGA TWICE MET CRUISERS.

Exchanged "Friendly Signals" with British and Went On.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 3.—British and American authorities are satisfied that the raider which captured the Appam was a new fruit trader, built at Bremerhaven, originally named Ponga, fitted with heavy guns and sent to sea as a commerce destroyer.

Captain Evan Jones of the Trader, whose ship was one of the seven sunk by the raider, said tonight that he was positive that the Ponga started from the Kiel Canal on or about New Year's Day. He was a prisoner on the raider four days.

Captain Jones also said that while he was on the Ponga a German sailor told him that the Ponga had been sighted twice by British cruisers and had exchanged "friendly" signals with them. In both instances the British warship permitted the Ponga to proceed without even a hint of an inspection.

Some persons here think that another ship is likely to appear with a German prize crew and stories of the operations of the raider, which has not been heard from since she parted company with the Appam on Jan. 17.

BERLIN EXULTANT OVER APPAM EXPLOIT

Much Speculation Over the Raider Moewe—Admiralty Is Silent.

BERLIN, Feb. 3, (via London.)—News of the arrival of the Appam at Norfolk and of the daring raids of a German cruiser in the main lane of sea traffic between South Africa and Europe has aroused a new outburst of enthusiasm for the navy.

The cruiser Möwe, (in English, the Seagull,) was enrolled immediately on the honor list with the Emden, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and Karlsruhe. Her feats are characterized as most daring, illustrative of the fact that the spirit which animated the men on the Emden is still alive, and that further pages of German history are being written.

There is no little mystery here regarding the identity of the Möwe. Admiralty officials evidently were not surprised at the news, but for obvious reasons decline to give any information about the cruiser or whence she set out for her raids.

A vessel named Möwe is given in the German navy list as a surveying ship. She was formerly engaged in survey work at the East African station. The raider may have been this craft, although it seems impossible that this little steamer, of 650 tons, with a speed of only nine knots, could accomplish the exploits in question.

It may have been that some larger steamer, assuming the name Möwe when converted into an auxiliary cruiser, slipped through the British lines. A precedent of this nature exists in the case of the German merchantman, converted into the auxiliary Meteor, which sank the British patrol boat Ramsey and other British ships in the North Sea last Summer, and was subsequently destroyed.

MacTAVISH OWNERS ANXIOUS.

Want to Know What Became of Most of Her Crew.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The owners of the British steamship Clan MacTavish, sunk by the Appam, have received a report that four Lascar members of the crew are on board the Appam. It is believed some of the MacTavish's officers and men are on board the Möwe, but no definite details have been received.

The owners are anxious for the safety of Captain Oliver, a veteran commander, and his crew, which consisted of seventy Lascars and fifteen Europeans.

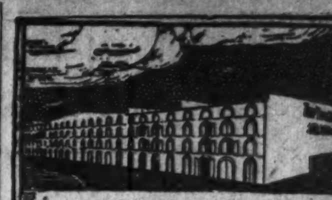
CAPTIVES TO SPEED HOME.

Appam's Passengers May Sail on the Noordam Next Monday.

Daniel Bacon, agent of the Elder, Dempster Line, said yesterday that the 130 passengers from the Appam would arrive from Norfolk this afternoon on the Old Dominion steamer Jefferson and would probably leave for England by the Noordam Monday or the Baltic Wednesday.

From reports received from Casner, Curran & Bullitt the line's agents at Norfolk, Mr. Bacon believes that the Appam was seized by an armed merchant steamer, larger and faster than the Möwe.

Agents of the Holland-America Line said yesterday that if the Noordam took on board the passengers from the Appam she would call at Falmouth. Otherwise she would go direct to Rotterdam.



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WILSON SPEEDING BACK ELATED

Continued from Page 1.

have no use for anything resembling a quitter."

As to Republican Presidential possibilities there has been no end of talk on the tour. Supreme Court Justice Hughes seems to be the strongest man that could be put forward, so far as the Middle West is concerned. There is sentiment for Hughes everywhere. These people of the Middle West want peace above all things, except honor. Many of them literally idolize Mr. Wilson for his efforts in that direction, while they may be opposed to principles of domestic Government for which he stands. And that accounts, in part, for the popularity of Mr. Hughes. The people feel that he is conservative and honest.

This love of peace is accountable for a reported turning of the tide against Colonel Roosevelt, especially in Iowa and Kansas. Several men in Iowa told THE TIMES correspondent that Roosevelt had shot his bolt there, and could not carry the State. They were afraid of him, they said, and they predicted that Wilson would sweep the State against Roosevelt. Some said that they were not so sure that Roosevelt, if nominated, might get back into the people's affections, but the majority could not see it that way.

There was much of this sort of anti-Roosevelt feeling in Kansas, although the Colonel undoubtedly still has many supporters there. The indications are that Mr. Wilson's appearance there has hurt the Colonel.

The people of the Middle West expect the lineup to be Wilson vs. Hughes or Roosevelt. There is some talk of Elihu Root, but not much. The prevailing opinion in the States visited by the Wilson party seems to be that the President surely will be re-elected if anybody but Justice Hughes runs against him, and that probably he would beat Hughes.

President Wilson has taken the Middle West by surprise. He never made such a campaign before, and he has left a distinctly different impression with the people than they had before. On every side you could hear remarks like this: "I never knew he was such a man as that before." He has struck a note in close sympathy with the feelings of the people, and, as the days have gone by, the President, perhaps because of the genuine warmth of his reception, has seemed to be inspired. His utterances have had new force and he has seemed to win the people more and more as he went along.

It is true also that Mr. Wilson's position on national defense has been greatly misunderstood by many of the people. Scores of men were found who really believed that if Mr. Wilson's program should be put through they would have to immediately enlist and enter upon an era of militarism.

ST. LOUIS WELCOME RIVALS ANY OF TOUR

President Addresses 18,000 Patriotic Americans Who Shout Support of Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL TRAIN, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—In the last address of his tour, delivered before a great, patriotic audience in St. Louis, a city so often referred to as a hotbed of pro-German sentiment, President Wilson today placed himself squarely on record for the building of the greatest navy in the world.

There was nothing equivocal about the President's statement, no room left for compromise. In a few terse sentences he summed up his attitude on naval preparedness. If applause means anything he did not lack of supporters. Here is his statement about the navy:

"Do you realize the task of the navy? Have you ever let your imagination dwell upon the enormous stretch of coast from the Canal to Alaska? From the Canal to the northern corner of Maine? There is no other navy in the world that has to cover so great an area of defense as the American navy, and it ought, in my judgment, to be incomparably the greatest navy in the world."

For size and enthusiasm the meeting in St. Louis compared favorably with the one held last night in Kansas City—and the meeting today was held at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, when thousands were at their daily tasks. Despite this handicap the streets were thronged, at times impassable near the Jefferson Hotel, where the President stopped, and the Coliseum, where he delivered his principal address. It seemed as if St. Louis, which sent so many men of German birth or origin to fight for the Union in the civil war, had come out en masse to protest against any talk of disloyalty to the Stars and Stripes, to defend itself against all such charges.

Addresses 18,000 People.

There could be no better barometer of the patriotic enthusiasm of the throng of more than 18,000 people in the huge Coliseum than the shouts which greeted the President when he asked if the people of St. Louis would be trained and ready to back him up if a crisis should come—cries of "Yes!" and "You bet we will!" until the President was forced to stop his address and with visible emotion let them have their say. These shouts of loyalty came from young men, many of them sons of veterans who fought in the civil war, and from old men, too, veterans themselves, some of them. There had been no more inspiring scene during the entire trip than this pledge of loyalty so spontaneously given by the men of St. Louis. It left the President satisfied that there would be no lack of men ready to volunteer for training under his program for national defense.

The demonstration amazed even those in charge of the arrangements. They had hoped for a crowded hall, they found the Coliseum overflowing. Men deserted their work and flocked there by thousands to join others who did not have to take this chance of losing their employment to cheer their President. The crowd filled every seat on the main floor and jammed its big galleries. Almost every one had an American flag, and these flags were waved frantically when the President arrived—a rolling sea of red, white, and blue, and a thunder of cheering.

The moment he began his address the President won his audience. At no place on the tour did he get closer to the people than in this city, where he had been told he would face almost a state of rebellion. He was deeply touched, inspired, it seemed, and in his voice was a note which reflected his happiness.

"I want to say to you," he exclaimed, "that nothing has encouraged me more on this trip I have been making than the consciousness that America is awake to the facts. It is astonishing how little some newspaper editors know, and I would like from some of them a candid expression of the impression they have got from what has happened since I left Washington. From the time I left Washington until now I have just had this feeling: The country is up; there is not a man who is not awake; there is not a man who does not realize what the situation is and what we ought to do in order to meet the situation."

Men Who Do Not See Facts.

The President said that "some men do not see anything, and that some look right in the face of the facts and see nothing but atmospheric air."

"Do you mean Bryan?" some one shouted from the galleries. The crowd laughed. The President took no notice of the interruption, offered no reply.

The President's Coliseum address was referred to after the meeting as the "classic of the tour." He seemed to feel that he had reached the hearts of the people, even in the city where most of all predictions had been made that enmity might be faced. Coming, as it did, after the splendid demonstrations at Milwaukee and Chicago, where the pro-German and anti-Wilson sentiments also were reported to be very strong, it seemed to dispel the idea from his mind that any influence could overwhelm American patriotism in an American city, no matter what proportion of its population was foreign-born or from what country the bulk of its men and women were sprung.

"I knew the spirit of America to dwell as much in this great section of the country as in any other section of it," the President said in taking up that topic, "and I knew that the men of these parts loved the honor and safety of America as much as Americans everywhere love it and are ready to stand by it.

"The blood of all great national stocks runs, and runs red and strong, in the veins of America," he said later, "and America understands what the genuine ties of friendship and affection are. It would tear the heartstrings of America to be at war with any of the great nations of the world."

Taking up the perils which the nation faces, Mr. Wilson spoke of circumstances he could not control.

"The commanders of submarines have their instructions," he said, "and those instructions are consistent for the most part with the law of nations; but one reckless commander of a submarine, choosing to put his private interpretation upon what his Government wishes him to do, might set the world on fire. There are not only Governments to deal with, but the servants of Governments to deal with.

"There are cargoes of cotton on the seas, there are cargoes of manufactured articles on the seas, and any one of these cargoes may be the point of ignition, because every cargo goes into the field of fire, goes where there are flames which no man can control.

"I know the spirit of America to be this: We respect other nations and absolutely respect their rights so long as they respect our rights."

For Genuine Neutrality.

The President said that he was ready to make every patient allowance for men caught in the storm of national struggle, and was not in a critical frame of mind.

"I am ready to yield everything but the absolute final essential right," he said, "because I know how my heart would burn, I know how my mind would be in a whirl, if America were engaged in what seemed a death grapple. I want the record of the conduct of this Administration to be a record of genuine neutrality and not of pretended neutrality."

The President said we could either wait for the necessity of immediate national defense and send untrained men to fight or "adopt the ancient American principle that the men of the country shall be ready to take care of their own Government. You have either got to make the men of this nation in sufficient numbers ready to defend the nation against the initial disaster," he said with a solemn note to his voice, "or you have got to take the risk of initial disaster.

"It is handsome," he added, "to sacrifice human life intelligently for something greater than life itself, but it is not handsome for any cause whatever to throw human life away. The plans now laid before Congress are merely plans not to throw the life of American youth away. These plans are going to be adopted."

Speaking again of the peace-at-any-price men, President Wilson said that "some men are so hopelessly and contentedly provincial that they cannot see the rest of the world. "But," he added, "they do not constitute a large or influential minority even. You must listen to them with indulgence and then absolutely ignore them. They have a right to talk, but they have no right to affect our conduct. Nothing chills folly like exposure to the air."

Still, Small Voice of America.

His greatest inspiration, the President said, came from the "still, small voice of America," to which he listened from the White House windows.

"I have often said," he asserted, "that it has seemed to me a very fortunate circumstance that all the living rooms of the White House are on the side from which, if you look out of the windows, you cannot see the city of Washington. You see instead the broad spaces of Virginia across the river, and your imagination has free flight from those acres to those great spaces of the country where the quiet people on the farms and the busy people in the factories and the absorbed men in the offices are realizing and living the life of America."

At the close of his address the President received another splendid demonstration. In the street the President, who was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, faced still another throng, which fought to get near his automobile and bid him farewell. The trip to the railroad station was like a triumphal progress. Thousands of men and women cheered the President from stores and factories along the way, and thousands were waiting at the station to plead with him for another address. He spoke briefly from the platform of the train.

The arrival of the President in St. Louis was marked by a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns. As an escort to the hotel and to the Coliseum he had a company of militia. The meeting was under the auspices of the St. Louis Business Men's League.

Need of a Tariff Board.

At a breakfast given in his honor by the league, attended by 600 representative citizens, President Wilson told why he had changed his mind and now favored having a non-partisan tariff board.

"Before this war began," he said, "and the universal sweep of economic change set in, I believed, and I think I was justified in believing, that a tariff board was meant merely to keep alive the question of protection. Now the sweep of this change has been so universal that an unprejudiced, non-partisan board is absolutely necessary in order to find how far and in what way the facts have been changed—because we cannot pretend that any man now living can predict or foresee or guide the policy of the United States with regard to legislation in economic matters. We need the facts, and we need them from the most unprejudiced and undisturbed quarters that we can get them from."

The President said he looked upon the task of selecting the board as no easy one, but if he made mistakes they would not be mistakes of intention. He added:

"It is very interesting how important men feel after they get put on a Federal board. They are thereafter hardly approachable. They are jealous of nothing so much as being spoken to too familiarly by the President, who seems to be regarded as some sort of suspicious political influence. You do not know how interesting it is, gentlemen, to be regarded as the positive pole of a political battery, throwing out all sorts of electrifying influences which are supposed to be meant to increase the vitality of Democratic politics. I do not think that Democratic politics need any increase of vitality."

Honesty in Business.

He had looked with the greatest interest on movements toward honesty in business. The fact that advertising men had banded themselves together to see that advertisements spoke the truth, he said, was to him an "index of what is happening in America."

America, he said, was now going to be called into an international position such as she had never occupied before. He expressed regret that this country until very recently had left it to foreign corporations to conduct the greater part of the banking business in bills of exchange.

"We have seemed to hold off from handling the very machinery by which we are to serve the rest of the world by our commerce and our industry," he said, "and now, with the rest of the world impaired in its economic efficiency, it is necessary that we should put ourselves at the service of trade and finance in all parts of the world."

That was one of the reasons, he said, why we were trying so diligently and patiently to avoid being drawn into the war.

"The world will not endure, I believe," he said, "another struggle like that which is going on now. It cannot endure it. The heart of man cannot stand it. And after this war is over, I believe, we shall have been set further forward toward permanent peace than perhaps any other process would have set us."

St. Louis showed great interest in Mrs. Wilson and cheered her heartily in the streets and at the Coliseum, where she had a seat on the platform near the President.

The President's train left St. Louis at noon. It will reach Washington at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

"Put It There, Wilson!"

President Wilson told 5,000 persons who greeted him at East St. Louis that he felt sure his trip into the Middle West had accomplished what he intended it should accomplish.

"It has been greatly successful and highly pleasing to me," he said.

The greater part of his five-minute stay was taken up in shaking the hands of hundreds of men, women and children who crowded about the train. The President continued to grant handshakes until the train picked up quite a bit of speed. Even then a man spurted ahead of the rest of the crowd and yelled, "Put it there, Wilson," and the President reached for his hand and shook it.

As soon as the President had finished his brief talk at East St. Louis calls went up for Mrs. Wilson. The President's wife stepped to the observation platform and a huge bouquet of American beauty roses was presented to her by a 7-year-old girl dressed in a silk American flag. Mrs. Wilson waved the bouquet at the throng until the train was out of sight.

President Wilson was cheered by several thousand persons as he passed through Terre Haute, Ind. He addressed the crowd briefly.

"You know my errand," he said, adding, "There is no doubt about Indiana."

When the President's train reached Indianapolis at 4:45 P. M. for a five-minute stop, a large crowd greeted Mr. Wilson at the station. Calls were made for a speech, and he appeared on the platform of his car and said, "Indiana is all right."

The crowd shouted for Mrs. Wilson. The President said she was resting and she did not appear. Members of the Indiana Democratic Club sent Mrs. Wilson a large bunch of American Beauty roses.

WILSON'S ST. LOUIS SPEECH.

Says American Navy Should Be Greatest in the World.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Following is the President's speech at the Coliseum:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: I came out into the Middle West to find something, and I found it. I was told in Washington that the Middle West had a different feeling from the portions of the country that lie upon either coast and that it was indifferent to the question of preparation for national defense.

I knew enough of the Middle West of this great continent to know that the men who said that did not know what they were talking about. I knew that the spirit of America dwelt as much in this great section of the country as in any other section of it, and I knew that the men of these parts loved the honor and safety of America as much as Americans everywhere loved it, and are ready to stand by it.

I didn't come out to find out how you felt or what you thought, but to tell you what was going on. I came out here in order that there might be an absolute clarification of the issues involved, of the issues immediately confronting us, because I, for one, have an absolute faith in the readiness of America to act upon the facts just as soon as America knows what the facts are.

Now the facts are very easily and briefly stated. What is the situation? The situation is that America is at peace with all the world and desires to remain at peace with all the world. And it is not a shallow peace; it is a genuine peace, based on some of the fundamental principles of international intercourse.

America is at peace with all the world because she entertains a real friendship for all the nations of the world. It is not, as some have mistakenly supposed, a peace based upon self-interest. It is a genuine peace, based upon some of the most fundamental influences of internal intercourse. You know, my fellow-citizens, that this nation is a composite nation. It is a genuine friendship for all the nations of the world, because it is drawn from all the nations of the world. The blood of all the great national stocks runs, and runs red and strong, in the veins of America, and America understands what the genuine ties of friendship and affection are. It would tear the heartstrings of America to be at war with any of the great nations of the world.

Peace Based on Friendship.

Our peace is not based upon the mere conveniences of our national life. For great issues which it is our honorable obligation to defend we would not be at peace, but would plunge into any trouble necessary in order to defend our honor and integrity—the honor and integrity of our nation. But we believe, my fellow-citizens, that we can show our friendship for the world and our devotion for the purposes of humanity better by keeping out of this trouble than by getting into it.

I did not misread the heart of this great country. The heart of this great country is sound and is made up of fundamental principles of human sympathy which move all men when not interested with the policies of groups of men and the impulses of those who do not represent the people themselves.

I have no indictment against any form of government but I do not believe that the world has ever witnessed a case, or ever will, where one people desire to make war upon another people. And I believe that the security of America rests in the fact that no man is master of America. We know that no man can lead whither the people do not desire to be led.

I believe it to be my duty, whatever my individual opinions might be, whatever my individual sympathies, whatever my individual point of view might be, to subordinate all that to the conscientious attempt to express in the international affairs of the world the genuine spirit of my fellow-men.

So far as America is concerned, no man need go about preaching peace. We are disciples of peace already, and no man need preach that gospel among us. I in my individual capacity am also a disciple of domestic peace and security. But suppose that my neighbor's house is on fire and my roof is of combustible shingles. Is it my fault if the fire eats into the wood, if the flames leap from timber to timber? Is it my fault, because I love peace and security, that my doors are battered in and reckless men make light of the peace and security of my house?

The danger is not from within, it is from without. And I am bound to tell you that that danger is constant and immediate, not because anything new has happened, not because there has been any change in our international relationship within the last several weeks or months, but because the danger comes with every turn of events.

The Submarine Danger.

Gentlemen, the commanders of submarines have their instructions, and those instructions are consistent for the most part with the law of nations, but one reckless commander of a submarine, choosing to put his private interpretation upon what his Government wishes him to do, might set the world on fire. There are not only Governments to deal with, but the servants of Governments; there are not only the contacts of politics, but those infinitely varied contacts which come from the movement of mankind, the movement of the quiet processes of the every day world.

There are cargoes of cotton on the seas, cargoes of wheat on the seas, there are cargoes of manufactured articles on the seas, and every one of these cargoes may be the point of ignition, because every cargo comes into the field of fire, comes where there are flames which no man can control.

We respect other nations, and absolutely respect their rights so long as they respect our rights. We do not claim anything for ourselves which they would not, under like circumstances, claim for themselves. Every statement of right that we have made is grounded upon the utterances of their own public men and their own judges. There is no dispute about the rights of nations under the understandings of international law.

America has drawn no fine point. America has raised no novel issue. America has merely asserted the rights of her citizens and her government, upon what is written plain on all the documents of international intercourse. Therefore, America is not selfish in claiming her rights. She is merely standing for the rights of mankind when the life of mankind is being disturbed by an unprecedented war between the greatest nations of the world.

Some of these days we shall be able to call the statesmen of the older nations to witness that it was we who kept the quiet flame of international principle burning upon its altar while the winds of passion were sweeping away every altar in the world. Some of these days they will look back with gratification upon the steadfast allegiance of the United States to those principles of action which every man loves when his temper is not upset and his judgment not disturbed.

Sympathy With Both Sides.

I am ready to make every patient allowance for men caught in the stream of national struggle. I am not in a critical frame of mind. I am ready to yield everything to an absolute final essential of right, because I know how my heart would burn and I know how my mind would be if America were engaged in a terrible grapple, I know how I would be inclined to sweep aside the minor impediments of the ordinary transactions of Government, and how I would be inclined to say to myself: Why, we are fighting for our lives, and we are not going to be punctilious as to who we are fighting. For, having pledged myself as your Chairman, has reminded you to maintain, if it is possible for me to maintain, the peace of the United States, I have thereby pledged myself to think as far as possible from the point of view of the other side, as well as the point of view of America.

I want the record of the conduct of this Administration to be a record of genuine neutrality, and not of pretended neutrality. You know the circumstances of the time, my fellow-citizens; you know how one group of belligerents is practically shut off by circumstances over which we have no control, from the ordinary commerce of the world. You know, therefore, how the spirit of America has not been able to express itself adequately in both directions. But I believe the people of America are genuinely neutral; I believe that their desire is to stand in unprejudiced judgment upon what is going on. Not that they would arrogate to themselves the right to utter rebuking judgment to any nation, but are holding themselves not to assist either side in what is wrong, but to countenance both sides in what they are doing for the legitimate defense of their national honor, because the fortunate circumstances of America, my fellow-countrymen, is that it desires nothing but a free field and no favor.

Our security is in the purity of our motives, and the minute we get an impure motive we are going to deserve to be in trouble. The minute we desire what we have no right to, then we are going to get into trouble. But, my fellow-citizens, while we know our own hearts and know our own desires, it does not follow that other nations and other governments understand our purpose and our principle of action.

Choice of Kind of War.

These are days of infinite prejudice and passion, because they are days of war. It is said by an old maxim that amidst war the law is silent. It is also true that amidst war the judgment is silent. Men press forward toward their object with a certain degree of blind recklessness, and they are apt to excite their passions, particularly against those who stand in their way, and therefore this is the situation that I have come to remind you of, for you need merely to have it stated to see it. The peace of the world, including America, depends upon the aroused passion of other nations, and not upon the motives of the nation itself, and it is for that reason that I have come to call you to a consciousness of the necessity for preparing this country for anything that might happen.

Now, here is the choice, and I don't see how any prudent man could doubt which side of the alternative to take. This is the alternative: Either we shall sit still and wait for the necessity for immediate national defense to come, and then call for raw volunteers, who probably for the first few months would be impotent as against a trained and experienced enemy, or we shall adopt the ancient American principle that the men of the country shall be made ready to take care of their own Government. You have either got to make the men of this nation, in sufficient number, ready to defend the nation against initial disaster, or you have to take the risk of initial disaster.

Think of the cruelty, think of the stupidity of putting raw levies of inexperienced men into the modern field of battle. We are not asking for armies; we are asking for a trained citizenship which will act in the spirit of citizenship, and not in the spirit of military establishment. If anybody is afraid of a trained citizenship in America, he is afraid of the spirit of America itself. I don't want to command a great army; I want to command the confidence and support of my fellow-citizens.

Not Jealous of the Details.

Of course you will back me up and come to my assistance, if I know you. But will you come knowing what you are about, or won't you? Will you come knowing the character of the arms that you carry in your hands, knowing something of the discipline of organization, knowing something of how to take care of yourself in camp, knowing something about all those things it is necessary to know, so as not to throw human life away? It is handsome, my fellow-citizens, to sacrifice human life intelligently for something greater than life itself, but it is not handsome, for any cause whatever, to throw human life away.

The plans now laid before the Congress of the United States are merely plans not to throw the life of American youth away. Those plans are going to be adopted. I am not jealous, and you are not jealous of the details. No man ought to be confident that his judgment is correct about the details. No man ought to say to any legislative body: "You must take my plan or none at all." That is arrogance and stupidity; but we have the right to insist—and I don't think it will be necessary to insist—that we will get the essential thing.

That is the principle, the system by which we can get a trained citizenship, so that, if it becomes necessary to defend the nation, the first line of defense on land will be more adequate and an intelligent line of defense. I say on land, because America apparently has never been jealous of our men if they are only at sea. And America also knows that you can't send volunteers to sea, unless you want to send them to the bottom too. The modern fighting ships, the modern submarine and other instruments of modern naval warfare, must be handled by experts. America has never debated or disputed that propostion, and all we are asking for is a sufficient number of experts and a sufficient number of vessels at their disposal.

Must Have Ships Enough.

Because the vessels we have are commanded by experts, there is not a better service in the world than that of the American navy. But no matter how skilled and how capable the officers, or how devoted the men, they must have ships enough, and we are going to have ships enough. We have been doing it slowly and leisurely and good-naturedly, as we are accustomed to do everything in times of peace; but now we must get down to business and do it systematically; we must lay down a program and then steadfastly carry it out and complete it. There are no novelties about the program—all the lines of it are the lines already established, only drawn out to their legitimate conclusion and drawn out so they will be completed within a calculable length of time.

Do you realize the task of the navy? Have you ever let your imagination dwell upon the enormous stretch of coast from the Canal to Alaska, from the Canal to the northern coast of Maine? There is no other navy in the world that has to cover so great an area, an area of defense, as the American navy.

And it ought, in my judgment, to be incomparably the greatest navy in the world. But, as I say, you have never been jealous of armed forces at sea. You have been jealous of the armed force on land, and I must say that I share with you the jealousy of a great military establishment. But I have never shared any prejudice against putting arms in the hands of trained citizens, whose interest is to defend their homes and their security and not to serve any political purpose whatever.

There is no politics in national defense, ladies and gentlemen. I would be sorry to see men of different parties differ about anything but the details of this great question, and I do not find any essential difference. Some men do not see anything; some men look right straight in the face of the facts and see nothing but atmospheric air. Some men are so hopelessly and contentedly provincial that they can't see the rest of the world. But they don't constitute a large or influential minority even.

The judgment of America is not based upon sentiment, but upon fact, and I say to you that nothing has encouraged me more upon this trip than the consciousness that America is awake to the fact.

I do not want to say anything disrespectful about any newspaper, but it is astonishing how little some newspaper editors know. I would like some of them to give a candid expression of the impression they have got from what has happened since I left Washington. They probably will give it their own interpretation, but they will not; and this ought to comfort them if they are moral men—they will not deceive anybody, because, from the time I left Washington until now, I have had this feeling, that the country is up and that every man is awake, that there is not a man who does not realize what the situation is, and what we ought to do in order to meet the situation.

The strength of America is in that part of it which is not vocal. The voice of America is a very still, but a very powerful voice. My constant endeavor in Washington is to hear that voice. I have often said that it has seemed to me a very fortunate circumstance that all the living rooms of the White House are on the side from which, if you will look out of the windows, you cannot see the City of Washington. You see instead the broad field of Virginia across the river, and your imagination has free flight over this scene, where the quiet people on the farms and the busy people in the factories, and the absorbed men in the offices are realizing and living the life of America, many from the city where politics is so intense to the square inch.

The people in those spaces seem to send in at those southern windows of the Executive Mansion their message of reassurance. That is where I listen for the still voice of America, and I believe that voice is brought to me in unmistaken accent of the resolution of this country to do whatever is necessary and essential to do in order that no man may question the honor and perfect integrity, or disregard the rights of the United States of America.

ST. LOUIS BREAKFAST SPEECH.

Looking Ahead, President Tells Why He Wants a Tariff Board.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—Following is the address delivered by President Wilson today at the breakfast given in his honor by the Business Men's League of St. Louis:

Mr. Chairmen, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I cannot stand here without remembering the last time that I had the pleasure of standing in this spot. Your Civil League had paid me the compliment of supposing that I knew something about the government of cities, and I undertook to be very instructive and to lead you in the way in which you should go with regard to a new charter for the City of St. Louis. I hope that you have forgotten that speech; I say that you have forgotten it, because I had forgotten it myself until somebody unexpectedly produced a copy of it and cited opinions in it from some of which I had departed.

It is just as well to shed our speeches as we go. As I think of the trip that I am now making, my own chief regret about it is the number of speeches with which I am loaded so that I can go off. I am speaking exclusively of the preparation of the United States for national defense, and of course I do that with a great deal of ardor and zest, because that is the most pressing and immediate question ahead of us. One must first emphasize the things which admit of no delay, and yet there are many things that I would like to talk to a company like this about.

Not only is it necessary that we should prepare, gentlemen, to mobilize the forces of the nation if necessary for the defense of the country, if it should unhappily become necessary to use them for that purpose, but it is also necessary to mobilize the economic forces of this country better than they ever have been mobilized before for the service of the world after this great war is over. I am not looking forward to war, I am looking forward with the greatest ardor and interest to peace and the services which this country may render the rest of the world in the times of peace and healing and restoration which undoubtedly will follow this great struggle.

On the surface, gentlemen, there are many signs of bitterness and passion, but only on the surface. Men who are in contest with one another can sometimes hate one another, but no great people ever hated another great people. I believe that underlying all the contests of the world there is a true instinct of friendship among the peoples of the world, provided that the contests are righteous contests based upon merit and efficiency and not based upon the seeking of unfair advantage. America will be infinitely efficient in the world of business if she is punctiliously righteous in the field of business, and it is with the greatest interest and hope that I have seen the many movements abroad in this country, movements which may be illustrated by one, though that not the chief one.

You know how the advertising men of this country have banded themselves together to see that advertisements speak the truth. Now, that is an index of what is happening in America. We have upon some occasions drawn it a little strong with regard to our individual business. We now are beginning to realize that the real efficacy is in the facts as they are, because they are going to be uncovered sooner or later in the process of business.

You cannot sell a thing that is not what you represent it to be without your customers ultimately finding out that it is not what you represent it to be, so that even upon an instinct of self-preservation, if you put it upon no higher plane, you had better anticipate the facts when you see them coming and not get caught by them. The truth is stronger and mightier than any other influence in the world in the long run.

America is now going to be called out into an international position such as she never has occupied before. For some reason that I have never understood America has been shy about going out into the great field of international competition. She has sought by one process or another, incomprehensible to me as a policy, to shut her doors against matching the wits of America with the wits of the world. I am willing to match the business capacity and the moral strength of American business men and to back them against all the world.

We have left it until very recently to foreign corporations to conduct the greater part of the banking business in bills of exchange. We have seemed to hold off from handling the very machinery by which we are to serve the rest of the world by our commerce and our industry. And now, with the rest of the world impaired in its economic efficiency, it is necessary that we should put ourselves at the service of trade and finance in all parts of the world.

That is one of the reasons, gentlemen, why we are trying, trying so diligently, trying so patiently to avoid being drawn into this great struggle now going on on the other side of the sea. We must keep our resources and our thoughts and our strength untouched by that flame in order that they may be in a condition to serve the restoration of the world, the healing processes, the processes which will put the world upon a footing of peace, which, in the province of God, we all pray may last for many a generation after this.

The world will not endure, I believe, another struggle like that which is going on now. It cannot endure it. The heart of man cannot stand it, and I believe that after this war is over we shall have been set further forward toward permanent peace than perhaps any other process would have set us. Man is slow to learn, he has to have it burned in; but when it is burned in the lesson is finely comprehended. I believe that the message which all men such as sit in this room today ought to carry in their hearts is the message of preparation for peace.

Unhappily, you have to tread another way to approach the preparation. Unhappily the conditions of peace are not established by us, but established by the rest of the world. We do not have to defend ourselves against ourselves; we may have to defend ourselves against the invasion of those processes of passion which are now shaking the whole round globe with their disturbance. We must be ready to see that America shall remain untouched, because America is too valuable to the world to allow herself to be touched by this disturbance.

When we have settled this great question, as we presently shall, of reasonable and rational and American preparation for national defense, then we shall talk about these other matters. Then we shall set our house in order. Then we shall see the facts and act upon the facts. That is the reason some of us have had to change our minds about certain things, gentlemen.

I have changed my mind, for example, about the advisability of having a tariff board, and I have done it for this reason: Before this war began and the universal sweep of economic change set in, I believed, and I think I was justified in believing, that a tariff board was meant merely to keep alive the question of protection. Now the swoop of this campaign has been so universal that an unprejudiced, non-partisan board is absolutely necessary in order to find how far and in what way the facts have been changed—because we cannot pretend that any man now living can predict or foresee or guide the policy of the United States with regard to her legislation in economic matters. We need the facts and we need them from the most unprejudiced and undisturbed quarters that we can get them from.

I look forward to the establishment of a board with some misgivings myself, because I will have to choose the men that make it, and I tell you that men without prepossessions are hard to find, and when you find them they are generally empty of everything else. Gentlemen who have not done a lot of thinking and formed some very definite convictions are not very serviceable in public affairs, and, knowing that, I have my due quota of prejudices, and that I hold even my untested convictions in a fighting spirit, I am not sure that I would be a suitable member of a Tariff Board.

Yet I shall have to choose suitable members for a Tariff Board, for I feel great confidence that we shall have one, and I want the best counsel I can get, I want the best guidance I can get in the choosing of the men who shall make it up. If I make mistakes, they will not be mistakes of intention, but mistakes of lack of information.

It is very interesting how important men feel after they get put on a Federal board, and they are thereafter hardly approachable. They are jealous of nothing so much as being spoken to too familiarly by the President, who seems to be regarded as some sort of suspicious political influence. You do not know how interesting it is, gentlemen, to be regarded as the positive pole of a political battery, throwing out all sorts of electrifying influences which are supposed to be meant to increase the vitality of Democratic politics. I do not think that Democratic politics needs any increase of vitality.

You will see that I am merely uttering to you the casual thoughts of an unprepared address, but it always stimulates me to say some of the things that are in my mind when I face a company like this. I have been in St. Louis so often and have always enjoyed my visits here so much that I have had the pleasure of making a great many friends here. When I arrived in Kansas City the other day the Reception Committee said: "Mr. President, this is your fifth visit here." "Yes," I said, "my fifth visit since you began counting."

And I made a good many visits to St. Louis before you began counting, sometimes merely as a Princeton man interested in the Princeton crowd and sometimes upon purely private errands, but always with the renewed pleasure of meeting the substantial and thoughtful men who here vitalize the life of the business world in America.

There is one thing, gentlemen, I want you to relieve yourselves from, and that is the suspicion that there is a Middle West, as distinguished from the rest of America. As I say, I have sampled your quality a great many times and I have never found your quality to be anything but thoroughly American, suitable for any part of the continent. The distance between you and the Pacific Coast or the Atlantic Coast is not a distance that separates you or makes you different in sympathy and in impulse. On the contrary, standing somewhat nearer the middle of the continent than some other people, your horizon is the more symmetrical.

I have come out to appeal to America, not because I doubted what America felt, but because I thought America wanted the satisfaction of uttering what she felt and of letting the whole world know that she was a unit in respect of every question of national dignity and national safety.

SAYS HE HITS AT GERMANY.

Cologne Gazette on President's References to Warlike Complications.

COLOGNE, Feb. 3, (via London.)—The Cologne Gazette, commenting on cabled quotations from President Wilson's speeches indicating imminence of warlike complications, expressed the opinion that the President had Germany, rather than England, in mind, for, it says, "President Wilson dislikes Germany just as much as he is kindly disposed to England and her allies."

Nevertheless the Gazette concludes that Mr. Wilson did not intend to hint at any specific nation, but only to clinch his arguments in behalf of preparedness. Yet, it says, for all that, Germany must reckon with the fact that a man occupies the American Presidential chair who inwardly sides with Germany's enemies, and the utmost that Germany can hope for is continuance of America's lukewarm neutrality, despite occasional utterances in Congress against England.

LUSITANIA TERMS PROBABLY NOT MET

Continued from Page 1.

ports from Berlin during the last three days has been gratifying to officials here. But, while the tone of these reports is optimistic, they only speak of German "hopes" for a settlement. The disposition in some quarters here, as elsewhere, is to accept these assurances with a grain of salt on the theory that if Germany has accepted the terms submitted to Count von Bernstorff last week the Berlin Government would not only have hopes but would feel certain that its answer was satisfactory.

It was said at the German Embassy that the latest communication to Count Bernstorff had not arrived in Washington tonight. It is expected tomorrow. Unless present plans fail through delay in delivering the dispatch to the German Ambassador, the tentative form of settlement, as now suggested by the German Government, should be in Secretary Lansing's hands before the President returns to Washington tomorrow, or soon thereafter.

Wilson Gets House's Messages.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S TRAIN, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—President Wilson received from Secretary Lansing today what members of his party characterized as very important dispatches relating to the foreign situation. The exact contents of the messages were not revealed, but it was understood they related to the Lusitania and Appam cases.

The President spent the late afternoon reading the dispatches in his private car, and getting in touch with developments in the foreign situation since he left Washington.

A final settlement of the Lusitania case is expected soon, after the President arrives in Washington. He is determined that Germany shall make full disavowal and reparation, and it is understood that he will be satisfied with nothing less. What attitude Germany had taken or would take toward the last suggestion sent forward by Count von Bernstorff could not be ascertained on the President's special tonight.

GERMANS MORE HOPEFUL.

Believe New Orders to Bernstorff Will Bring a Settlement.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—That section of the German press and public which still took enough interest in the Lusitania case to get worried over a threatened crisis, has been thoroughly soothed by a semi-official statement that instructions have been sent to Count von Bernstorff which justified hope of a final understanding with America. To one who has been in constant touch with German Government circles during the dozen crises, nervous apprehension here is absurd, for there is as yet no indication of any change in the German Government's policy of good relations with America at any price short of honor.

Although it is undeniable that the conciliatory policy has been subjected to a severe strain in recent weeks by the Baralong case and by what seems to most Germans to be America's bad faith in not bringing England to terms for alleged violations of international law, and by the activities of the champions of a relentless submarine war on England. A fresh wave of feeling over American ammunition is also a contributory cause of the strain. Germany's latest "concessions," which have not been made public here, have caused apprehension and resentment in those quarters that favor an unfettered submarine war and where the theory is held that America is acting wholly in England's interest and is trying to trick Germany into making the submarine impotent as an offensive weapon, making an effective submarine war impossible for all future time by forcing Germany to admit that the Lusitania sinking was illegal.

BRITISH COLLIER SUNK BY ZEPPELIN, 13 LOST

Aircraft Dropped Bomb on Ship's Deck in the Dark and She Plunged to the Bottom.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—How a British steamer was sunk by a bomb from a Zeppelin during the raid on Tuesday night was described at West Hartlepool today by Charles Hillier, a seaman who is a native of Newfoundland. He has been serving on board a captured steamer known as the Frank Fisher, which has been in use as a collier, and he reports that the vessel was destroyed by a Zeppelin on Tuesday night with the loss of thirteen lives.

The only survivors were Hillier, the chief engineer, and a steward.

"The vessel left a northeast coast port with coal for a more southern port on Tuesday morning," said Hillier. "While we were at anchor on Tuesday night we heard a noise overhead and a Zeppelin came into view and dropped a bomb of a highly explosive character which struck the vessel amidships. The vessel only remained afloat about two minutes. There was not even time to think of the boats.

"We were all dragged underneath. When I came up I got hold of a lifebelt and after swimming about some time came across my two companions. We were able to keep afloat for an hour. During that time we heard the cries of several other men, but were unable to help them. The cries gradually died away. We were almost in a state of collapse when a Belgian steamer came along, launched a boat and picked us up."

U-BOAT IN NORTH SEA TORPEDOES DUTCH SHIP

Netherlands Navy Orders Inquiry Into Attack on the Artemis.

HOOK OF HOLLAND, Feb. 3, (via London.)—Continued activity of German submarines in the North Sea is evidenced by the torpedoing of the Dutch motor vessel Artemis near the lightship Noordhinder. The Artemis arrived here today leaking.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 4, 12:05 A. M.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from The Hague says that the Netherlands Navy Department has ordered an efficient inquiry into the torpedoing of the Dutch motor vessel Artemis.

The British steamship Belle of France has been sunk. The Europeans in her crew and twenty-two Lascars were landed. Nineteen others are missing.

The Belle of France was last reported at Karachi, a port of India, on her arrival there from Port Said on Dec. 24. Her gross tonnage was 3,876. She was 352 feet long, of 48 feet beam, and was built at Sunderland, England, in 1905 for the Belle Steamship Agency, Limited, of Liverpool.

LONDON THINKS WE WILL WIN.

Believes Germany Will Yield—Times Hits at Wilson.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 4.—This morning's editorials deal largely with recent developments between the United States and the belligerents. It is generally predicted that Grmany at last is ready to go to almost any lengths to obtain a settlement of the Lusitania controversy. The Times says:

"There are pretty obvious reasons why Germany may think it expedient to yield to American insistence at this particular time. The Germans know as well as we that President Wilson has now turned his mind toward electioneering prospects and that the timely announcement of an apparent legal victory would bring him advantages with the electorate. A success of this kind might also whet his appetite for more. If he could point to a legal victory over the Germans on one issue, balanced by a legal victory over the British on another, his attitude would be visibly strengthened.

"The Germans may not believe in his victory over the British, but an angry controversy between America and England, provoked by an ill-judged attempt to gain it, would serve their purposes.

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DENY GERMAN AID IN EMBARGO WORK

No Keg of Gold Finances American Conference, Its Secretary Declares.

FUNDS JUST POUR IN

"Not a Traitor Among Us," He Asserts—Originator of the Conference Remains a Mystery.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Charges by The Providence Journal that the American Embargo Conference was brought into existence by Count J. H. von Bernstorff at Washington and financed directly from the offices of Dr. Heinrich Albert, German fiscal agent in New York City, caused today what the officers of the conference described as a "showdown with the cards face up."

The "showdown" left the situation as clouded as before. There were denials that a "keg of German gold" supported the venture, of any relationship whatsoever with the German Ambassador or Germany's fiscal agent, of any ulterior motive in the propaganda intended to bring about an absolute embargo, or that the officers were on Germany's payroll. The inquiry into the affairs of the Embargo Conference, however, developed these facts:

The league is a "one-man" organization, its ostensible promoter being W. R. MacDonald, a former employe of a news association. He is described as the secretary. The conference has but three other officers. They are Colonel Jasper Tucker Darling, President and Chairman of the Legislative Committee. He is patriotic instructor of Illinois for the G. A. R. and a lecturer. He says he has no idea how the conference is financed, and never presided at a legislative meeting or a meeting of any character. His duties, he says, consist solely of making speeches at mass meetings arranged in various States. He says he has nothing to do with making arrangements for meetings, and goes where "they" send him. He is paid directly by Mr. MacDonald, who arranges all details of his journeys. He was elected President four weeks ago, when the Rev. George Hansher, a clergyman living at Mount Carroll, Ill., who had held the office, died. He today was able to name but five persons whom he knew to be connected with the conference.

William D. Falk is the Treasurer. Mr. Falk says that he was elected at a mass meeting held on Aug. 1, at the Congress Hotel. He is merely an assistant to MacDonald.

The Rev. Charles F. Aked of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco is said to be a Director. Dr. Aked, MacDonald, Falk, and Colonel Darling constituting the Board of Directors, which admittedly has never met. Dr. Aked's name does not appear on the literature of the conference at present, it being explained that "when he went with the Ford expedition it was dropped off because a lot of people didn't take kindly to the peace-ship idea, and it was feared it might hurt the movement."

William Bayard Hale, alleged by The Providence Journal to be directly in the monthly pay of Ambassador von Bernstorff and Dr. Albert, formerly answered his connection with the conference two months ago, according to information here.

Frank S. Monnett of Columbus, Ohio, formerly Attorney General of Ohio, now under Federal indictment as one of the leaders of the Labor's National Peace Council, which, The Providence Journal charges, the conference was organized to succeed, at one time was Chairman of the Committee of Legal Advisers. Mr. MacDonald admitted that Mr. Monnett still was connected with the conference, but "only in an honorary capacity" as one of the legal advisers.

How the Conference came into existence and how it is financed remained a mystery after close questioning today of both President Darling and Secretary MacDonald. Mr. Darling said he "didn't know a thing" about the organization of the conference or where its money came from. Mr. MacDonald said it was the idea of a Detroit newspaper man, and that the cost of its millions of pieces of literature was defrayed by public subscription.

Colonel Darling was infuriated today over the insinuations that he was in the pay of the German Government.

"I am crystallizing a statement which I will send to President Wilson, every member of his Cabinet, and to all members of Congress," he said. "The British press propagandists have attempted to show up everybody not agreeing with them as traitors to this country and its best interests. I don't repudiate a thing I have done or said, and they can't scare me. I intend to continue in the work.

"This talk of the German Government financing the conference is a falsehood. Does any one look for a traitor among men whose forefathers fought at Lexington and who themselves not only served in the civil war, but who saw two brothers fall before the strife was ended?"

Colonel Darling's complete ignorance of the organization of the propaganda and its finances was partially explained by Mr. MacDonald. He was visited at the national headquarters of the conference, which occupies a suite of three rooms on the ninth floor of the City Hall Square Building, 139 North Clark Street. Mr. MacDonald denied ever having received a single scrap of correspondence either from von Bernstorff or Dr. Albert. He admitted being the active officer of the Embargo Association.

On the question of finances Mr. MacDonald said that there hadn't been any kegs of German money and that the payrolls had been short several times.

"We have about 2,000,000 members," he said. "About 70 or 75 per cent. are of German ancestry, I would think. The rest are Scandinavians. We have spent about $18,000 or $20,000 I think in the last six months. All of it went for printing except that used for the payrolls. All this money was received in subscriptions from our friends. We have established 2,300 branches. Any charges that we are part of the German propaganda are absolute falsehoods. We are working for one thing—a complete embargo—and there isn't a traitor to the country among us."

HALE HAD NAME REMOVED.

Declined to Act as Officer of Embargo Conference.

William Bayard Hale of 362 Riverside Drive, in a statement regarding the American embargo conference, said yesterday:

"That enterprising and entertaining newspaper, The Providence Journal, in the course of its romantic (though somewhat protracted) serial on wartime plots and conspiracies, this morning gives us a thrilling tale of a band of conspirators known as the American Embargo Conference.

"It is a pity to blur, even in a slight degree, the brilliant outlines of the artist who is doing this stuff, but there are a few particulars which, in the interest of plausible historical romance, ought to be adjusted.

"The Providence Journal says that this new conspiracy, the American Embargo Conference, has just been organized under my direction. The fact is the organization has been in existence to my knowledge since last Summer. I heard of it then through an invitation to go to Chicago and speak at one of its meetings in behalf of an embargo on ammunition. I was unable to go, but, being one of those criminally minded persons who believe that the American people ought not to participate in the slaughter now going on in Europe, I expressed my approval of the plan.

"Early in the Winter I found my name was being used on the stationery of the organization as the President of the National Board. I was surprised and delighted, because I had never been President of a National Board before, but I wrote to the Secretary, William R. McDonald, saying that I could not perform the duties and must ask him to take my name down. Mr. McDonald replied that he had tried in vain to reach me during the idle wanderings of my Summer vacation and had assumed from knowledge of my sympathy with the embargo proposal that I would be willing to co-operate with their organization. The alacrity with which the American Embargo Conference consented to drop my name from its stationery is still a sore point with me. I have no doubt that this society is doing excellent work; but I have no connection with it. I never did have any connection with it.

"The Providence Journal says that I am in the regular monthly pay of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. I am sorry, but it is not true. I am unfortunately obliged to worry along on my very modest private income, supplemented by the pay for such articles, political, and literary, as I can get across with kindly editors. I have neither seen Count Bernstorff nor communicated with him, directly or indirectly, since the beginning of the war.

"The Providence Journal says that I am doing 'sob stuff' for the Germans, and quotes a piece I wrote about the death of Sister Emma Duensing. Sister Emma Duensing was a Red Cross nurse who died in Silesia from infection contracted in consequence of the refusal by the British Government to allow the American Red Cross to supply American nurses in Germany and Austria with rubber gloves. Sister Emma had been a nurse in my household, and we were all extremely attached to her. She was in the habit of sending my eldest son, at whose birth she had attended, a Christmas remembrance. This Christmas none came, and the boy asked why. I told the story in a New York newspaper. No doubt it was 'sob stuff.' But it was true. And it is just such true stories as that of Emma Duensing that, I dare say, impart a little emotion to the intellectual conclusion which I have reached that the United States ought to cleanse its hands of complicity in the bloody business of killing human beings in which Europeans are now engaged.

"It gives me quite a thrill to see my name in print as a regular conspirator. It is true that I am in a plot with my wife and a few otherwise respectable friends to acquaint other American citizens with the humane and patriotic arguments in favor of an arms embargo. Almost any midnight I might be detected in my secret lair on Riverside Drive, darkly forging an ink bottle in a nefarious design to persuade people to sign a petition to Congress on the subject."

HANS LIEBAU EXPLAINS.

Declares His Bureau Merely Helps Men Out of Work.

In its article regarding the activities of the American Embargo Conference the Providence Journal yesterday said that the office of the conference in Cleveland was in a room which also was occupied by a branch of the "so-called German Relief Association run by one Hans Liebau, 136 Liberty Street, New York, and which, under the guise of giving relief to German and Austrian laborers who have lost their jobs in munition factories, is conducting an active propaganda in an attempt to drag men out of these factories."

Mr. Liebau yesterday denied any connection with the Embargo Conference and declared that he and his associates were engaged only in a philanthropic work for the benefit of those men who might have voluntarily left their places on account of conscientious scruples, and he branded the story false so far as it concerned him.

Officials of the Department of Justice, who asserted that they had "looked up Liebau's employment agency" yesterday, corroborated his statements, and said that from what they knew Mr. Liebau's work was a bona-fide attempt to help those of his countrymen who might need such aid, and that he had done nothing against the neutrality of this country. Mr Liebau in a statement said:

"The German and Austro-Hngarian Labor Information and Relief Bureau is entirely philanthropic in character. The bureau is merely an information bureau for such men as have voluntarily left their places for conscientious reasons and no effort was made to induce these men to leave their places.

"While it is true that the Embargo Conference (the organization which was described as in charge of the work against the making of munitions) in Cleveland occupied the same quarters as the branch of this bureau, there has been absolutely no connection between the two organizations.

"I have never made the statements credited to me by The Providence Journal as to the immense sums being paid out for the purpose of relief; on the contrary, the sums paid out have never exceeded $200 a month for any of our branch offices.

"The work was started and is being carried on by private contributions, and there is no connection whatever between the German and Austrian Embassies and this organization. More than 800 men have been helped. Any one interested may see the statement I made to the Dpartment of Justice some time ago."

Hans Liebau's name was first mentioned in German activity in this country when it appeared in the affidavit against Paul Daeche, who was indicted with Lieutenant Fay in the attempt to blow up American ships. Department of Justice officials stated that Daeche had gone to Liebau for information concerning a certain lecture on the manufacture of tri-nitro-toluol, the explosive. Liebau, they said, was perfectly innocent in his dealings with Daeche.

ITALY PLANS HIGH TAXES.

Will Cease Issuing Loans to Raise Funds for the War.

ROME, Feb. 2.—In a speech delivered in Turin today, E. Daneo, Italian Minister of Finance, intimated that, when the subscription lists had been completed for the third national loan at present being offered, Italy would cease issuing loans and resort to indirect taxation for the obtaining of further war funds.

Signor Daneo said that the success of the present war loan was assured, as 2,000,000,000 lire had already been subscribed and a total of 3,000,000,000 might be reached before the issue closed on Feb. 10. The two previous national loans totaled 2,500,000,000.

"The need of the hour," said Signor Daneo, "is to induce people to reduce wastage and to restrict the contracting of loans when the means of paying the huge interests are not at hand. The new system of taxation since October, 1914, brought into the treasury 375,000,000 lire, and this year will exceed 500,000,000. The more we are taxed the less we are forced to subscribe to loans. It may seem paradoxical, but taxes make people realize the need of saving and all saving is a gain in the direction of victory."

The new taxes are expected to include a rate of four cents for domestic letter postage, 33 1-3 per cent. of price of theatre tickets, revenue stamps on documents of many kinds, and probably also taxation on land and a heavy progressive income tax.

SUBPOENA SERVER MISSED J. P. MORGAN

Thompson Committee May Ask Banker's Partners About Stevens Contract.

SHONTS TO APPEAR MONDAY

Interborough Head May Be Asked to Waive Immunity—Hedley and Doyle Tell About Patents.

Bainbridge Colby, counsel to the Thompson Legislative Committee, did not attempt to follow up yesterday the trail fo the alleged $2,000,000 "yellow dog" fund which he had traced on Wednesday to the offices of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, George W. Young, the banker, who told the committee how Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, had demanded that the $20,000,000 elevated third-tracking contract be given to John F. Stevens in order that he might pay off certain commitments and obligations, sent word to the committee that he was too ill to appear. J. P. Morgan, upon whom the committee tried to serve a subpoena, had sailed for Europe.

Mr. Shonts has been subpoenaed to appear next Monday. It was said that before he testifies he will be asked if he desires to sign a waiver of immunity. Mr. Colby expects to have witnesses who will corroborate Mr. Young's testimony. One of these will be William A. Read, who resigned from the Interborough Directorate along with Mr. Young and Gardiner M. Lane of Boston, since deceased. Members of the 1913 Board of Estimate and Public Service Commission who had to do with the dual subway contract, will also be called.

The committee will go at length into the awarding of the third-tracking contract to the T. A. Gillespie Company after the Stevens contract failed. The arrangement by which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company obtained its end of the dual subway contract will also be thoroughly investigated. It was learned yesterday that the Stevens contract, through which Mr. Shonts expected to pay off "certain commitments and obligations," was framed that much more than $2,000,000 might have been paid. Whether or not the Gillespie contract, which was arranged on a 15 per cent. basis, was designed to meet Mr. Shonts's obligations will be inquired into by the committee and Mr. Gillespie will be called. The accountants of the Thompson Committee have been trying to get access to the Gillespie Company's books.

Subpoena Just Missed Morgan.

The departure of J. P. Morgan for Europe was plainly a setback for the committee. A subpoena for him had been issued on Wednesday afternoon, but he had sailed before it could be served. It was to Mr. Morgan that the late Mr. Lane of the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. appealed to stop the Stevens contract from being let, and, although he had testified once before on the matter, the committee believed he could shed much new light on because of the testimony of Mr. Young. Mr. Colby was loath to discuss the matter of serving Mr. Morgan.

"I do not think it proper to discuss that matter in an instance of this kind," he said. "It was very important testimony that was given yesterday by Mr. Young, and it might be unfair to any other witness or to Mr. Morgan to state whether any attempt had been made to serve him with a subpoena. The fact is that Mr. Morgan has left for Europe, and any comment or information along these lines might be unfair or prejudicial to a possible witness before this committee."

Senator Thompson said:

"The fact is that an effort was made to serve a subpoena on Mr. Morgan yesterday, but it did not succeed. I do not want to be understood as intimating that Mr. Morgan's departure had anything to do with our effort to serve a subpoena, or our desire to hear him further on the circumstances surrounding the Stevens contract. When process servers went to serve him he had already gone to the ship."

It was said that other members of the Morgan firm may be subpoenaed to appear before the Thompson Committee.

Tomkins Lost Ballast Contract.

Mr. Colby called ex-Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins to the stand yesterday and asked about his bid last Fall to supply practically all the stone ballast to be used in the new subway construction. Mr. Tomkins said his firm submitted a bid of $141,912, and that the bid of the Upper Hudson Stone Company was $228,000. Engineers of the Public Service Commission, as well as consulting engineers, had placed the maximum stone crushing stress at 12,000 pounds per square inch. Experiments, Mr. Tomkins said, showed that the stone from his quarry would stand a pressure of 28,000 pounds to the square inch. His bid, he said, was rejected by the commission on the ground that his materiar was not satisfactory and new bids were advertised for. The specification for stone crushing stress was 29,000 pounds to the square inch, just high enough to exclude the Tomkins maximum.

"For some reason or other," said Mr. Colby, "there was readjustment under altered requirements to a few hundred pounds above your test?"

"That is correct," replied Mr. Tomkins.

Q.—Is 12,000 pounds per square inch in a crushing stress more than is necessary? A.—In my opinion, it is. Our stone was used by the West Shore Railroad for many years, and is regarded by them as the best they can get.

Q.—After the bids were readvertised they jacked up the crushing test to just above what your stone tested? A.—That is so.

Q.—And of course you couldn't bid? A.—We didn't think it of any use to do so. The engineers were not with us.

Q.—Do you happen to know of any Interborough Director who is also a Director of the Upper Hudson Stone Company? A.—I do not.

F. De C. Sullivan, it was brought out, is a Director in both the Interborough and the Upper Hudson Stone Company. Mr. Sullivan is expected to be called as a witness today.

$100,362 for Hedley Patents.

Much of yesterday's session was taken up with a more thorough inquiry into the amount of money received by Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough, through his numerous patented devices. It was brought out that Mr. Hedley has realized $109,862.95 in patent royalties in the past twelve years, during the time of his connection with the Interborough, exclusive of the $50,000 a year salary he now receives from the Interborough, the New York Railways Company, and the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company. This does not include an item of $5,000 which Mr. Hedley explained he received from the Interborough for his third-rail scraper.

J. S. Doyle, co-patentee with Mr. Hedley in many of his devices, was also on the stand. He receives a salary of $10,000 a year as Superintendent of Car Equipment of the Interborough. He was frankly puzzled at many of the questions asked by Mr. Colby regarding the Hedley patents. He said he had charge of construction and operation of every kind of electric transportation used on the subway and elevated roads.

"You are an inventor?" asked Mr. Colby.

"Just a man of ordinary sense, I'd call it," said the witness, modestly. "I am employed in railroad development and operation. For instance, we were the first to use heat-treated axles, &c."

"Did you and Hedley patent that?"

"No, we never thought of it."

Mr. Doyle said he was a master mechanic in Chicago, receiving $150 a month, until he was brought here to electrify the Manhattan elevated lines fifteen years ago. He said he had nothing to do with buying any kind of material or devices for his companies. He had never seen Mr. Hedley work on a model or at a desk. He appeared at the shops once a week or so, talked things things over, and looked at the models, the witness said. He said there had long been low-level cars and stepless cars, but that he and Mr. Hedley patented the low-level-stepless car.

"It's the lowest level car there is," said the witness, "and the safest. Its doors cannot be opened while the car is moving. It keeps passengers from throwing themselves out and getting killed or hurt. We analyzed the losses of the New York Railway Company, the surface lines, and found that more than 30 per cent. of the annual loss of $700,000 or $800,000 was due to people falling up or down car steps."

Doyle Looks Up to Hedley.

Mr. Doyle had trouble in describing a current registering apparatus, and complained that Mr. Colby was "asking a question with a thousand angles to it." The witness declared that he took Mr. Hedley in as a partner in his patents because he was "one of the best railroad men I ever met."

Q.—But Mr. Shonts is a good railroad man, why didn't you take him in? A.—Well, Mr. Hedley is my superior officer and I support him.

Q.—Do you regard the low-level car as a success? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—But a newspaper calls it "a devilish contraption"? A.—Yes, but that's the opinion of one man, and that doesn't rule the world. These cars are crowded now because traffic is saturated. When all the lines are built and in operation they'll be all right.

"Does that mean that everybody will have a seat?" asked Senator Thompson. The witness did not answer, and the Senator went on:

"Mr. Hedley says that people will always have to hang on straps, for if they don't it will involve the failure of the companies and the ruin of the city."

"Well, if Mr. Hedley said so—you must remember I am only in the mechanical department," said the witness.

When Mr. Colby began to question him as to the royalties paid to him by the Interborough, Mr. Doyle referred to a typewritten statement.

"Is that your own list, or is it one prepared by Mr. Hedley?" Mr. Colby wanted to know.

"Mr. Hedley gave it to me," replied Mr. Doyle. "His receipts are the same as mine. We are partners in invention."

Doyle Hazy on Figures.

Mr. Doyle's memory failed him when he was asked as to his receipts from patents, but he remembered receiving $4,000 from the coasting recorder.

"Can't you tell even roughly how much a year the company gives you for your patents?" he was asked.

"Oh, for the last twelve years, I guess, I have received a couple of thousand dollars a year," was the reply.

"You can't tell how many patents and devices you are part owner of without looking at the list?"

"No, Sir."

Following Mr. Doyle, Mr. Colby called several foremen and Superintendents of Interborough shops in an endeavor to find out just how much actual work Mr. Hedley and Mr. Doyle did on their patents. It was finally agreed to have Wertha Strait, chief clerk in charge of accounts and statistical work in the car equipment department, furnish this data.

Max Marx, a real estate operator, was then called to the stand and asked about thirty-five acres of partly improved land the Interborough had purchased for $300,000 about five years ago at Baychester Avenue and White Plains Road, in the Bronx, to be used for terminal facilities. Mr. Marx agreed to produce all the documents relating to the sale, and was excused. The investigation will be continued this morning.

NEW APOLOGY CLAUSE

Makes the Expression of Regret Over Developments Mutual.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The text of the revised apology clause in the Colombian treaty ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is as follows:

The Governments of the United States and the Republic of Colombia, in their own names and in the names of their respective peoples, wishing to put at rest all controversies and differences between them arising out of the events from which the present situation on the Isthmus of Panama resulted, express sincere regret that anything should have occurred to interrupt or, to mar the relations of cordial friendship that had so long subsisted between the two nations.

The change is to make the expression of regret mutual.

NEW CALAIS DRIVE EXPECTED BY LONDON

All Reports Tell of Very Heavy Artillery Fire Along the Franco-Belgian Front.

MUCH ACTIVITY AT NEUVILLE

Loos Is Severely Pounded by German Guns—British Sappers Are Busy.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Heavy artillery fire is proceeding at many points on the western front in Flanders and Northern France, and the London newspapers now express the conviction that the Germans are planning a new offensive on a large scale against the left wing of the allies. It is expected that they will attempt to blast a way to Calais and Dunkirk, by the use of strong bodies of infantry, supported by enormous masses of artillery.

The German headquarters report speaks of the activity of the guns in this northwestern area. It says that the allied artillery fire has been particularly heavy in the vicinity of Neuville, where the Germans recently made some gain of ground. British mine craters in the vicinity of Hulloch, it is asserted, were occupied by German troops.

The statement issued by the French War Office tonight says:

To the north of the Aisne we bombarded the enemy trenches on the Plateau of Vauclerc and at La Ville aux Bois. Troops in transit on the road from Berry-au-Bac to Juvincourt were taken under our fire.

In the Argonne mine fighting was very active. We exploded a number of mines which shattered the subterranean works of the enemy, one at Les Courtes Chaussées, another at La Fille Morte, four at Hill 285, (Haute Chevauchée,) and three at Vauquois, between Hill 285 and Haute Chevauchée.

Groups of the enemy attempted, against our small posts, an attack which was checked after an engagement with artillery and grenades.

On the heights of the Meuse we exploded a mine in the Bois des Chevaliers and bombarded Saint Maurice-Sous-les-Cotes, north of Hattonchatel.

In Alsace, to the south of the Thur, shells from our guns caused a fire in the enemy cantonments at Mehlenberg, northeast of Burnhaupt.

This statement was given out at the French War Office in the afternoon:

The night was calm and there is nothing of importance to report. Shortly after midday yesterday, following a spirited bombardment, the Germans launched an attack against our positions in the Bos des Buttes, north of the Aisne in the region of the village of Bois. The fire of our artillery and infantry immediately arrested their sally.

This is the bulletin of the German Headquarters Staff:

The enemy artillery has vigorously replied to the shelling by our artillery of enemy positions over a wide front.

Northwest of Hulloch we occupied two craters, caused by the explosion of British mines before our front.

In the region of Neuville the enemy increased his artillery fire until during the afternoon it assumed great activity. Along other parts of the front lively artillery activity developed.

In the Argonne hand grenade fights occurred.

In the region of Peronne our airmen shot down two aeroplanes, one English and one French. Three of the occupants were killed and the French observation officer was seriously injured.

This British official statement was issued tonight:

There was heavy hostile shelling during the day. It was directed against our trenches around Loos and against Loos itself. We replied effectively.

There has been mining activity about the Hohenzollern redoubt and between this redoubt and La Bassée Road. This activity was mainly on our part.

The British official statement, issued last night, says:

One of our patrols last night, after shooting a hostile sentry, threw hand grenades into hostile trenches established at the northern end of Frise.

At about 11.30 o'clock this morning the enemy attempted a surprise attack against our trenches near Ypres on the Pilkem road. The attack was not preceded by any artillery bombardment and was easily repulsed by our fire.

RUSSIAN LOSSES 3,000,000.

But They Have 1,000,000 Prisoners, According to Their Own Estimates.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The American Red Cross detachment, which has been serving for many months on the Russian front, is on its way to the United States, having sailed from Bergen yesterday for New York on the steamship Bergensfjord. The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who sends this information, says members of the party described the hospitals of Russia as admirable in work and equipment.

The Russians themselves, the dispatch says, calculate their casualties thus far at 3,000,000, and state that 1,000,000 German and Austrian prisoners of war have been sent to the interior of Russia or to Siberia.

PRUSSIAN LOSSES 2,337,096.

A Whole Regiment Listed In January as "Missing."

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 4.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Copenhagen says:

"The Prussian casualties lists for January contain 36,500 names, bringing the total Prussian losses up to 2,337,096.

"The January lists include the names of twenty-four airmen killed, eleven wounded, and twenty made prisoners.

"The lists also contain the names of five Generals killed and two wounded, the missing include the entire Fourteenth Jäger Regiment."

GERMAN WORKERS HIT BY TEXTILE SEIZURE

Officials Will Take Account of Them in Enforcing New Order.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The far-reaching expropriation order, which went into effect Feb. 1, covers almost all textiles, either finished or in course of manufacture, whether from the hair of animals, such as sheep wool, cashmere, mohair, &c., or plant fibres, such as flax and cotton.

The order affects, in particular, all cloth suitable for outer clothing for the army or navy, for prisoners or Government officials; bed blankets, horse blankets, men's under-clothing, colored, raw, or bleached dress goods; lining material, sail cloth, and material for sandbags.

Articles which have actually been in use or are now being used are exempt from expropriation, as also are stocks below a specified small minimum quantity.

In addition, 25 per cent. of goods subject to expropriation are exempt, for the purpose of permitting the carrying on of business or at least making less onerous the conformation of business to the new state of affairs.

Newspapers do not overlook the likelihood that there may be far-reaching effects, particularly in the women's clothing business, in which many workers must eventually be discharged. It is stated that the Government has taken into consideration the effect on the labor market and that arrangements will be made to guard against unfavorable results.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE MEN ON THE FIRING LINE

The Best There Is In Strength and Manhood

They are the men who stand the brunt of warfare, and to be efficient they must be physically fit for duty.

Weaklings are not wanted at the front. They fall out of line and become stragglers.

It's the same in the maelstrom of business and social life. The strong forge to the front and win. The weaklings drop out, unable to compete with physical fitness.

Strong men and healthy women usually take care of themselves. They know the value of that "Bristling with energy" feeling. The value of clear-sightedness and rich, red blood coursing through their veins.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has for fifty years been the recognized food tonic to supply these assets. Builds up the entire system, arouses ambition, acts like magic on tired, worn-out men and women. Transforms pale, sickly children into red-cheeked pictures of health.

Reliable druggists do not offer substitutes. There is only one Johann Hoff's Malt. Endorsed by medical authorities throughout the civilized world. Taken at meal times and delightfully palatable.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Old False Teeth

Bought in Any Condition
Actual Value Paid
MAIL OR BRING TO AMERICAN TOOTH CO.,
71 W. 35th, Cor. 6th Ave.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Heart of the Fountain
SIXTH AVE. BETWEEN 13TH STREET

All Departments Now In Main Building

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps Free Today with Purchases of $1 or More.

(Present Coupon)

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY ONLY

This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, February 4th.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. GREENHUT'S.

N. Y. T., 2-4-16. 129

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR.

Today's Sensational Sale of

JEWELRY

Solid Gold Pieces Set with Precious and Semi-Precious Stones.

Entire sample lines from a leading Maiden Lane Jeweller—the remainder of our great Matthews purchase and selections from our own superb assortments.

No other store in town will match these values.

Before you read the items, remember that this is ALL SOLID GOLD JEWELRY:

$2 Scarf Pins..... 75c
$1.50 Brooches, Tie Clasps and Cuff Pins $1
Brooches, Cuff Pins, Tie Clasps, Cigar Cutters, Bar Pins, Baby Bracelets, Single Stone Pearl Rings and Lavallieres..... $1.50
Cuff Links (as illustrated)..... $1.50
Pearl Drop Earrings (as illustrated)..... $2.50
Scarf Pins (as illustrated)..... $10.50
Brooch (as illustrated)..... $3.50
Bracelet (as illustrated)..... $3.50

Diamond Jewelry

Brooches, Lavallieres, Crosses, Cuff Links, Rings, Tie Clasps and Scarf Pins—values up to $8; at..... $3.75
(The Cuff Links, illustrated, in a plain Roman finish design, set with a fine cut diamond.) At..... $3.75
Lavallieres, Brooches, Cuff Pins, Baby Bracelets, Cuff Links, Scarf Pins, Fobs and Rings—values to $15; at..... $5
Bar Pins, Cuff Pins, Lavallieres, Scarf Pins, Fobs, Signet and Stone Set Rings—values to $16.50; at..... $8.50
$65 Diamond and Platinum Lavallieres—exquisite design; set with two fine cut white diamonds; 1 Montana sapphire and 6 real pearls..... $50
Rings, Lavallieres, Bar Pins and Scarf Pins—some set with real Oriental pearls and Montana sapphires—values to $30; at..... $20
Brooches, Bar Pins, Cuff Pins, Lavallieres, Rings, Full Dress Cuff Links and Scarf Pins—values to $25; at.. $10.50

Rings in a hoop mounting, set with 3 real sapphires and 2 fine cut diamonds; at..... $10.50
Lavallieres, Brooches, Bar Pins, Rings, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Cigar Cutters—values to $30; at. $16

Ring—a cluster; set with 9 fine cut diamonds; giving the appearance of 1 large stone; at..... $16
Bar Pins in a beautiful scroll design; set with 1 fine cut diamond, 6 real Montana sapphires and real pearls; at..... $16
Bracelets in a beautiful, chased design; set with one fine cut diamond; at..... $16

Lavallieres, Brooches, Bracelets, Cuff Pins, Rings and Scarf Pins—values to $45; at..... $25
Lavallieres in a handsome design; set with 7 fine cut diamonds; at..... $25

Rings set with 3 fine cut white diamonds in high platinum mounting. Other Rings in Fancy Clusteror Solitaire Mountings; at..... $25

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

B. Altman & Co.

The Corset Department

has just received a large importation of materials, trimmings and accessories, from which selections may be made for

CORSETS MADE TO MEASURE

Included are French coutils, batistes and brocarts; silk batistes broche, toile Russe, etc.

Measurements, fittings and workmanship by expert corsetieres.

(Corset Department, Second Floor)

Women's Breakfast Jackets, Boudoir Sacques and House Coats

the residue of a number of this season's interesting assortments, all in dainty colorings and materials, will be offered to-day for immediate clearance

at $1.90, 3.25, 4.85, 5.75 to 13.50

The range of prices is graded according to the materials used, which include flannel, albatross, corduroy and crepe de Chine.

(American-made Underwear Department.)

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Importers
THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA

Present

All that is New in Fashion for early Spring or Southern Wear

Millinery
Gowns Wraps Dresses
Suits Coats Blouses

Introducing the correct Paris Fashions in America first.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Balta Lace Shoes

in patent leather and imported tan Russia (a comfortably-fitting but smart model) are a special feature at

$5.85 per pair

Men's Balta Shoes are shown in regular stock, in well-cut, well-fitting models for general and dress wear, at very reasonable prices.

(Men's Shoe Department, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

Fourteen Year Old
FOUR ROSES WHISKEY
In the Protective Bottle.
Sold by the drink at popular prices. Quarts, Pints and Half Pints at Dealers' Generally.
PAUL JONES & CO., DISTILLERS LOUISVILLE, KY.
W. C. PEARSON, Representative
1480 Broadway Tel. Bryant 482

First Ripper Bill In.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Senator Charles J. Hewitt of Locke today introduced the first "ripper" bill of the 1916 session, when he offered a measure changing the name of the Board of Parole to the "Parole Commission," which would legislate the present members out of office. The board is at present Democratic and the members have until 1917 to serve.

Hearing on Higher Fares.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Public Service Commission of the Second District today fixed Feb. 15 in the City Hall here for a hearing on the application of the New York Central Railroad for permission to increase its passenger fares in the State to 2½ cents a mile.

What Olive Oil Do You Use?
Chefs and Physicians of World-Wide Reputation Insist Upon
CHIRIS
Pronounced Sheris
OLIVE OIL
Try it yourself. Then you will appreciate why they are so insistent.
Ask Your Grocer.
Antoine Chiris Company
18-20 Platt St. New York City

ADVERTISEMENT.
Don't Despair
Cuticura Soap

and Ointment
Will quickly restore your skin to health and beauty.
Sample Each Free by Mail
With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

WATSON DENOUNCES PLAN TO TRY HIM

Georgia Editor Denies Right to Indict Him Outside His Own State.

CONGRESSMEN ALSO OBJECT

Send Letter to the Attorney General Defending Their State—Gregory in Doubt of Getting Fair Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 3.—Thomas E. Watson, threatened with indictment and trial in a Federal district outside of Georgia on a charge of having incited the lynching of Leo M. Frank by articles in his paper, The Jeffersonian, issued this statement today:

"The Jeffersonian Publishing Company is a Georgia corporation whose place of business has been Thomson ever since it was chartered. I am its President, and the Vice President is J. J. Brown, who is also President of The Farmers' Union. It has a Board of Directors containing such citizens as the Hon. Fred D. Wimberly of Cochran, Dr. C. H. Kittrell of Dublin, E. D. Daniels of La Grange, O. S. Lee of Thomson, and others. My assistants in editorial work are Mrs. A. L. Lytle, formerly of The Brunswick Journal, and J. D. Watson, my son. The mailing has always been done directly from the printing plant.

"In the Frank case a deluge of slanders and falsehoods against the people and the courts of Georgia was poured upon us by the * * * detective, W. J. Burns. Public sentiment was poisoned, inflamed, and almost maddened by this unprecedented crusade against us. In The Jeffersonian I gave the world the facts as they appear of record.

"The Puck magazine, owned by Nathan Straus and his brothers, vilified the State most viciously, cartooned it libellously and cartooned me personally as a man kept by a negro woman. No baser insult was ever inflicted upon any man's wife and children than the Strauses inflicted upon mine. They threatened to have me run out of the State, pictured me as being driven out and pictured a Roman Catholic priest as being one of the bosses of the job. Frank's lawyers declared that I must be driven out and Puck went so far as to say I should be hanged. Slaton, one of these lawyers, not only joined those threats, but held me solely responsible for the execution of Frank by the vigilantes after Frank's own lawyer, Governor John M. Slaton, had prostituted the power of his office to give his client a new trial and block and upset the decisions of the Superior Court, the Georgia Supreme Court, the United States Supreme Court and the State Prison Commission.

"The threat to take me out of Georgia for trial really means that an opportunity is wanted to treat me without a trial in the same way that Frank was treated after he had been tried and convicted in all the courts. If an editor can be indicted in California for publishing an article in Maine, none of us would be safe from ruinous persecution. President Roosevelt was rebuked by the courts when he attempted to bring editors out of their States for trial in the District of Columbia. If President Wilson undertakes to do what President Roosevelt tried and failed at the Democracy of the Republic will be given a rare object lesson.

"There are two questions which will be asked by all fair-minded people, first, Why am I held solely and personally responsible for a publication in which there are many officers equally responsible? Second, why is it that the Government's pretended efforts to purge and purify the mails aimed at no publications excepting those which combat the Roman Catholic Church? Not only the freedom of the press, but the personal liberty of every citizen is at stake in this threatened procedure.

"THOMAS E. WATSON."

W. H. Fleming, one of Mr. Watson's counsel, wired Congressman Adamson Thursday as follows:

"Please call attention of Department of Justice to decision in 25 Federal Reporter, Page 902, showing no jurisdiction to indict Watson where mail delivered—offense not being continuing one from place of deposit to place of delivery. Why does not the Government indict Atlanta newspapers for publishing and mailing same details of Frank case as well as Watson? Looks like a clear case of personal persecution, bad in law, worse in morals, and wretched blundering against the peace and good feeling among the citizens of our State. If a Federal District Judge should be found to sustain jurisdiction outside place of deposit of paper in mails, the Supreme Court would reverse. But in the meantime Watson would be exposed to unjust hardship, physical, mental, and financial. If this last threat of prosecution outside of Georgia is carried into execution it will be difficult for the general public to understand the motive. Please show this telegram to the other members of the House delegation from Georgia."

GEORGIANS FILE PROTEST.

Delegation in Congress Sends a Letter to the Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A formal protest to the Department of Justice against the plan to seek an indictment in some other State against Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, for alleged violation of the postal laws in circulating obscene matter regarding the Leo M. Frank case, was sent to the Attorney General today by the Senators and Representatives from Georgia. The Georgia delegation advised Mr. Gregory that the entire State would resent the suggestion of the department that the Government could not get a fair trial in Mr. Watson's own State.

Members of the Georgia delegation lodged a verbal protest with the department yesterday, but at a meeting of the delegation today it was decided to send a letter, signed by Senators Hoke Smith and Thomas W. Hardwick, and each Georgia member of the House. The letter says in part:

"We appreciate your high character and ability, as well as your desire to do your duty as you see it. The suggestion which grows out of the alleged violation of the postal laws by one of Georgia's citizens, the Honorable Thomas E. Watson, that the Government of the United States cannot get a fair trial in Georgia, and that one of our citizens is likely to be taken to another State and prosecuted, is resented by each of us, and if carried into effect, will be very offensive to the people of Georgia.

"Such procedure is unusual if not unprecedented, and if the alleged violation of law occurred in Georgia by the posting of newspapers there, we insist that the case be tried there, if an indictment should be found.

"We do not admit that under the law and the statute referred to the defendant can be tried in any other State than Georgia. We insist, all of us, that the Government, in this or any other case, can get a fair trial in Georgia, and that our jurors are not controlled by prejudice, but will determine any case by the law and evidence submitted.

"If it is objectionable in your office that the defendant be tried in the portion of the State in which he resides, we respectfully submit there are other divisions of the United States court in Georgia where there is no question that justice will be done both the prosecution and the defense. * * *

"We conclude that the number of people living in Georgia who have represented to you that the Government cannot get a fair trial there is very limited, and the suggestion certainly emanates from those who do not know the people as we do.

"We take this position not merely because of the case presented, but because, further, the fair name of Georgia and her citizens has recently been characterized by outside influence and money as lawless, and we protest against any action by your department which appears to be an official sanction of such aspersion, which we know to be absolutely false and wholly unwarranted. Allow us to again insist that if any trial shall be had it shall be in Georgia, where the alleged offense was committed."

Representative Tribble of Georgia first learned of the plan of the department to seek an indictment in some jurisdiction other than Georgia against Mr. Watson, in whose magazine, The Jeffersonian, the Frank case was vigorously discussed.

Attorney General Gregory, it became known today, told the Georgians who called on him yesterday that the department had been assured it would not be possible to obtain a fair trial of the case in Georgia.

"I have read the articles in The Jeffersonian bearing on the Frank case very carefully," Mr. Gregory told the Georgians, "and there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that he is guilty. The only question with me now is whether to bring the prosecution in Georgia or in some other place where he has circulated this obscene matter."

Mr. Watson is reported to be extremely angry over the threatened prosecution. In a long distance telephone conversation with a member of the delegation he is reported to have condemned Congress, the Federal courts, and the Georgia delegation.

"I have my fighting clothes on, and I don't care where this leads," Mr. Watson is reported to have asserted. "I am going to see it through to the end. Old Man Pee-pul is behind me, and you will hear from us."

STUDY BRANDEIS'S CASE.

Senate Sub-Committee May Call No Witnesses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, which is considering the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to the Supreme Court Bench, held its first meeting this morning. The subcommittee sat for an hour going through a mass of documents that have been filed relating to the case. No witnesses have been called before the sub-committee and the present intention of its members is to summon witnesses only in case the written evidence before them seems to point to such grave matters that personal interrogation would be needed to clear up doubtful points.

The sub-committee will meet again on Saturday morning to continue its examination of communications. In the meantime, if interested persons ask directly to be heard, a hearing will probably be granted.

Edward A. Filene, a merchant of Boston, who is a close friend of Mr. Brandeis, was in the Senate wing of the Capitol this morning about the time of the sub-committee's session, but he denied that his visit had anything to do with Mr. Brandeis's nomination.

THOMPSON'S FAMILY DENIES HE'S ST. CYR

Brother Telegraphs to The Times That "Jack" Is Not in This Country.

COUPLE TO GO TO RESORT

Pass Day in Seclusion in Philadelphia and Engage Rooms at Atlantic City Hotel.

Instead of coming to this city to consult a lawyer and start libel suits, as had been predicted, Jean Harold Edward St. Cyr remained yesterday in seclusion with his wife, the widow of "Silent" Smith, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia. He avoided reporters who sought his views on the story that he was not a member of a wealthy French family, but was John Henry Edward Thompson of Texas, formerly a haberdasher's clerk.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received the following telegram from a brother of John H. E. ("Jack") Thompson:

Sherman, Texas, Feb. 3.

NEW YORK TIMES:

Our family has seen Mr. St. Cyr, and positively deny any relationship with him. So far as I know, my brother is not in this country. Request you to publish at once this denial. This publicity is very distasteful to me and my family.

H. M. THOMPSON, Jr.

Those who saw Mrs. St. Cyr in Philadelphia yesterday said she was indignant at the stories and had perfect confidence that her husband could prove that St. Cyr was his right name. It was said that both St. Cyr and his wife were going to Atlantic City tomorrow. St. Cyr on the telephone engaged rooms at the Hotel Traymore. He also had several telephone conversations with this city. They are determined to avoid newspaper men, and will wait for a chance to slip away from their Philadelphia hotel without being seen. St. Cyr, it was learned, insists that the stories about him are false, and that they were circulated by former friends who had turned against him.

Word was received last night from Palm Beach that friends of the St. Cyrs did not expect them to return there. His valet yesterday went to the Sail Fish Club and got St. Cyr's elaborate fishing outfit. He said that the trunks of the St. Cyrs had been packed and that he and the other servants were waiting for instructions to be telegraphed.

Charles Gautier of New York, one of the three young men who occupied the Lake Front villa with St. Cyr while he was courting Mrs. Smith, gave up his rooms yesterday almost immediately after his arrival at Palm Beach. C. O. Woodhouse, another of St. Cyr's associates, will leave today.

One of the facts regarded as most significant by the acquaintances of the St. Cyrs here is that though St. Cyr claimed to be French he could not speak that language. A prominent society woman told yesterday how, when she was seated between St. Cyr and his close friend, Mr. Schwemm, at a dinner, she had addressed St. Cyr in French. Schwemm caught her arm and whispered quickly in a low tone:

"You must not speak French to St. Cyr. His wife doesn't understand it and is terribly jealous because she is older than he. She will think you are trying to flirt with him and will fly into a rage."

On Trail of Counterfeiters.

After an investigation of several days in and about Long Island City, John J. Henry, Chief of the Secret Service Department in Manhattan, is convinced that a counterfeiting plant is in operation somewhere in this vicinity, turning out half dollars, which are a good imitation, and he has issued a warning to banks and merchants in and about Long Island City to be on the lookout for these spurious coins. Suspicion was directed to some half dollars turned in by two customers to the Long Island City branch of the Corn Exchange Bank a few days ago.

TEIPER'S WATCH IS FOUND.

Picked Up Near Scene of Crime—Asserted It Was Stolen.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—John Edward Teiper, the wealthy young manufacturer, is still in a cell at Police Headquarters, where he is being detained on orders from Stengel in connection with murder of his mother and brother on a lonely road in Orchard Park last Sunday night. No charge has yet been made against Teiper, and District Attorney Dudley said today that there need be no haste in this direction, as a special Grand Jury would soon be impaneled to consider the case.

The theory that robbery was the motive for the brutal murder was shattered today when the police produced the gold watch which Teiper asserted was stolen from him last Sunday night when the auto party, of which he was a member, was attacked. It was found in a field about 125 feet from the scene of the crime, and its bent case and the fact that it stuck into the ground at an angle of about 45 degrees showed the force with which it had been propelled.

Teiper readily admitted the ownership of the watch when it was produced by Police Chief Martin. "That finishes the robbery theory," was the District Attorney's comment.

In every story that Teiper has told of the tragedy he has asserted that, after being knocked senseless by a stranger, he was robbed. No valuables or cash had been taken from the bodies of the other victims, it was subsequently learned.

The measurements taken today indicate that the person who threw the watch into the field first walked some distance down the bypath. The watch had stopped at 12:25. The first outcry at the scene of the murder last Sunday night was heard by the occupants of the nearest farmhouse about 12 o'clock.

This afternoon men from the District Attorney's office searched the home of Mrs. Teiper in Richmond Avenue, and also the home of the prisoner in Orchard Park, for correspondence that would indicate any trouble between members of the family. The District Attorney has been told that there had been differences between young Teiper and his mother over religious matters.

It was planned to take young Teiper to the hospital to see his sister, Grace, who is dying there from injuries she received at the same time her mother and brother were slain, but her condition was so serious today that this was abandoned. Another operation was performed today, during which parts of the patient's shattered skull were removed.

Teiper was visited today at Police Headquarters by his father-in-law, Alton H. Newton, a rich lumberman, and two insanity experts of the District Attorney's office. His wife has not yet appeared at Police Headquarters, but has sent messages to him. She is nearly overcome, and, with her three children, is at the home of her parents. The youngest child is six weeks old. Teiper himself celebrated his twenty-eighth birthday in his cell today.

According to the guards, the young man has not spoken more than a dozen words since he was locked up. He paced his cell all night, stopping only to light fresh cigarettes. This morning he threw himself on the wooden cot and lay exhausted for about three hours. Then he got up and continued walking the floor of his narrow cell. He appears to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

TEUTON FINANCE PUZZLE.

Helfferich, in Vienna, Finds Agreement Is a Difficult Proposition.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3, (via London.)—Reports from Vienna say that Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial German Treasury, intends to prolong his stay in Austria for a longer time than was expected, owing to unforeseen difficulties in arranging a financial agreement with Dr. Ritter von Leth, Austrian Minister of Finance.

Dr. Helfferich is also expected to visit Sofia and Constantinople on a similar financial mission, especially regarding arrangements for new loans for Bulgaria and Turkey.

Chasehill Foundering Confirmed.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Reports of the sinking in mid-Atlantic of the British freighter Chasehill, from New York Jan. 13 for Havre, with a cargo of supplies for the French Government, were confirmed today. The Chasehill foundered on Jan. 18. Her crew was rescued by the Spanish steamship Mar Adriatico, New York for Barcelona, which arrived at Gibraltar on Feb. 1.

CARD PARTIES UPSET BY WOMAN RAFFLES

Three Far Rockaway Hostesses Have Lost Jewels Valued at $1,300.

A GUEST IS SUSPECTED

Mrs. Rosenthal Complained to Police—Detectives Visited Young Woman, Who Defied Them.

Women of Far Rockaway, including Mrs. Rose Rosenthal, wife of Ralph Rosenthal of 17 Oak Place; Mrs. Julius Strauss of 40 Nelson Avtnue, and Mrs. E. Solomon of Mott Avenue, suspect that a woman has been robbing the guests at card parties and other entertainments given in that place. It is thought that the woman has taken about $1,300 worth of jewelry in the last two weeks. Mrs. Rosenthal has lost a diamond lavalliere, said to be worth $800; Mrs. Strauss, jewels valued at $150, and Mrs. Solomon, gems which she values at $350.

The woman who is under suspicion, and who is said to be prominent socially in Far Rockaway, is understood to have defied Detectives Ennis and Dwyer when they visited her and strove to make her confess.

Mrs. Rosenthal, who complained to the police after she was robbed, declined to make any public statement as to her suspicions and the grounds upon which they rested. Her jewelry was taken, it was said, in the course of a card game in her home on a Sunday, about two weeks ago. After the guests departed she missed a lavalliere and questioned the servants. A maid told her she had found one of the guests in her employer's bedroom. The young woman explained, according to the servant, that she had gone into the wrong room.

The police assert that the same young woman who was discovered in Mrs. Rosenthal's room was a guest at card parties given by Mrs. Strauss and Mrs. Solomon. The hostesses at these entertainments missed jewelry after their guests had departed.

None of the three women who were robbed has been willing to prosecute the suspected woman, and the police say they are powerless to act unless a warrant is sworn out.

War Talk in Mrs. Gould's Home.

Mrs. George J. Gould will open her home at 857 Fifth Avenue on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 16, at 4:30 o'clock for an address by Arthur Stanley Riggs on "France: Its Romance, Beauty and Art." The proceeds of the lecture will go to aid French soldiers disabled in battle and he destitute women of France. The committee in charge of the lecture consists of Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Snowden Fahnestock, Mrs. John A. Leishman, and Mrs. Jay Gould.

Boy Dies After Eating Candy.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 3.—Herman Slavit, 5 years old, died this afternoon at his home, 166 Water Street, from convulsions, and Detective Captain John Tracey is investigating to determine whether he died from eating candy. Mrs. William Slavit, the child's mother, said that her son was seized with convulsions shortly after arising this morning. He ate no breakfast, but drank a cup of tea and ate several chocolate candies purchased at a nearby store.

HUSBAND SUES SELZNICK.

James Young Seeks $100,000 from Promoter in Alienation Action.

The suit of Clara Kimball Young, the moving picture actress, against James Young for a separation was followed yesterday by a suit in the Supreme Court by Mr. Young against Lewis J. Selznick for $100,000 for the alleged alienation of Mrs. Young's affections. Mr. Young is a stage director and actor. Mr. Selznick has just organized the Clara Kimball Young Film Corporation, a $1,000,000 concern. He was formerly the Vice President and General Manager of the World Film Corporation.

In his complaint Mr. Young said that from June 29, 1910, until Dec. 8, 1915, he and his wife Clara lived happily together at 730 Riverside Drive. Since March, 1914, the complaint alleged, Mr. Selznick had used many artifices to wean away from him the affections of his wife and that he had succeeded. Among the alleged artifices were frequent statements to Mrs. Young that her husband was a detriment and a drawback to her in her artistic career, and that he was not fit to be her husband and her daily companion.

Mr. Selznick is also accused by the plaintiff of having promised to promote the interests of Mrs. Young and to make a contract with her for her services in a moving-picture play "on the express condition that she must leave the bed and board of this plaintiff," and, pursuant to this condition, the "defendant did enter into a contract with her to appear under the defendant's management and instigated her to begin an action in this court for a separation." The complaint also said that since March, 1915, the defendant exercised and exerted a control over the mind of Clara Kimball Young to the prejudice and harm of the plaintiff and compelled him to live apart from her."

Mr. Selznick, in his answer, denied the allegations in the complaint that reflected upon him, and he especially denied the part to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. Young had lived happily together until December last. Mrs. Young is said to be earning about $2,000 a week in movie plays.

PRIEST TAKES A WIFE.

Former Parishioner Recognizes Father Grant, Who Disappeared.

After an absence of more than ten years, "The Fighting Priest" of what was then called the "New Tenderloin" has come back to the city. His sudden disappearance in 1905 aroused wonder throughout the city and particularly in the parish of which the Paulist Fathers' Church is the centre, where he was widely known and popular.

The Rev. Patrick J. Grant, as he was then known, was a member of the Paulist Fathers in 1903 and for some years later, and came into prominence for his methods in the raids he conducted. He said that his vow to end the immorality in the Paulist parish was taken because of the pitiful stories of wrong that he heard.

Then Father Grant was badly injured in an automobile accident. That was more than ten years ago, and it was said that the priest was on his way to administer the last rites to a dying person. There was a collision and Father Grant was badly hurt. Nevertheless, he struggled to where a woman who had been thrown from the other auto lay dying and gave her the last rites. Then he fainted. After a few weeks in the hospital it was announced that Father Grant had gone South to recover from nervous prostration. He was never seen again in this city.

Yesterday it was discovered that Father Patrick J. Grant was Dr. P. J. Grant, who has been living here with his wife, who is known on the operatic stage as Phadrig Ago'n for more than a year. His doings for the seven years previous to the outbreak of the war are unknown. Then he enlisted in the American Ambulance Corps and served until a year ago. His wife appeared at various benefits, and they came to this city when he left the corps.

Then Dr. Grant began writing on music for a Brooklyn newspaper and for several musical publications.

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There is one feature of this sale which you ought not to overlook, and that is the opportunity it affords to save not only these liberal reductions on former prices, but the sure advance in future prices. War has brought about the highest prices ever known for woolens and all the paraphernalia of clothes-making, and you can add to the saving you make in a Saks suit this February the increased cost of buying such a garment next Fall.
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¶ Do not judge the merit of these hats by their low price. This is just a little hat treat that comes once in a great while.
¶ If we were to mention the name of the manufacturer who produced these hats you would be one of the first to take advantage of this timely offer. We cannot do this, however, for we promised "not to mention names."
¶ Look in the hatband yourself, then you will see the name of the manufacturer, of Stockport, England. You will also realize why we are so enthusiastic about this big hat value at 95c.
¶ All sizes included, and the colors are pearl, blue, brown, steel, and green; also in black.

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OUTSTANDING INSURANCE, DEC. 31, 1915		$1,529,886,053
ADMITTED ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1915		$ 546,961,912
GENERAL INSURANCE RESERVE	$448,826,331	
OTHER LIABILITIES	10,079,766	$458,906,097
SURPLUS RESERVES:		
For Distribution to Policyholders in 1916	$ 13,573,499	
Held awaiting apportionment upon deferred dividend policies	63,910,551	
For Contingencies	10,571,765	$ 88,055,815
RECEIPTS FROM PREMIUMS IN 1915		$ 56,015,862
RECEIPTS FROM INVESTMENTS		$ 24,899,405
TOTAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES		$ 83,290,810
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS		$ 58,371,388

During the year the Society invested $27,888,067 at an average yield of 5.06%.
The Annual Report contains the Financial Statement, verified by Certified Public Accountants, schedules of investments, and full details regarding the substantial advances made during the year.
It also describes a variety of new policies including one under which the Equitable will pay an income for life to the person insured if he should become totally and permanently disabled, as well as an income for life to the beneficiary after his death.
Of the death claims paid in the United States and Canada, over 98% were settled within twenty-four hours after receipt of due proof of death.
President.

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WARNS THE NATION OF PANAMA'S PERIL

Gen. Edwards Tells Congress Committee That Present Defenses Are Inadequate.

JUNGLE WOULD AID FOE

Advocates Complete Federalization of the Militia—Wants a Naval Base in Santo Domingo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The coast fortifications of the Panama Canal Zone are now more of a danger than a defense to the canal, according to a statement made today before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who has just returned from his service as Military Governor of the Zone. General Edwards did not mean to say that these defenses were badly planned. The big gun emplacements, he said, were the finest in the world. But the narrowness of the Zone, he said, made the isthmus so difficult to defend that without an adequate mobile force an attacking army would seize the fortifications from the rear and use the American guns against the American Navy.

General Edwards had the committee's close attention while he outlined the dangers to the canal and his plan for defending it. He said that under modern war conditions the jungle, relied upon as a strong defense against land attack, would give the enemy more advantage by concealing his movements than it would retard his progress. The point of this part of the General's testimony was that the Zone would have to be widened at strategic places to permit of increased defenses that would keep an attacking force outside of cannon range from the canal. He asked for a large mobile force of regulars and compulsory military service of all able-bodied civilian employes on the Zone.

General Edwards went further than General Wood in advocating the Federal absorption of the militia. He thought 60,000 partly trained men might in this way be added to the secondary Federal force, while the Federal Government should purchase or even the militia armories constructed by the various States. They could then be used by the Continental Army, or whatever equivalent for it was finally ordered by Congress. To increase enlistments at small cost, he suggested that Postmasters be made recruiting agents and receive $5 for every accepted recruit.

Exposes Canal Weakness.

General Edwards said:

"The importance of the Panama Canal in our system of national defense cannot be overestimated. Its possession should be absolute. Heavy fixed guns, no matter how many or large, can never do this alone. Without sufficient mobile troops to defend the canal from land attack, the guns already mounted are not merely a weakness—they are a positive danger to us in the event of war. In my judgment the present mobile garrison and the garrison contemplated by all existing plans known to us are deficient and in the face of a determined attack can never serve the purpose expected of them.

"The minimum garrison recommended is nine infantry regiments, one cavalry regiment, two field artillery regiments, and a third of the Porto Rican regiment.

"There is a more or less prevalent belief that the jungle of the Canal Zone will prove, in the event of war involving attack on the canal, a military factor in our favor, through the difficulties an enemy will encounter in making his way through it. This is founded probably on the views of men of long residence in the Canal Zone, but whose attention has been confined to the great problem of canal construction and who have not had the time or opportunity for the military study of the terrain beyond the immediate field of their employment.

"I am convinced, and all officers there who have reconnoitred the surrounding country agree with me, that the idea that the jungle will prove a greater handicap to an advancing enemy than to our defending troops must be discarded. I believe, indeed, in case of an enemy's advance on the canal, even through the country where the jungle is thickest, that the cover thereby afforded him would far more than compensate him for the difficulties in cutting his way through.

"The canal is the sole reason for the political existence of the zone itself. The strip of territory that constitutes the zone has no other purpose than to insure the efficient operation and defense of the canal. By acts of Congress its lands have been expropriated and the zone depopulated. The contemplated permanent force of civil employes is from 2,000 to 2,500 whites and 10,000 blacks. In the event of war likely to involve the canal, indeed it is probable that many of them would volunteer and be mustered into the military service of the United States. I recommend legislation, therefore, that shall require all male civilian employes of the canal of suitable age and physical condition to obligate themselves to volunteer and in preparation for this to offer themselves for a period of at least two months' training during the first two years of their employment, and thereafter for ten days each year.

"What I have said in respect to the importance of the Canal Zone in any system of national defense and the necessity of providing complete protection applies with equal force and almost word for word to Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. The existing and contemplated garrison is seriously deficient in strength and the guns now emplaced are a danger to us until supported by sufficient mobile troops. I believe that every American citizen there who is physically sound and of military age should be required to render military service in the islands in the event of war."

The Philippine Scouts and the Constabulary, he said, should be combined to form an insular army of 8,000 men as a support for the regulars. No outlying possession that could not be wholly defended should be defended at all. The Philippines, he said, would be seized at once by the enemy and their ownership decided after the war. But he thought Corregidor Island could be held and the Manila Roadsted protected by it for American ships. That, he said, was the present plan. Alaska and Porto Rico, he said, should not be defended, although he thought the Porto Rican regiment might be enlarged and utilized for service in the Canal Zone and in Hawaii.

Would Federalize Militia.

"I have been out of the country a long time," said General Edwards, "but on coming back I find what seems to me a critical situation arising from agitation for Federalizing the militia. There are excellent men in the militia, men who desire to give their life to the service. There is only one solution for the militia problem and that is the taking over by the Federal Government, body and baggage, men and armories, of the militia from the States.

"Let the States retain as many of the National Guardsmen as desire to remain in the State constabulary, or in the old constitutional State militia. Give the rest to us to convert into the Continental Army, or whatever force may be organized after the Regular Army, with its reserves, has been instituted. This plan would give an opportunity to all militiamen to become national troops. I assume that by this way the Federal Government would get about 60,000 men now partially trained by the States who would be thoroughly trained by the Federal Government."

Taking up the question of coast defense, General Edwards went on:

"Existing fortifications cover many places where no possible enemy would attack; places liable to attack are covered by works improperly located and improperly armed. All these useless fortifications should be abandoned. Obsolete armament should be scrapped, and such important centres as are finally and properly selected for defense should be fortified and armed against both sea and land attack. Unless fortified and armed against both, they should be fortified against neither.

Must Defend Great Cities.

"Important harbors and cities like Boston, New York, and Washington on the East coast should, then, be put as far as possible beyond the thought of capture. All others should be left undefended, so far as permanent works are concerned. In my judgment and in the judgment of competent artillery officers themselves there should be under present conditions no permanent works on the Atlantic coast south of the mouth of the Chesapeake.

"On the Pacific coast only San Francisco and the Columbia River and Puget Sound region shouud be defended—but these should be completely defended. San Francisco affords perhaps one of the best illustrations we have of the folly of harbor defenses unaccompanied by land defenses of the same region.

"The fact that with the Canal Zone, Oahu, and Guam securely held, a point like Los Angeles on our Pacific coast is beter defended than by guns at our own harbor mouth shows plainly the difference between the defense of our outlying and distant bases and the defense of the home land. Readiness at all times for complete defense of these places is essential for defense at home. Whatver fixed defenses are necessary in them should be installed and fully manned; but, again, only when the mobile troops equally essential to their defense, have been provided."

Oppose Continental Army.

Ex-Adjt. Gen. Pearson of the Massachusetts National Guard told the House Military Committee today that the only opposition to Federalization of the National Guard had come from the War Department and not from the militia.

General Pearson said that he personally favored conscription on the theory that "behind every ballot should be a bullet." There were just three solutions to the national army problem, he added—first and most effective, conscription; second, a paid National Guard, and, third, the Continental Army, which was "totally impractical," he said.

Efforts to build up the National Guard on a basis of patriotism, he said, had been a failure. Militia pay, he feared, would produce too many recruits.

PREDICTS DEFEAT OF GARRISON PLAN

Committee Sentiment Is Against Continental Army, Declares Guardsman at Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—An influential National Guardsman who was called here to attend the hearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday, and has since discussed Secretary Garrison's Constitutional Army plan with a number of officials, expressed the opinion yesterday that the plan "hasn't got a chance."

"The sentiment among members of both Senate and House Committees seemed to be predominantly against the Continental Army plan," he said today. "One of the incidents that illustrated this took place while an officer was being questioned by committee members on Tuesday morning. One member asked him what he personally thought of the plan. The officer, whom I know thinks very little of it, tried to avoid committing himself by saying that it was Secretary Garrison's plan, and he didn't think he should criticise it.

"'Then you are convinced that the plan is impractical?' the member interjected. The officer was saved from an embarrassing situation when another member exclaimed: 'What's the use of trying to make him talk about that vision—there isn't going to be any Continental Army.' The other men in the room seemed to agree heartily with the last speaker.

"The Senators and Congressmen to whom I talked about the plan seemed convinced that it would not work as planned by the Secretary of War, and this is the same view that is held by the officers of the Regular Army who have given the subject any consideration. Of course, though, their mouths are sealed on the subject, and they are wondering what new schemes will be advanced next by persons who have not had the opportunities that the officers have had to study the real needs of the country."

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, head of the New York National Guard, who with representatives of the National Guard of other States, appeared before the Senate and the House Committees on Military Affairs in Washington on Tuesday to give their views on military preparedness, returned here yesterday and told how he believed the present National Guard of the country could be improved to meet all legitimate needs of increased military preparedness in America.

"First, regarding the members of the Senate and the House Committees," General O'Ryan said, "I want to say that they didn't need much educating on the subject of our military needs. I was surprised to find how well posted they were. They must have devoted themselves to the subject most conscientiously."

General O'Ryan said that the National Guard had been improved greatly in practically all of the States in recent years, and that it was constantly being further improved, especially in New York.

"We don't need a large standing army," he said, "and by making wise changes in our present system of conducting the National Guard it can easily be made to meet all of our needs. The shortcomings of the National Guarl that are criticised—I don't make any attempt to deny that it has shortcomings at the present time—can all be remedied without any extreme measures. A careful study of the present Constitution of the country will reveal that fact.

"The shortcomings of the National Guard can be traced directly to lack of Federal control and uniform organization. That is the point most generally argued by those who deprecate the value to the country of the National Guard. But the Constitution vests in Congress the power to provide for the organization and discipline of the militia, and it is therefore within the power of Congress to provide a uniform code of laws for the government of the militia of all the States.

"The tenure of the officers, the methods of their selection, their qualifications, their retirement, and the physical fitness and period of enlistment of the men of the militia are problems that are being much discussed at the present time, and yet it will be found upon examination that all of them are solved by this power vested in Congress, but not yet exercised to any considerable degree."

General O'Ryan called attention to the fact that officers of the National Guard in this State were appointed only after passing rigid examinations, but that the practice formerly in vogue in this State and yet in vogue in some States of letting the privates elect their officers was under fire by the critics of the system.

"This election system is undoubtedly vicious," he said, "but it can best be remedied by the exercise of the present powers of Congress. We need spend little time in disposing of this criticism. It must be evident that if Congress has the power, even though it has not used it broadly, to prescribe the method of selecting officers and to fix their tenure of office and the qualifications for each grade, this system can be done away with.

"Much has been made of the power delegated to the States to appoint their officers, and it has been made to appear that the Governors of the States play politics in their appointments. There is no foundation for this claim, but if Congress were to exert the powers just cited the power of the Governors would become merely the power to nominate, or at least to select from a few candidates any one of whom was fitted for the office in question."

NEW YORK HARBOR NEEDS.

Congressman Hulbert to Demand That Congress Spend More on It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A vigorous plea for the improvement of New York Harbor was made in the House today by Representative Murray Hulbert of New York City, who declared that Congress had neglected the world's greatest harbor. Mr. Hulbert said he would soon introduce a resolution asking a separate House committee to consider the needs of the New York Harbor if the existing Rivers and Harbors Committee did not rise to the occasion.

"Less than 5 per cent. of all the moneys appropriated by Congress from the Administration of Washington to that of Wilson has been allotted to the greatest harbor in the world," said Mr. Hulbert. "The improvement of New York Harbor is not altogether a matter of local concern; it is not 'pork,' it belongs to the nation."

Mr. Hulbert said that the New York Harbor argued its own case.

"Approximately one half of the exports and imports of the United States pass through that harbor," he said. "From the merchandise imported through New York harbors more than double the amount of duties is turned in than from all other ports combined.

"I almost failed to mention that New York contributed in addition thereto $17,417,537.60, nearly one half of the individual income tax, and $10,221,206.25, or more than one fourth of the corporation tax collected during 1915. Do not these facts appeal to your sense of justice? In every decade since 1840 New York has shown a greater numerical increase in population than any other American city. One thirteenth of the population of the United States now lives in the New York metropolitan district. New York City produces one tenth of the entire manufactured produce of the United States—more than any other State except Pennsylvania.

The Rev. W. N. Durnell Is 91.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 3.—The Rev. William N. Durnell—the first rector of Trinity Episcopal Church here, and for more than thirty years chaplain of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., celebrated his ninety-first birthday at his home on Rector Place here today. The venerable clergyman enjoys good health and attends to all his correspondence, which is extensive, as he is connected with several religious organizations, including the Clergyman's Insurance League, of which he is President.

LAWYER FOR NEGRO DEFENDS MRS. MOHR

Lewis Accuses Witnesses of Combining to "Railroad an Innocent Woman to Prison."

ASSAILS HEALIS'S STORY

Negro Chauffeur Is the Real Murderer, He Declares—Condemns Police In Eloquent Plea to Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 3.—William H. Lewis, the negro lawyer of Boston who is defending Victor Brown, one of the negroes on trial for killing Dr. Charles Franklin Mohr at the instigation of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, spoke to the jury in the Superior Court here for two hours today summing up the defense of his client. The field that he covered included also Henry Spellman, the other negro defendant, and Mrs. Mohr, so that, in effect, he argued for the innocence of all three of the defendants.

Few speakers have better control of their voices and more vocal capability than Mr. Lewis. Whatever legal merit his arguments had, his natural genius as an orator made his oration impressive.

Before presenting his legal argument, Mr. Lewis, in seeming to compliment pleasantly the State and people of Rhode Island, shrewdly seized an opportunity to make to the jury the psychological suggestion of sympathy, or even of approval, in behalf of the defendants should they be judged technically guilty, according to the evidence.

"The people of Rhode Island and of Providence plantations," he said, "may well feel proud of their little State convenient to the ocean and nestling close to the heart of New England, for here, gentlemen of the jury, during this trial, and in the last three or four months, has been exhibited the highest, finest example of a State administering its law. There has been no noise, no public clamor for the life or liberty of any man or woman or child because of the Barrington tragedy.

"Is it, gentlemen of the jury, because people recognize the old law, the higher law, law as old as human life and conduct, that the wages of sin is death? Is it because the people realize that, behind the man or woman who strays from the path of old-fashioned morality, taught us at our mothers' knees, ever stalking with uplifted blade, is the spectre of justice? Is it as inevitable as fate that the joy ride is the ride of death? Was the unknown assassin that night on the Washington Road the hand of fate?"

Assails Rooks's Testimony.

Mr. Lewis then analyzed the State's case and pointed to George W. Rooks, Miss Burger's brother-in-law, as the man who, for spiteful, personal and private reasons, first accused Mrs. Mohr of the crime of murder and gave the police her threatening postal card, "written nearly two years ago," upon which the police first based their theory and then "compassed heaven and earth to prove it." Referring to Mr. Rooks, the speaker said:

"You saw him when he was being examined by the State attorneys. He was the business man, spruce, prompt and accurate in his answers. When he was cross-examined by Mr. Fitzgerald he was angry, he snarled, and when I asked him a few questions he smiled like a jackal and then again he went back to his real self. "It was George Rooks who said to Healis: 'Didn't you and Mrs. Mohr frame this up on the doctor?' This man pretended to be a friend of Mrs. Mohr. He was a high-minded gentleman, and while not condoning the conduct of Dr. Mohr he told her to go and do likewise."

Mr. Lewis next asserted that Brown and Spellman had no real motive to murder Dr. Mohr. He denied that they were of such a character as to commit murder for money, especially for only a woman's promise to pay. Taking up the testimony of the State's witnesses Mr. Lewis said that all of the evidence tending to place Brown and Spellman at the scene of the crime was circumstantial, and he spent some time emphasizing the fallibility of circumstantial evidence.

Coming to the testimony of a number of police officials and newspaper reporters who quoted alleged confessions of Brown and Spellman, the lawyer said that such evidence was most unstable testimony because it was "never accurately remembered," capable of distortion, and could be disproved only by negative evidence. He drew a picture of policemen and newspaper men beleaguring a poor, lonely little negro, and maintained that whatever indirect admissions Brown and Spellman made were wrung from them by the third degree methods, which, he said, were barbaric, the heritage of days of physical torture.

The beginning and end of the State's case," said Mr. Lewis, "is George W. Healis," and the lawyer proceeded in an eloquent attempt to tear to pieces the chauffeur's story that he had stopped Dr. Mohr's automobile so that the doctor and Miss Burger might be shot to death.

"Healis is a dog," shouted Mr. Lewis, with all of the contempt he could express in his voice. Then he stopped, lowered his voice to a soft, calm tone, and continued:

"No, Healis is not a dog. There was a dog in the automobile on the night of the murder, a gentle, pedigreed dog. He would welcome his master with a wag of his tail; he was happiest in his presence, because he loved him. He never bit the hand that fed him. That grateful little dog is breathing for his master to this very hour. And Healis, according to his own confession, took the man who had paid him only a few hours before, the man who trusted him with his life, and held him and his companion on a lonely road that they might be foully and brutally murdered."

Suddenly raising his big voice to a magnificent climax, Mr. Lewis continued:

"But George W. Healis is the Beelzebub of liars, the Ananias and Sapphira and the whole cathedral choir of liars rolled into one. Brown and Spellman did not commit this murder. They are negroes, and don't come from the race that betrays a domestic trust. The murder was the deed of an Apache, the kind of man who crept behind the cabin in the days of our forefathers to massacre women and children. In George W. Healis, the police have the real murderer of Dr. Mohr."

After presenting the evidence in Brown's favor, Mr. Lewis came to his conclusion.

Railroading an Innocent Woman.

"Whatever becomes of Brown, whether you jurymen give him his liberty or send him to jail for the remainder of his life, he will always have the joy of knowing that he refused to join that hellish, fiendish pack, Rooks and Ormsby and Healis and the others, who united to railroad an innocent woman to prison. That will be his durable satisfaction whatever fate befalls him."

John H. Edwards, counsel for Spellman, spoke for an hour following Mr. Lewis's address to the jury in his client.

A number of witnesses gave rebuttal testimony for the prosecution in the morning session before Mr. Lewis began to sum up. The most important of them were six police officials—Commissioner Moulton, Chief Inspector O'Neil, Captain Monahan, Inspector Ahern, Chief Robbins, and Constable Wallace—each of whom swore that, after Brown's alleged confession implicating her was read to Mrs. Mohr in Police Headquarters, Mrs. Mohr said, "Why, Victor, how can you say such a thing?" and Brown replied, "Because it is true, Mrs. Mohr, and you know it is true."

John J. Fitzgerald, of counsel for Mrs. Mohr, will sum up tomorrow morning, and Attorney General Rice will argue the case for the State in the afternoon. It is probable that Judge Stearns will charge the jurymen and deliver the case into their hands on Saturday morning.

NEW YORKERS IN CIVIC MOVE

A. W. Brunner, G. B. Ford, and P. R. MacNeille Honored by Association.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Arnold W. Brunner, George B. Ford, and Perry R. MacNeille of New York City have been appointed to the City Planning Committee of the American Civic Association, which will direct a campaign for the adoption by American towns and cities of comprehensive city planning for their future physical development.

At a conference held in Washington last week between Lee J. Ninde of Fort Wayne, Chairman of the committee, and officers of the association, a plan of action was adopted which proposes an educational propaganda to be conducted in all parts of the United States to make clear to city officials the importance of adopting orderly and systematic methods, comprehended by city planning, in substitution for the old hit-and-miss methods.

While 108 cities have taken initial steps by the creation of city plan commissions, generally speaking the country at large, it is said, has only a vague knowledge of all that city planning comprehends or all that it has accomplished, both in ancient times and in modern times.

The committee was appointed by J. Horace McFarland of the American Civic Association. Twenty-six cities are represented in its membership.

Old Jamaica Bay Guide Dead.

George Abrahams, fisherman and guide on Jamaica Bay, is dead. He was known to the thousands who flock along the shore near Canarsie, and ever since the death of his wife some twenty-five years ago he had lived alone in a ten-foot-square shack perched on stilts on the shore of Little Bay Island, three miles from Canarsie. He was 65 years old. As "Old George" had not been seen for some time, his brothers, Joel and Major, oystermen, notified the police, and yesterday, accompanied by two policemen, they went out in a launch to the shack. They found the guide dead in his cot.

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Names of writers sent on request

TENORS NOTIFIED TO PREPARE FOR WAR

Martinelli and Botta of Metropolitan Told by Italy Services May Be Needed.

FERRARI-FONTANA SAILED

He Is an Officer in Italy's Army, but Neither of the Other Singers Holds Military Rank.

Although it had been understood here that the musical artists of the belligerent nations, and especially those among them who were singing at the Metropolitan Opera House, were not to be held liable for war duty in any way, it was learned yesterday that several of the Italian members of General Manager Gatti-Casazza's company had recently been served with notice to hold themselves in readiness to join the colors. Strangely enough, those affected are all tenors. It is understood that a new "class" has been called out by the Italian Government and that these men belong to the group called on.

Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana received a notice last Thursday. Although he was allowed ten days in which to prepare himself, he sailed last Saturday on the America of the Italian Royal Mail line. The tenor left his wife, Mme. Margarete Matzenauer of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and their infant daughter. The pair was to have made a long concert tour beginning in a few weeks, when Mme. Matzenauer will have finished at the opera house for the present season.

Others who have received notices are Giovanni Martinelli and Luca Botta, both leading tenors of the company. It is understood that Martinelli visited the Italian Consul yesterday in connection with his case, although what took place in connection with the visit could not be learned.

Luca Botta said last night that although he had been on the active list he had received about two weeks ago a six months' leave of absence. This came as the result of an injury which kept him off the stage for some time. He received a wound on his leg and it became badly infected, necessitating an operation. There is still a trace of stiffness in the leg as the result of the accident.

One who has been in close touch with the situation explained last night that it was not likely that either Martinelli or Botta would be sent to the front. He said Ferrari-Fontana was an officer in the army, who had already seen service with his regiment for a short time at the beginning of the war, and for this reason his presence was thought necessary, but that Martinelli and Botta held no rank and would, therefore, probably not be called on. Most of the other Italian male singers are not liable for war service for one or another reason. As far as the chorus men are concerned, most of them are either over the age at present included in the calls or have taken out naturalization papers.

CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT.

Works by Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, and Saint-Saens Heard.

The New York Chamber Music Society gave its second concert last evening, in which it continued its self-appointed task of performing little-known works of chamber music for unusual combinations of instruments. The program consisted of Bach's sonata in G for piano, flute, and violin; Beethoven's septet, Op. 20, for violin, viola, violoncello, bass, clarinet, bassoon, and horn; Brahms's trio in A minor for piano, clarionet, and violoncello, and Saint-Saëns's septet, Op. 65, for piano, trumpet, two violins, viola, violoncello, and bass.

Of these scarcely more than Beethoven's septet is generally known to followers of chamber music. Bach's sonata is not one of his most inspired works, not even one of the most inspired of his trio sonatas; and this manner of its performance last evening was not calculated to arouse such interest in it as it deserves. It was played by Miss Carolyn Beebe, piano; Messrs. Bonarios Grimson, violin, and William Kincaid, flute. The performance of Brahms's beautiful trio by Miss Beebe and Messrs. Gustave Langenus, clarionet, and Jacques Renard, violoncello, was much better, and disclosed much of the poetical charm of the work.

There were serious points of weakness in the playing of Beethoven's septet in the intonation of some of the string players and in the spirit that animated it. It is to be expected that a new chamber music organization shall not reach the highest level of which it is capable in the first stages of its existence. There is necessarily much to be done in the acquirement of finish, balance, and a homogeneous style. There are admirable artists in this ensemble and their ambitious undertaking is a highly commendable one.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY PLAYS

Albert Spalding, Violinist, the Soloist of Orchestra Concert.

The third of the People's Symphony Concerts took place at Carnegie Hall last night, with Albert Spalding, violinist, as soloist. The program comprised Beethoven's Concerto in D for violin and orchestra, an arrangement of Grieg's "Spring" for string orchestra made by the composer, Tschaikowsky's "Marche Slav," and Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, which latter was played for some reason unexplained with the scherzo omitted.

In this program the orchestra did not achieve perhaps all the polish and ease which are possible to an organization giving frequent concerts and having almost unlimited time for rehearsal, yet it presented its music in a manner that gave considerable opportunity for enjoyment.

The audience was of good size and enthusiastic. Mr. Spalding, who is not often heard as soloist with orchestra, played Beethoven's Concerto in a style which, if not of the broadest type, was still that of a serious and gifted artist.

Miss Newcomb's Recital.

Miss Ethel Newcomb, an American pianist who has been heard in New York in the last two seasons, played yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. She renewed then the favorable impression that she had made heretofore as a musician of real musical gifts, artistic instincts and excellent technical accomplishment. In a time when great pianists are to be heard on every hand, it cannot be said that such a one as Miss Newcomb is likely to arouse or deeply to excite an audience. But there was a numerous gathering at her concert that derived sincere pleasure from her performance.

There were two sonatas on her program. Beethoven's beautiful and poetical one in E minor, Op. 90, which she played with charm, and Chopin's in B flat minor. Two impromptus by Schubert and Brahms's Romanza in F, Op. 118, No. 5, and Rhapsodie in E flat, Op. 119, No. 4, displayed Miss Newcomb's fine feeling and excellent taste. Interesting numbers on her program were pieces by Paula Szalit and Arthur Schnabel, composers, aged respectively 10 and 14 when these pieces were composed.

Grace George in 'The Earth' Feb. 15

The fourth production of Grace George's repertory company at the Playhouse will be James Bernard Fagan's drama, "The Earth," it was announced yesterday. The play was originally presented at the Kingsway Theatre, London, by Lena Ashwell. The first performance at the Playhouse will be given Tuesday night, Feb. 15, and the cast will include, besides Miss George, Louis Calvert, Ernest Lawford, Conway Tearle, Charlotte Granville, Clarence Derwent, John Cromwell, and Norah Lamison.

JEWISH RELIEF $2,112,048.

Checks Are Pouring In from All Sections of the Country.

Checks continue to reach the office of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, showing how generous was the response to the country-wide appeal made on Thursday, Jan. 27, the day designated as Jew Relief Day by the President's proclamation. Harry Fischel, the Treasurer of the committee, has prepared, and he made public yesterday, this additional list of contributions of $100 and over by the various sub-committees organizations, and individuals.

Philadelphia Central Committee	$25,000
Youngstown Committee	5,000
Johnstown, Penn	2,656
Orange, N. J., Committee	2,150
Bluefield, W. Va.	1,567
Newport, R. I.	1,200
Lexington, Ky.	1,150
Columbia, S. C.	1,000
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	900
Waukegan, Ill.	700
Sedalia, Mo.	600
Torrington, Conn.	620
Knoxville, Harriman, and Lafayette, Tenn.	662
Ladies' H. A. S., Donora, Penn.	565
Yarmouth, N. S., Committee	875
Pocahontas, Va.	423
Terrell, Texas	392
Sterling, Ill.	300
Berwick, Penn.	307
Lawton, Okla.	208
Charlestown, S. C.	2,769
West St. Paul Committee	228
N. Silen, Erie, Penn	150
L. Goldberg, South Bend, Ind.	102
Rev. J. Feinberg, Newport News	146
Mrs. Williams, Pittsburgh	390
Morris Kessel, Newark	119
West Denver Committee	150
Wm. H. Perkins	100
New London Com.	123
Leon Tuchman, N. Y. C.	100
Cong. Beth Israel, Wash'n, D. C.	100
Homler Fund, Bklyn., N. Y.	209
Moisesville, Argentina Com.	290
McKeesport Relief Society	777
M. Friedman, Denver	142
Lodge No. 80, I. O. B. A.	125
Dubuque (Ia.) Heb. Rel. Assn.	100
Central Aelief Com., Albany	800
Am. Jewish Relief Com., Chattanooga	100
I. Mogilensky, N. Y. C.	150
Employes Sick Benefit Soc., N. Y. C.	100
A. J. Goldstein, Jersey City	260
Employes of Friedman Bros., N. Y. C.	100
Rabbis Masliansky and Berlin, col., N. Y. C.	195
Cong. Colbria, N. Y. C.	125
Chevra Sfard Anshe Poland, N. Y. C.	100
P. Hersh, N. Y. C.	142
Jewish War Relief, Yonkers	250
Cohodes & Son, Iron Mountain, Mich.	125
Detroit, congregation	1,000
Edw. Rubin, N. Y. C.	295
Lodge No. 274, I. O. B. A., Bklyn.	250
Hirsch Manischewitz, Cincinnati	240
Anshe Achim Elisavetgrad Benevolent Assn., N. Y. C.	116
Rabbi Louis J. Haas, col., Woodbine, N. J.	100
Mr. Zubow, N. Y. C.	318
United Com., Passaic	2,800
Jersey City Heights Com.	1,025
Binghamton Relief Com.	2,000
N. Abrahmson, Bramwell, W. Va.	116
R. G. Dun & Co., N. Y. C.	100
J. Backer, N. Y. C.	193
Harry Weisman, New Phila., Ohio	1,096
Mrs. M. Blumenfield, Clarksville, Tenn.	238
Louis Jaffe, Montgomery, W. Va.	116
L. Marks, Towanda, Penn.	125
Burlington (Vt.) Com.	1,000
"H. S. S.", N. Y. C.	100
Carthage, N. Y.	121
Ensley, Ala.	107
Chatham (Ont.) Com.	100
Amsterdam, N. Y.	450
Malden (Mass.) Com.	268
Peabody (Mass.) Com.	178
Rahway (N. J.) Com.	152
Relief Co. Fund, Pottsville, Penn.	100
Through C. C. Lavine, coll., Saratoga Springs	225
Saratoga Springs Com.	200
Fairmount, W. Va.	1,000
Mrs. M. Arner, California, Cal.	251
S. Kelter, col., Gt. Barrington, Mass.	116
H. M. Wock, Rutland, Vt.	128
Chelsea, Mass., Cong.	200
Nowata, Okla., committet	125
Lapidus & Co., col., Fond du Lac, Wis	369
Princeton, W. Va., col	101
Rabbi Eskin, Oil City, Okla.	163
Daughters of Rebekah, Easton, Penn.	100
Newton, N. J.	117
Baltimore, Md., committee	442
S. L. Seligman, col., Norfolk	158
M. Bressler, Quebec	162
M. Abramson, col., Bramwell, W. Va.	123
I. Fruhlinger, col., Portage, Penn.	100
Bergen County and Hackensack	830
Cong. Adereth El, N. Y. C.	130
J. Goldstein Assn., N. Y. C.	260
Mt. Kisco Cong. & L. A. Society	270
Peekskill, N. Y., committee	1,200
E. Steinfirst, col., Titusville, Penn.	844
C. Paston, New York City	275
New Milford, Conn.	110
Cattlesburg, Ky.	268
Manasquan, N. J.	100
Beacon, N. Y., committee	500
Jewish Morning Journal, N. Y. C.	214

The American Jewish Relief Committee announced yesterday that it has received to date $2,112,048.71. Felix M. Warburg, the Treasurer, has received a check for $835.50, the amount collected by Miss Esther Labold of 622 Fourth Street, Portsmouth, Ohio, and Mrs. A. Schapiro of that city. The money, she writes, was entirely collected among non-Jews.

Of the money collected to date by the American Committee $1,272,357.50 is in cash and $839,690.71 in pledges. The committee acknowledges these donations of more than $25 received yesterday:

Raleigh Com.	$464	Winston Salem Com.	$325
Athens Com.	41	Piqua Com.	435
Petosky Com.	23	Greensboro Com.	1,886
Amsterdam Com.	1,141	Washington Hgts. Relief Soc.	50
Pasadena Com.	247	Charlesburg Com.	1,500
Derby & Shelton Com.	674	Atchison Com.	600
Canton Com.	171	Hartford Central Com.	350
Anonymous	25	Hebrew Ladies' Auxiliary	25
Lipps Bros.	25	Columbia, Mount Pleasant & Maury Co. Com.	402
Chester Com.	186	Glen Cove Com.	148
M. Wallstein	25	Auburn Com.	344
B. Lichtenstein	25	B'nai Sholaum Cong.	83
Caesar Come, col.	295	Louis Lowinson	100
Ft. Worth Com.	2,000	Pittsburg, Kan., Com.	1,046
Gardner Textile Co.	25	Superior Com.	1,500
Ludington Com.	62	H. S. Rosenbaum	50
Selma Hess	50	New England Bch., A. J. R. C.	20,000
Anonymous	50	Jewish Literary Club	40
Sr. E. S. Greenbaum	25	Employes of J. H. Cohen	53
Mrs. J. Jacobs	25	Ann Arbor Com.	49
L. B. Prookov	25	Johnstown Com.	2,000
L. H. Rand	100	White Plains Com.	925
James H. Pou	100		
Marion Com.	166		
Salisbury Com.	160		
J. J. Moise	25		
Portsmouth Christians	835		
True Craftsman Lodge, F. & A. M.	300		

These gifts from the tobacco trade were received through the Business Men's League:

Forty-four Cigar Co., Phila.	$30	J. Lichtenstein	25
E. Rosenwald & Bro.	100	Pretzfeld & Co.	25
B. Rosenwald	50	H. Neuberger	25
A. Bijur	50	Wise & Lichtenstein	$25
Tunis Bros.	25	C. Dushkind	25
Goldsmith & Block	25	Schroeder, Reiss & Co. (Chicago)	25
M. Mendelson	25		

Contributions from the Linen Supply and Laundry Committee, through the Business Men's League:

New System Steam Laundry	25	N. Y. Linen Supply Co.	25
M. & A. Felstein	25	Wallach's Laundry	25
		Caroline Laundry	25

Checks and pledges may be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee at 52 William Street, or to Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, tenth floor, Pulitzer Building; the People's Relief Committee, 196 East Broadway, or to the Women's Proclamation Day Committee, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Treasurer, Pulitzer Building.

Reicher to Produce "Rosmersholm."

Emanuel Reicher announced yesterday that he had begun preparations for the next production of the Modern Stage, the society formed by him last season for the presentation of modern dramas. The next offering will be Ibsen's "Rosmersholm," and it will follow the engagement of "The Weavers" at the Garden Theatre. Mr. Reicher said he had withdrawn from the cast of that play because he felt the salary he was receiving for his small part was too large for the production to carry. The other players are now running the play on a co-operative basis.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Do Not Take Drugs for a Weak Digestion

Like most sufferers from impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions, distress after eating or other stomach disorders, you doubtless think you must dose yourself with digestive drugs that weaken the stomach still further, or else endure the misery of a milk-and-nursery diet. But if you will form the pleasant habit of sipping a glass or two of delicious Man-a-cea Water with each meal, you will soon find your digestion so much strengthened that you can *eat what you like* without the slightest distress. Sold by all druggists and by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co. and other high-class grocers. Money back if it fails to relieve.

RING CYCLE BEGINS AT METROPOLITAN

An Excellent Performance of "Das Rheingold" Is Conducted by Artur Bodanzky.

HERMANN WEIL AS WOTAN

Mme. Rappold Sings the Bartered Goddess Freia, and Henri Scott Is Donner for First Time.

Wotan	Hermann Weil
Donner	Henri Scott
Froh	Paul Althouse
Loge	Johannes Sembach
Alberich	Otto Goritz
Mime	Albert Reiss
Fasolt	Carl Braun
Fafner	Basil Ruysdael
Fricka	Margarete Matzenauer
Freia	Marie Rappold
Erda	Margarete Ober
Woglinde	Lenora Sparkes
Wellgunde	Julia Heinrich
Flosshilde	Lila Robeson

Conductor, Artur Bodanzky.

The annual cyclical performance of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelung" outside the subscription was begun at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon with "Das Rheingold." As has been the case in recent seasons, there was evidence of great interest in the series, even in the prelude to the cycle, which at one time failed to attract so many people as the three succeeding dramas; and there was a very large audience present.

The most important difference in the performance from "Das Rheingold" of recent seasons was the fact that it was under the direction of the new conductor, Artur Bodanzky. There were few new figures upon the stage. Henri Scott, for the first time, took the part of Donner. Carl Braun exchanged the part of Wotan, which he had last season, for the less important one of Fasolt. Wotan was restored to Hermann Weil. The change was not wholly to the advantage of the performance, but it made the giant more gigantic than he has sometimes been and a better singer. Mme. Rappold appeared as Freia, which she has not done before, and with no little success both in her singing of the music and in her presentation of the anguish of the bartered goddess. Miss Heinrich was also new as the representative of Wellgunde.

Mr. Bodanzky's reading of "Das Rheingold" had many interesting and stimulating qualities. It had an abundant vigor and dramatic accent. There were powerful and impressive climaxes, in which there was no sparing of the orchestral tone. There was a clear leading always of the melodic line. The performance had the excellent qualities that were given it by the admirable impersonations of Messrs. Sembach, Goritz, and Reiss, Mmes. Matzenauer and Ober in parts of great significance; impersonations that are well remembered.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Junior League of Lebanon Hospital will give a concert and dance at the Plaza on the evening of March 11. This will be the first large event the organization has undertaken since its formation a year ago.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Melville-Liscniewska and Albert Spalding will be the artists for the annual concert in aid of the New York Diet Kitchen Association, which will be held on Monday morning, Feb. 14, at the Waldorf.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

At the second benefit for the British-American War Relief Fund, to be given Tuesday afternoon at the Century, a one-act melodrama entitled "The Greaser" will be presented. Janet Beecher and Ralph Morgan will play the chief parts. Among others who will contribute to the program will be Marie Tempest, Marie Dressler, Maurice and Florence Walton, Norman Trevor, Ann Meredith, Sybil Vane, Grace La Rue, and Pedro de Cordoba.

Lucien Bonheur's French company will give a performance of "Blanchette" and "Gros Chagrin," a comedy playlet, Tuesday afternoon for the benefit of the Ladies of St. Vincent de Paul's French Benevolent Society.

The first performance of Willard Mack's new comedy, "Jane O'Day from Broadway," in which Blanche Ring has the title role, was given last night at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City.

Philis Partington, who sang the prima donna role in "Gypsy Love" several years ago at the Globe, has been engaged by Andreas Dippel for the Viennese operetta, "Princess Tra-la-la." Dorothea Vaughn and Alice Gaillard have also been added to the cast.

David Bispham, Orville Harrold, and Belle Storey will be the soloists at the Sunday night Hippodrome concert.

Muriel Hudson has been engaged by the Stuyvesant Producing Company for an important role in its initial production, "Come to Bohemia!"

A. Paul Keith and E. F. Albee have made arrangements to give a vaudeville show once a week for the balance of the season at the Home for Incurables in the Bronx. The bill each week will be made up of numbers given by entertainers appearing at the Royal and the Alhambra.

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ROSE STAHL in GEO. V. HOBART'S New Comedy, "MOONLIGHT MARY."
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EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.
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LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."
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LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
ABE POTASH MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
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GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
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Next Mon. at 7:30, Meistersinger. Hempel; Sembach, Weil, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8:15, Manon Lescaut. Alda, Duchene; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thurs. Mat. at 1:30, Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8:15, Haensel u. Gretel. Mason, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz; foll'd by Goyescas. Fitziu, Perini; Martinelli, De Luca. Cond., Hageman-Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
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Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office..........Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown..........7 Beekman Street
Wall Street..........2 Rector Street
Harlem..........263 West 125th Street
Bronx..........2,960 Third Avenue
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION PROPOSAL.

The first words of the platform upon which President WILSON was elected are: "We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic Party that the Federal Government, under the Constitution, has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the purposes of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government, honestly and economically administered." Now comes from the Administration a proposal to appoint a Tariff Commission, with instructions to inquire into "the relations between the rates of duty on raw materials and finished or partly finished products," and several other subjects, including incidentally "their relation to the Federal revenues."

It would be more Democratic if the effect upon the revenues were emphasized. It is Republican doctrine to examine the relations between materials and products, and to adjust the customs in such manner that imports shall be regulated primarily with incidental reference to revenue. The relation of rates of customs duties bears close resemblance to the relation of rates in the railway problem. It is the gist of both problems, and explains why neither can ever be settled permanently. The instant one relation is settled another relation is disturbed. All relations of all rates are disturbed by the normal currents of trade, which are superior to tariff considerations, at any altitude of rates that even Republicans would dare to enact. That is why Republican tariffs constantly need revision. Now the Democrats are dabbling with the relation of rates, and are in some danger of becoming entangled with the insoluble problem. Democratic protectionists have given the country and the party some trouble before, and may again. The party will be on safer ground if it gives its chief attention to questions of revenue rather than of protection.

The revenue problem is capable of solution, and it would be a large contribution to tariff reform if it were advanced as far as questions of revenue allow, or perhaps require. It is not surprising that the parliamentary leader of the Democrats allows another Democrat to take charge of the bill. It is more surprising to find the American Protective League, through Mr. WAKEMAN, objecting to the bill. Procedure which is satisfactory to the Republicans when themselves altering the tariff seems to them "inquisitorial" when followed by the Democrats. Trade secrets are sacred to the Republicans, and the customs schedules should be altered without inquiring into them. If that formula should be followed, it would be necessary to enact the tariff in ignorance, blindly giving protection according to the urgency of the demands for it. That is the old way, and is the Mother of Trusts and the Father of Troubles.

Republicans and Democrats alike have had experiences showing that the safest way is the Democratic way. The revenue problems are more urgent than the tariff problems at the present time. If the Commission were to be appointed it would do all that could be expected of it should it reverse the order of its instructions and for the present meddle with the tariff no further than questions of revenue require. The relations of customs rates and the apportionment of the measure of protection might be deferred until the commercial outlook is clearer and more settled, and until the questions of revenue are disposed of. The currency question is settled for both parties, so that neither dreams of disturbing it. The tariff question is in the same class, so far as the general principle and policy are concerned. Special problems that may arise, like that presented by the dyestuff industry, can be met by special measures. The people have given their mandate, and it should be followed. The popularity of the commission idea is proof of it. The country wants to be relieved of the question, and distrusts equally Congress and both parties. A commission of some sort might do better and could hardly do worse. There is more difference about what sort of commission should be appointed than whether there should be a commission. A commission instructed to proceed according to the vote at the last election would seem to be a fair indication of what the country would approve. In that manner the Administration's Commission might become a practical, working body, its unfortunately phrased instructions to the contrary notwithstanding.

VARYING TESTIMONY OF EIGHTEEN EYES.

The story of the Appam belongs to "sailor tales to sailor tunes." CLARK RUSSELL, HERMAN MELVILLE, should have had the telling of it. A sensitive boy can hardly read it without feeling a cutlass at his side, rings in his ears, a plug of "navy" in his pocket. Landlubbers lying down below may not deal with the adventure. Some of them may be interested in the fact, told in yesterday's TIMES, that the nine Appam passengers allowed to come on shore Wednesday had nine accounts of "the German raider" which took the Appam. She was a cruiser, a big gunboat, a converted fruit steamer, and so on.

Which, as a parable, allegory, moral lesson, or admonition, is submitted respectfully to the sages and sons of infallibility who, from the fat depths of club sofas or professors' chairs or otherwhere, "chuck odium" at the "inaccuracy of the newspapers." Here are nine honest, intelligent men trying to tell what they saw; and no two agree. The "inaccurate" newspapers record what thousands of persons tell, see, hear, do. The everlasting and unlimited variability of evidence, the discordances of sincere witnesses to the same fact, the practical impossibility of getting anything "exactly straight," are known to lawyers and must be known to laymen, and even to the superior souls that demand from newspapers an accuracy impossible in this world of appearances and errors.

Let us say it frankly: Nothing can be known by the senses, nothing reported by them or by anybody with absolute accuracy. Variance often proves the honesty of the varying witnesses. There is hardly such a thing as "a fact." There is only fallible observation of a show or appearance, which is not the same to any two men. There is "the invisible and inutile truth," in theory, but how shall two mortal men agree upon it?

And since it is impossible to get more than an approximation of contemporary, seen facts, past history must be a kaleidoscope of guesses, a library of fictions, many million diameters more inaccurate than the newspapers and the rest of us.

ARITHMETIC OF WAR.

The statistician has been as wrong about the war as anybody else. His conclusions have been too satisfactory, too positive, and too easily accepted. When the great nations had all committed themselves to a policy of unlimited liability on account of war, which meant that they would if necessary oblige the surrender of all the private capital under their respective jurisdictions, it was quite irresistible to pile up on one side the statistical wealth of England, France, and Russia, to put against it all the wealth of Germany and Austria-Hungary, which was very much less, and say: "Wealth must win." The time at which the superiority of wealth would begin to show and the war begin to end could be approximated, but the fulfillment of all such predictions has been vaguely deferred. There are different kinds of wealth, and different degrees of utility in wealth for purposes of war. Germany's inferiority in statistical wealth has apparently been in some degree compensated for by the fact that her kind is of greater applicability in war, has more potential flexibility for destructive service, than that of her enemies.

Similarly, with human material, which is the ultimate commodity consumed, you could follow the statistician as he counted up the Teutons and against them the Russians, the French, the English, the Japanese, the Indians and Africans, and accept the comfortable conclusion that not only the outcome but its place in time could be determined by simple arithmetic. By such calculations the Germans ought to have begun before this to perceive the inevitable, instead of which they go on flinging men into offensive movements as if their reserves were tremendous still. And one has the feeling that they may be very large, indeed, for the German is temperamentally not a gambler in vital things. He wants always a large margin of safety. So long as he goes on throwing his human and mechanical material headlong into war, the deduction is that he has big supplies in his rear, statistics to the contrary notwithstanding.

Now a "French authority," identity not revealed, proves that Germany will be able to maintain her present armed strength only until April 1. He counts her effective strength at 4,500,000 men, calculates permanent losses at 200,000 a month, adds all the reserves he can imagine, and concludes that at the very utmost this strength cannot be maintained above two months more. If that were true altogether, it would not mean the collapse of Germany on April Fools' Day, because, even after Germany had reached the apex of her power to replenish her armed units, she could go on making war for a long time with diminishing units. A loss of 10 or even 15 per cent. a year in potential strength admitted, the end of the war might be yet remote, owing to the possibility of reducing the consumption of human material. Germany in the main has kept the offensive, so that the odds in killing have been against her. If she should go on the defensive the odds would change. German military experts believe that if Germany, with her present lines, should stand on the defensive, her enemies could not actually kill and disable as many men as come of military age annually in the population of the Central Powers. The other side of it is, of course, that so long as Germany keeps the offensive the odds are against her in the mere competition of killing. Even so, she has learned to be saving of her human material. The Balkan campaign, for instance, had a very low cost in German life, probably not more than 10,000 men. Vainglorious fighting, in which the Prussian bares his naked breast to the foe and marks himself for destruction, has been severely discouraged. A good soldier is one who does not get himself killed.

However, the "French authority" is not altogether convincing as a statistician. He puts the permanent German loss at 200,000 men a month. He casts it backward and projects it forward at that rate. Several days ago Mr. TENNANT, the Under Secretary of War, announced in the House of Commons that the total German casualties to date had been 2,535,768, which agrees with private German estimates, whereas the "French authority" puts the permanent losses for sixteen months at 3,200,000. He allows only 100,000 for the wounded who have been mended and sent back; whereas the Germans say the ratio is 60 per cent. Obviously, his estimate of permanent losses contains the losses of both Germany and Austria-Hungary, but when he counts the reserves out of which the human material can be replenished he counts only the German reserves.

All statistics are imperfect; those of losses in war are subject to the irreducible fallibility of statistics generally, plus the incentive to misrepresent the case, that is, to make the arithmetic favor your side as much as possible. Therefore you never underestimate your enemy's losses any more than you overestimate your own. The probability is that the rate at which human material is consumed will tend rather to diminish than to increase on all sides. The certainty is that any prediction based upon arithmetic alone is open to qualification by a great many factors for which the statistician has no mathematical symbols.

WINNING OF THE MIDDLE WEST.

When President WILSON began his series of speeches on preparedness in the Middle West, that region, remote from the seacoast, historically interested in internal improvements, more sympathetic than the East to policies of domestic reform and innovation, seemed to many most difficult to win to his cause. Great elements of its population were thought to be hostile to his policies. The voices of the advocates of an impossible, spineless pacifism had been most persuasive there, it was thought. LA FOLLETTE, KENYON, CLAPP, HITCHCOCK, divers public men not eager for the assertion of American rights, come thence. Finally, Mr. BRYAN and his legend were deemed to be still strong there.

Mr. WILSON came, and from the first he conquered. He set before the people the facts of the situation. He showed that war may be forced on the nation, that the nation must be prepared to defend itself, to defend the rights of its citizens. The frankness, the vigor, the suasion, the patriotism of his words carried conviction. He did not, of course, create, he awakened and reinforced the sound patriotic feeling of the Middle West, a country retaining the courage, the energy, the Americanism of its pioneers, inheriting the traditions of the rude, heroic breed of founders and early settlers.

He brushed away the sophisms about "militarism" and "aggression." He put the need of defending the United States before men as patriotic as himself. Their reaction to his speeches was instant and marked, and any of their Representatives and Senators in Congress who have been blind to the national need expounded by Mr. WILSON with such force and clearness should now have their eyes opened.

In communities largely of German descent and sympathy the impression made was the same as in others. The national consciousness, the national spirit, readiness loyally to support the nation, these are untrammeled by the sentimentalities, or the resentments of origins, else how could this composite and heterogeneous people be one? Prepossessions for one side or the other in the clash of nations in Europe have not divided or lessened the imperious duty of guarding the United States against the perilous contingencies of a world in arms, of giving it a trained force of men to be united, if need come, to the regular army.

In Topeka of that Kansas so vivid in its history, in the character of its people, so devoted to ideas and ideals, so obsessed of late, as some of us thought, by the dreamers of peace and deniers of war, so sunk, as some bilious observers imagined, in the fatness of prosperous days, Mr. WILSON was heard with an attention and welcomed with an ardor that confuted the doubters and the cynics. He took the straight road to the Kansas heart:

> We are not going to invade any nation's territory. We are not going to covet any nation's possessions. We are not going to invade any nation's rights. But suppose, my fellow-countrymen, some nation should invade our rights. What then? What would Kansas think? What would Kansas do then? * * * The final test of the validity, the strength, the irresistible force of the American ideal has come.

The Kansas of the Bible and Sharp's rifle, the Kansas of the Emigrant Aid Society, of CHARLES ROBINSON and ELI THAYER, the Kansas that fought for freedom against border ruffians and bushwhackers and guerrillas, is as strong as ever to fight with all its force for the American ideal, American rights. To that Kansas of high aspiration and heroic memory Mr. WILSON's appeal speaks movingly. That is the real Kansas. It is to a spurious and baser Kansas that Governor CAPPER's periodical shows $600,000, her share of the plunder under the Shackleford Good Roads bill.

There is no atlas and geography of American patriotism. Near, Middle, Far West; East, North and South, the United States is one, one in hatred of war, one in the resolution not to be naked to its enemies, if war be thrust upon it. The people are all right. Some "slackers" in Congress are now learning from their constituents that they are utterly wrong in opposing preparedness.

THAT INTERBOROUGH CONTRACT.

According to the testimony of GEORGE W. YOUNG and the documents submitted by him to the Thompson Committee, the contract for the extension and third tracking of the elevated railroad lines which it was proposed at a meeting of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's Directors to award to JOHN F. STEVENS, provided for the expenditure of $20,000,000, and Mr. STEVENS's compensation was to be 10 per cent. of that sum, $2,000,000, for work which it was expected would be completed in two years. The percentage of profit on a contract of that magnitude was so high that several members of the board objected. To one member of the board, GARDNER M. LANE of Boston, President SHONTS of the Interborough made an explanation, the nature of which is set forth in a memorandum made at the time by Mr. YOUNG, in which is embodied Mr. LANE's own memorandum of the occurrence to this effect:

> This memorandum, in addition, went on to state that following the special meeting Mr. SHONTS had taken him aside and stated that he wanted him, Mr. LANE, to understand the reason for entering into such a contract with Mr. STEVENS; that neither himself nor Mr. STEVENS nor Mr. FREEDMAN was to receive any benefit from this contract, but that in connection with the securing of the contract which had been closed between the City of Greater New York and the Interborough Mr. SHONTS had found it necessary to make certain commitments and incur certain obligations, and that it was by means of the Stevens contract that he expected to meet and pay these commitments and obligations.

This Interborough Directors' meeting was held on June 24, 1913, some eight years after the public in the insurance disclosures had been made familiar with the origin and uses of "yellow" funds. The refusal of the Directors to award the contract does not foreclose the public interest and right to know the nature of the commitments and obligations for which provision was sought to be made in this irregular manner. What commitments, what obligations, in connection with the dual subway contract had to be met in this hidden way?

It is said that Mr. SHONTS, acting under advice of counsel, declined to give any information. But the disclosure affects others than himself, it concerns all the members of the City Government at the time, it concerns every one having to do with the execution of the contract. Lawyers or no lawyers, it would seem that the President of the Interborough Company ought to have insisted on the instant presentation of his explanatory statement, either before the committee or through the press. He is not to be called until the conclusion of Mr. YOUNG's further testimony some time next week. So considerable a delay cannot be to the interest of Mr. SHONTS or that of any person concerned in the award of the dual subway contract.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Trade of Argentina.

The City Bank has received by telegraph from Buenos Aires figures showing how the trade of Argentina has altered under the influence of war conditions. The figures are disturbing to inferences drawn from older figures. In 1914 Argentina's balance of trade with the world was 77,000,000 pesos in its favor, that is, its exports exceeded its imports by approximately that number of dollars, the peso being 96½ cents of American money. In 1915 Argentina's credit on merchandise exchanges was 381,000,000 pesos. The relation of United States trade to this great change is indicated chiefly by the alteration in the coal trade. Argentina took from this country 652,000 tons of coal in 1915, against 170,000 tons in 1914, the proportion of the coal supply from here rising from 5 to 38 per cent. The complete figures for 1915 are not available, but for eleven months it is known that our exports to Argentina have increased from $25,606,000 in 1914 to $47,124,000 in 1915.

Naturally there is an increased demand in Argentina for dollars to pay for the increased takings of coal and other goods from here to a total nearly double that of 1914. Our imports from Argentina also have increased, in smaller proportion, but to a larger total, so that Argentina's credit balance with the United States rose from $27,747,000 in 1914 to $36,999,000 in eleven months of 1915. That increases the singularity of the movement of gold to Argentina from here by millions, although the premium on dollars in Argentina would indicate a movement of gold in this direction. Before these figures were known the suggestion was hazarded that the movement of gold from here might be on financial considerations apart from the commercial exchanges. The publication of the facts makes it seem more probable that Argentina was simply taking her own.

At the same time it was said that it was singular that England, which is borrowing here, could be in position to order gold to be sent to Argentina on English account, as often was done in normal conditions of trade. Whatever may be the theories on the subject, it seems sure that our indebtedness to Argentina on merchandise account can play no part in influencing the sending of gold from here to Argentina, except perhaps on banking or financial reasons. We may be lending Argentina money to buy with, for it is sure that she bought here $21,500,000 more in eleven months of 1915 than in 1914. This illustrates the broader outlook on world trade, and the close watch of changing conditions which is necessary for business men, if they are to expand their trade, or indeed if they are to escape losing money by movements of trade which will proceed with or without their co-operation.

A Question of Psychological Physics.

The offer of SOPHIE LYONS BURKE to the Detroit Pathfinders' Club of $35,000 for the establishment of a place in which children with criminal tendencies can be set in the right way is in itself an earnest of the success of the enterprise. For the present character, aspirations, and achievement of the woman who was for so many years the "queen" of pickpockets and confidence rogues and the despair of detectives and police in a dozen cities are proof that criminals can be made over into normal, straight-thinking, and right-doing beings. It is twenty years or more since Mrs. BURKE saw both the wrongfulness and the futility of the criminal life, put it behind her, and began to apply her abilities to dealing with the world on a fair and square basis. She has had her reward. And now, knowing how much better, happier, and more useful her whole life would have been if she had seen straight from the start, she is proving, and it behooves all crooks to take notice, how profound is her conviction by devoting some of her reward to the purpose of making straight the vision and setting right the feet of children who would otherwise seek the path which she trod for so many foolish years.

Her action ought to draw attention more closely to the truth that often a criminal career is mainly a matter of physics, of psychological physics, and that to it are applicable the laws of momentum and inertia. Capable brains, alert and keen, are engaged, early in their development, in the game of eluding, outwitting, and bedeviling the forces that protect society from the plunder clans, and the longer they stay in the race the greater the momentum they put into it and the more difficult it is to stop their course. Mrs. BURKE proves her knowledge of that truth and shows her practical sense when she devotes her money to the reformation of children. She knows that a dollar spent upon the straightening of a child's ideas will be more fruitful for the child and for the general good than a thousand times that sum delayed for twenty years.

Mr. Morgan's Gift to the Art Museum.

At least the visitor to the Metropolitan Museum, which has been enriched as trustee for the public by so many gifts and bequests from "the rich," can afford to forgive that persecuted class. They minister to the pleasure of his eyes. They contribute to the formation of his taste. To them he owes many of the finest satisfactions of his leisure hours. When a rich man buys works of art, accumulates a collection, it is not for himself alone that he collects and buys. The community is the inevitable heir, sooner or later, of his treasures.

Mr. J. P. MORGAN, whose father was so generous a helper of the Metropolitan Museum, has just given it a famous Raphael, "The Virgin Child Enthroned with Saints," and a collection rich in notable specimens of mediaeval art. These works, which passed to him from his father, are of extraordinary interest and value. Mr. MORGAN modestly says that he gives them "in pursuance of my [his] father's idea." Whether regarded as a fine trait of filial piety or of personal liberality, the gift is splendid. It adds to the artistic wealth of an institution which has already a place among the great museums of the world, and which, in peaceful times, is visited by many amateurs and travelers from abroad. The Metropolitan Museum is one of the greatest glories of New York, though, in a sense, it belongs to the nation, to the world.

To be enrolled among the benefactors of this inestimable public benefit is a lasting, if a modest, honor. Mr. MORGAN, who made his gift of a million or more as quietly as he ordered his steamship tickets, has done a considerable public service. But "the rich" usually illustrate the sic vos non vobis principle. Their wealth, or the best and most lasting part of it, is really "distributed" to the public.

Texas Favors Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to assure the people of New York that the people of my State, Texas, and a large majority of those in other Southern States over which I have lately traveled, without regard to party affiliation, are in favor of "preparedness" and are willing to support President Wilson in his recent declarations on that subject.

JAMES T. STACEY.

Dallas, Texas, Jan. 27, 1916.

CHOSEN OF GOD.

God let His hand and look
Rest on a soul and called it Rupert
Brooke.
Dowered with genius, beauty, power,
He lived his brief but brilliant hour—
Scholar and poet. Soldier, at the last,
He took a sword and laid aside his pen,
Merging his peaceful life with fighting
men,
Then, in his fullest flower he passed.
Rest thou, adopted son of Greece,
On her great, ancient heart;
God gave thee thy release,
For thou hadst done thy perfect part.

CAROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM.

HOLLAND AND THE SCHELDT

How Germany's Most Valuable Base Against England Is Sealed Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the February issue of The North American Review appears an article by Demetrius C. Boulger entitled "The Truth About Antwerp." On the second page of the article, (Page 236 of the magazine,) we read this statement:

> The pro-German party in Holland, led by General van Beer Poortugael, then put forward a demand for the fortification of Flushing, and after many debates this proposal was carried in the Dutch Chambers, and eventually several cupola forts armed with 28-centimeter guns purchased at Krupps were established in the sand dunes west and north of Flushing. These guns completely command the mouth of the Scheldt, &c.

As a matter of fact, the forts to which Mr. Boulger refers do not exist. Many years ago a sum of money was appropriated for these fortifications, but the forts themselves were never constructed. Except for some ancient fortresses without any value, the island of Walcheren is not defended on the southern coast.

Mr. Boulger apparently reasons as follows: Holland, under the influence of a mythical pro-German party, exercised a right on the Scheldt to which it was not entitled. It prevented England from bringing cannon and men to Antwerp during the hour of the city's great trial. The Government of Great Britain must be criticised for weakness in its part of the dealing with the Government of the Dutch Kingdom.

Now, the question of the sovereignty of the Scheldt is an ancient one, and we can trace it back to the year 1648, when the peace of Munster gave the mouth of the Scheldt to the Republic of the United Seven Netherlands.

At that time Belgium was a Spanish province and all the protestant countries (Great Britain among them) were quite willing to close the port of this important Spanish town. About a century ago, Napoleon I. got hold of Belgium (then an Austrian province) and turned Antwerp into a strong naval base. The British expedition of the year 1809 shows how well the English appreciated the danger which threatened them from this port. That expedition failed. Flushing was shot to pieces, but Antwerp was never reached.

During the greater part of the nineteenth century, when France, under Napoleon III., threatened the equilibrium of Europe, no complaints were heard about the Dutch sovereignty of the mouth of the Scheldt. It is little remembered in these days (until reprinted a few months ago in a pamphlet by the learned French historian, Seignobos) that Napoleon III. had his own plans about Belgium. After the Prussian-Austrian war he demanded a suitable reward for his military inactivity. Bismarck flatly refused to give Napoleon the "tip" which he demanded for his services, and his Majesty, who had first asked for the favor of "those possessions which France had given up in 1815," (July 29, 1866,) could not even obtain Luxemburg and Landau, with which he would have contented himself at the time of the Peace of Prague (23d August, 1866.) With the renewed threat of a Napoleonic influence over Antwerp the question of Holland's sovereignty of the Scheldt was left alone. It was felt that the Dutch batteries of Zuid Beveland might block any attempt made to force the Scheldt toward the North Sea.

About four years ago, when the nations of Europe were getting ready for the present struggle, the Kingdom of the Netherlands (if we can believe well-authenticated press reports) was approached by both sides. As a result of this warning it began to discuss plans for the fortification of the Scheldt and it reorganized the system of inundations which make the Dutch capital almost impregnable against any attacks from the East. Mr. Boulger, in his article, hints at the activity of a pro-German party. It was nothing of the sort. It was the neutrality proclaimed by the hedgehog surrounded by many enemies, all equally desirous of a meal.

It is certainly not my desire to criticise the action of either the Belgian or British Government during the siege of Antwerp.

But whatever the ethical conceptions of treaty-obligations of some of our nearest neighbors, the Kingdom of the Netherlands was in honor bound to stick to the law and to prevent the Scheldt from becoming a thoroughfare for foreign troops or supplies.

We know what happened. Antwerp was besieged and Antwerp was taken. The River Scheldt, however, remained closed to all foreign military operations. This is the point which Mr. Boulger has completely failed to see.

When the Germans took Antwerp they became the masters of the richest port upon the North Sea. Arsenals, stores, ships, dockyards, everything was there and at their disposal. But the Dutch mines between Zuid Beveland and Staats-Vlaanderen, the Dutch warships patrolling between Bath and Walsoord prevented Antwerp from being used as a German naval base. Outside of Zebrugge (according to Mr. Boulger a harbor of "intricate and restricted character") the Germans now possess no port near the British coast. Their submarines have to come from the Prussian coast and the advantage is decidedly on the British side. In this way the very wise decision of the British Government to respect the sovereignty of the Netherlands in regard to the mouth of the Scheldt has carried rich fruit. Owing to the decision of Holland to maintain her neutrality and her right upon the mouth of the Scheldt, Germany's most dangerous naval base is locked with seven seals.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1916.

Toasts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to the article, "Choate Predicts We May Join War," in Thursday's NEW YORK TIMES, the gentleman named above said:

"I call on you all to stand and drink a good, old, loyal toast to the President and the King."

What would be the difference between this and Dr. Hexamer or some other proverbial hyphenate bringing a toast as follows:

"Long live the President and the Kaiser!"

Could either of these toasts be objected to, if so, which, and if which, why?

AUSTRO-AMERICAN.

New York, Jan. 29, 1916.

Unnecessary Noises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some months ago the Board of Aldermen enacted an ordinance looking to the suppression of unnecessary street noises, and yet every day an endless string of hawkers, with their dreadful cow bells, passes my door, and every Sunday the air is filled with the nerve-racking yells of paper boys. Our Commissioner of Police has been much lauded for his good work. Doubtless he is worthy of praise; and yet his reforms, naturally, cannot be seen by the man in the street. Here is a work which can be seen by all men. By doing it he will win the gratitude of thousands.

New York, Jan. 31, 1916. J. S. W.

A RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR THE NAVY.

Why Congress Should Vote the $5,000,000 Asked by the Consulting Board—The Real Aims in View.

By WILLIAM LEDYARD CATHCART,
Former Chief Engineer of the United States Navy.

Gwynedd Valley, Penn., Feb. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Committees on Naval Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives will soon have before them for consideration a bill establishing a research laboratory for the investigation and solution by experiment of the many problems in applied science which will present themselves in the expansion to adequate strength of our navy. This laboratory is a vital essential for effective work by the Naval Consulting Board. Its creation is approved and advocated by the Secretary of the Navy and by the leading scientific men of this country.

Since there seems to be in the public mind some misapprehension, or rather a lack of comprehension, of the purpose and service of this board and the proposed laboratory to the navy and national interests, may I venture a brief explanation?

In the first place, the Naval Consulting Board is a wholly nonpartisan body, working without remuneration, and paying its own expenses. Its basic principle is patriotism purely—service, at personal sacrifice, to the navy and the nation in their hour of need. Its members are not political appointees, but men selected for eminence in their professions by eleven of the leading scientific societies of the United States. They form, therefore, a corps d'élite in pure and applied science.

The aim of the board is, in brief, to provide a "short cut" between the navy and the inventive talent of the country, to mobilize the best brains of America in pure and applied science for national service, not only among its own membership but in those of the societies which that membership represents. It is pertinent to note that, before the European war began Great Britain had organized a civilian advisory board for the advancement of military aeronautics, and that, since war broke out, that Government has enlisted, in similar fashion and for general military and naval purposes, scientists and technologists in civil life. France has also created a civilian board of the same character, which has developed into a Government department, le Ministère des Inventions.

The European conflict has shown in many striking ways the need of such boards—that war by land and sea is now very largely but a matter of applied physics, chemistry, and engineering of all branches. The human element, stripped of efficiency in these, would count for little indeed. And, to secure that efficiency, there must be prior research. Knowledge of those scientific facts, processes, and mechanisms, which will be of vital service in national defense, does not come by intuition or inspiration, but by unremitting labor—by investigation, experiment, and extended observations of the greatest attainable accuracy. Invention in these days is, more often than not, a method of elimination by test of many processes or mechanisms which will not serve before the final one which will is found. It is this ceaseless study which forms the foundation of industrial progress. For these reasons every university and technical school, every great manufacturing corporation, maintains a laboratory for research.

Now if, from our naval organization, we separate the Division of Strategy, the Naval War College, and the Naval Academy, the bureaus and navy yards which remain form what is simply a vast industrial organization, whose fundamental function is the construction, manning, operation, maintenance, and repair of a fleet of vessels. That these ships constitute a war force does not make the general methods of the Navy Department differ essentially from those of a great industrial corporation whose business comprises both the manufacture and operation of its product.

On general principles, then, research is manifestly one of the primary needs of our naval organization. This is true in particular of it for several reasons: First, the purpose of a battleship is to utilize to the limit the fighting power of 1,000 men, and hence it is the most compact assemblage of varied mechanisms and appliances which the world knows; again, the Navy Department is using about $150,000,000 annually in its military-industrial work, and, finally, the Administration's building program contemplates the expenditure of $500,000,000 during the next five years. Of all this, it may be said with full truth that its "field is the world" of applied science, and that the work, in its national importance and its magnitude, exceeds that handled by any private corporation anywhere.

While the navy has now, and has had for years, various establishments for experimental work, they are as a whole inadequate for the vast volume of research required for naval expansion. At Indian Head, Md., guns, projectiles, and armor are tested, and smokeless powder is made. In the experimental station at Annapolis coal trials are held, steel is studied photometrically, and other materials and minor machinery for naval use are examined critically. At Washington there is an experimental basin for ship models and a wind tunnel for testing models of naval aeroplanes. In addition to these purely naval laboratories, there is that of the Bureau of Standards at Washington, whose function—while primarily that of establishing standards of measurement, quality, mechanical performance, and practice—has been extended to that of a consultant and testing bureau for the various departments of the Government. The work of all these institutions is of the highest character, and none of them can be spared. But, in the aggregate, their facilities fall short of those required for our contemplated naval increase.

To meet this need, the Naval Consulting Board has recommended—in the words of the Secretary of the Navy—"the establishment of a research and experimental laboratory, whose investment for grounds, buildings, and equipment should total approximately $5,000,000, and which should be located on tidewater of sufficient depth to permit a dreadnought to come to the dock. The board thought it should be near, but not in, a large city, so that labor and supplies might be easily obtained."

There has been some adverse criticism in the press as to the apparently large estimate of the ultimate cost of this laboratory. This seems scarcely warranted by the conditions in this case. In the first place, things which are large absolutely are often very small relatively. For example, the Administration is asking $500,000,000 for new naval constructions during the next five years, and this sum, huge absolutely, is only about one-third of 1 per cent. of the total wealth of the United States, of which wealth our navy is the first line of defense. And, similarly, the amount asked by the board is but 1 per cent. of the Administration's contemplated expenditure.

In view of the fact that many conservative business enterprises spend from 2 to 5 per cent. of their sales receipts on research, that one American automobile company expended $500,000 in one year on this work, and that Edison has lavished millions on it throughout his long career, the board's estimate seems moderate. It should be remembered, further, that the proposed work is of great magnitude and of national importance, that the expenditures on it would be gradual, and that the board, with scrupulous candor, has laid before the country the total cost, not a preliminary estimate to be followed by requests for further appropriations, as is too often the case with Government enterprises.

From this discussion it should not be assumed that our naval officials have been either indifferent to research or lagging in its prosecution. Just the contrary is the case, especially during recent years. They have very limited staffs and in some lines they lack suitable facilities—that is all. In these matters the proposed research laboratory could aid them materially. A glance at the records of our naval bureaus during past years reveals unsurpassed achievements. For example, the United States naval 14-inch gun is claimed, and with warrant, to be equal in essential characteristics to the British 15-inch. Since the "New Navy" was started the Bureau of Steam Engineering has maintained severely high standards in its motive and other machinery, and its favorable influence on the progress of mechanical engineering in this country was never more marked than at present. Similarly, in the Bureau of Construction, the first plans for any dreadnought in any navy were drawn, and, by that bureau according to press reports, the drawings for an at least semi-torpedo-proof battleship will soon be completed.

Again, the navy has a long roll of distinguished inventors and investigators, as should be expected from a body of picked men whose training gives them an analytical habit of thought. The telescopic gun sight invented by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske gave Admiral Togo the primary means for his swift annihilation of the Russian fleet in the Battle of the Sea of Japan. The marked excellence of our ordnance, in rapidity of fire especially, is due largely to the inventions of Admiral Frank F. Fletcher. The mystery which, for sixty years and more, has shrouded the action of the screw propeller under varying conditions has been largely dispelled by the exhaustive studies of Captain Charles W. Dyson. The results of Chief Constructor David W. Taylor's years of brilliant experiment with ship models are known and valued wherever ships are built the world over. These are but a few of the many striking instances of the ability of our officers in invention and investigation. Many more might be cited.

In view of all this it is not strange that there should be some lack of approval of the creation of the Consulting Board among naval officers as an "attempt to teach them their business"—which is about the last thing that American naval officers need. This, however, is in no sense the aim of the board. To quote the Secretary of the Navy again: "It (the board) further suggested that a naval officer especially fitted should be in charge, with naval officers scientifically trained and with broad experience serving under him, while under these naval heads should come staffs of civilian experimenters, chemists, physicists," &c. That is, the proposed laboratory is to be under the control and supervision of naval officers only, the board offering its advice and co-operation only when these are sought.

WILLIAM LEDYARD CATHCART.

T. B. Aldrich's Garret.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Willis J. Abbot in THE TIMES of yesterday appears to have been hastily written. Considering the circumstance, as stated in the Houghton Mifflin edition of Aldrich's poems, that "Baby Bell and Other Poems" appeared before the author was 20 years old, and that the verses to which Mr. Abbot alludes, as illustrating a belief on his part that a poet must work in poverty to do good work, were included in this early volume, we may confidently assume that they were merely a flight of fancy.

We observe in the biographical sketch prefixed to the complete edition of his poems that some of his best writings were colored by his foreign travels in later life and that the volume, "Cloth of Gold," which appeared in 1873, (he was born in 1836,) contains some of his best lyrics, notably the vivid, glowing lyric, "Tiger Lilies," one of the very best things he ever wrote. In the meantime he had achieved fame as a short-story writer, as the author of "Marjorie Daw," &c., thus proving that prose writing does not dull the inspiration of your true poet.

Chicago, Jan. 31, 1916. V. T. ARTZ.

Senator O'Gorman's Stand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the Senators from this State, Mr. O'Gorman's position on the subject of an embargo on munitions is extremely distasteful to a majority of the people he represents, for in allowing his personal prejudice to influence him in this matter he is not dealing fairly with, or properly representing, the prevailing sentiment of his constituents. The strength of the pro-German propagandists must not be judged by their lung power, for, in spite of the noise they are making, there is a heavy majority opposed to this embargo idea. Mr. O'Gorman should have it impressed upon him in no uncertain manner that his attitude on this question must be changed, for the great mass of the citizens of New York State are bitterly opposed to any attempt to place the Empire State on the roll with those who favor this unneutral and very dangerous proposition.

JOHN W. WOOD.

Buffalo, Jan. 30, 1916.

An "Elevated" for Street Traffic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to articles appearing in THE TIMES, the route of the New York Central lines through Manhattan has not yet been determined. The city should not neglect this excellent opportunity to relieve the congestion of the longitudinal streets by compelling the railroad to build, or to arrange its elevated tracks and tunnels so that the city may build, a second roadbed above its tracks for street traffic. As only long-distance traffic would use such a driveway but very few "gangways" to the street level would be necessary. If, in the open, the elevated roadbed is divided allowing room for two vehicles abreast going downtown and two vehicles abreast going uptown, light and air would not be entirely excluded from the middle of the street, while an electric lighting system under the Central's elevated tracks would brilliantly illuminate the street. A well-lighted, white enamel-lined tunnel for street traffic passes under the Thames in London; this tunnel is one mile and a quarter long, and is used by thousands of vehicles with comfort and safety. S. B.

New York, Feb. 1, 1916.

City Salary Cuts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago one of your correspondents called attention to the case of a city employe who had been laid off after ten years' service, and, having a wife and four children depending on him for support, was compelled to peddle candy among his former office associates in order to save his family from starving.

That is but a sample of the discrimination and favoritism which prevailed during the recent "standardization" of salaries in the municipal service. The one hundred thousand or more city employes are longing for revenge, and they, with the hundred thousand others who were affected by the unjust cuts in salaries and the wholesale reduction in force, will do their utmost to prevent the passage of the proposed law which places in the hands of the present city administration absolute control of all salaries paid to city employes. M. A. S.

New York, Jan. 31, 1916.

SOCIETY AIDS IN A TRIPLE WAR BENEFIT

Amateurs and Professionals Appear in a Big Entertainment at the Plaza.

STARTS WITH A DINNER

Miss Elsie de Wolfe Reappears in "A Pantomime Rehearsal"—Prince Erik of Denmark Among Guests.

Society flocked to the Plaza last night to the triple war charity entertainment, which began at the dinner hour and lasted until early this morning. The affair was arranged by Moncure Robinson, and the proceeds are to go to the American Women's Ambulance Hospital at Versailles, France, the new Barnet Hospital for Convalescent Soldiers, and the Hadley Work Rooms, the two latter in England.

The entire entertainment suite of the hotel was used. It was a sort of progressive affair, for those who did not come to dinner came later to the entertainment, and there were separate tickets sold also for the supper and dancing at midnight. All those who appeared in the program gave their services for the charities.

There were about three hundred dinner guests, the main restaurant being bright with the national colors of France and England. Among the dinner guests was his Royal Highness, Prince Erik of Denmark, son of Prince Waldemar, and a cousin of the King of Denmark, who is on his way to Canada to study scientific farming. He came as the guest of Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar.

The entertainment in the ballroom began promptly at 10 o'clock. A huge balcony, seating about two hundred people, had been erected in the ballroom, to accommodate the overflow. Extra boxes were built on the floor level, and the entire room was festooned with English and French flags.

The program started off with a revival of "A Pantomime Rehearsal," with Ferdinand Gottschalk playing the same part he did in 1887 in Rosina Vokes's production. Miss Elsie de Wolfe, who made her reappearance on the stage after an absence of eleven years, as Lady Muriel Beauclerc, received a rousing ovation. Others in the cast were Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Miss Marjorie Curtis, Miss Helen Alexander, Francis Roche, Evert Jansen Wendell, and Algernon Greig, who was stage manager for the entire performance.

Then came Miss Marie Tempest and Melville Ellis, who was followed by Miss Marie Dressler. After the merriment of Miss Dressler's appearance had died away, Mlle. Bordoni and M. Edgar Becman, of the French Theatre, appeared with others in a comedy playlet entitled "La Chance du Mari."

Mme. Alda, who hurried to the Plaza after appearing in "La Boheme" at the Metropolitan Opera House, sang three Russian songs, accompanied by the Balalaika Orchestra. Afterward Doyle and Dixon from "Stop! Look! Listen!" did their specialties in dancing.

Supper was served in the main restaurant and palm garden after the performance, a share of the proceeds being devoted to the charities. There was general dancing in the rose room, under the colored chandeliers, with toy balloons and other carnival decorations in evidence. Bonnie Glass and Radalpho danced in costume during the supper, and the Armstrong Scotch quintet danced the hornpipe. Jane Cowl and Mme. Namara sold tiny boxes containing the flowers of France. The music was furnished by Nahan Franko's Orchestra, Vecsey's Orchestra from the Ritz-Carlton, Conrad's and Joseph Smith's Orchestras, and the Marimba Band from the Hippodrome. The sketch on the first page of the program was made by Charles Dana Gibson.

The guests numbered more than a thousand. Among the box holders were Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Astor, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, who acted as patronesses, and entertained box parties: Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Anson, Mrs. Hamilton Rice, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. Lewis Nixon, and Clarence Mackay.

Mr. Robinson entertained a party of twenty-four at dinner, and Miss Anne Morgan had a party of ten. Others who entertained large dinner parties included Miss Pauline Robinson, Mrs. Paul Morton, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Harry Black, Charles E. Sampson, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Louise Iselin, Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Miss de Wolfe, and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright.

Many prominent women of title in London and Paris also acted as patronesses, including Cosa Countess of Strafford, Viscountess Curzon, Marquise de Breteuil, and the Hon. Mrs. Wentworth Chetwynd.

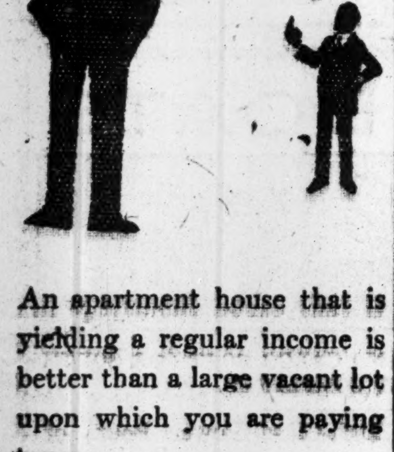
Society Girls in Two Comedies.

An entertainment for the benefit of Dobbs House and the Masters School Day Nursery will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Plaza, at which two comedies will be presented with society girls in the cast. "The Maker of Dreams" and "Between the Soup and Savory" are the comedies, in which will appear the Misses Lois Smith, Ruth Taylor, Marie Witte, Phoebe Randall, Katherine Leonard, and Amy Bradish Johnson of 36 West Forty-ninth Street, who is looking after the sale of tickets.

Musical Benefit for Jan Hus House.

A musical novelty called "An Evening with the Czechs" is to be presented tonight at Aeolian Hall by the Jan Hus Choral Union for the benefit of the Jan Hus Neighborhood House of 351 East Seventy-fourth Street. Many prominent society women are among the patronesses.

ADVERTISEMENT.



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SENIOR DANCES ENDED.

Many Dinners Precede the Last Thursday Evening at Sherry's.

The Thursday Evening Senior Dance last night at Sherry's was the last for this season, and there was a large attendance. The large ballroom was used and shortly after 12 o'clock a buffet supper was served. Those who received were Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. Richard C. Colt, Mrs. Charles Bradley, and Mrs. Charles Mellon.

Many small dinners preceded the dance, the hostesses including Mrs. Cass Gilbert, whose dinner was for Miss Julia H. Gilbert, at her residence, 42 East Sixty-fourth Street. Mrs. Samuel Sloan gave a dinner at her residence, 45 East Fifty-third Street, for Miss Catherine Colt, the daughter of Mrs. R. C. Colt. The guests included the Misses Margaret Trevor, Louise Fuller, Margaret Henderson, Flora McAlpin, Winifred Chisolm, Dr. Harold S. Arnold, and Mrs. Arnold (Justine Ingersoll) of New Haven, Paul Chapin, Joseph Walker, Jr., Samuel Colt, Shepard Krech, John Hodges, Robert Bradley, and Alfred Hoyt.

Other members are the Misses Kathryn and Cornelia Van Aucken Chapin, Elizabeth and Phyllis McVickar, Gertrude and Eva Mali, Rosalie Coe, Jeanne and Marie Louise Emmet, Margaret Overton, Margaret Hamilton, Louise Dickson, Margaret Chisolm, Anne Bradley, Eleanor Mellon, Amy B. Johnson, Margaret Knapp, Doris Mangam, Cordelia Hepburn, Lisa Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Philips, Mr. and Mrs. Harley, Lord Stowell, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Storer, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Twining, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt P. Dickson.

The dances will be continued next season with the same committee in charge and at approximately the same dates.

MISS EFFIE MILLER WEDS.

The Bride of Francis Rogers Parkin—Reception at Oak Lawn.

Special to The New York Times.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Feb. 3.—The marriage of Miss Effie May Miller, daughter of Samuel Hass Miller, senior Vice President of the Chase National Bank of New York, and Mrs. Miller, and Francis Rogers Parkin, who is with the Union Trust Company of New York, a son of Mrs. Henry Beam, was celebrated at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Presbyterian Church. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Newell W. Wells of Brooklyn and the Rev. W. T. Boult, pastor of the local Congregational Church.

After the ceremony a reception was held at Oak Lawn, the Miller home. Many guests were present from nearby cities, a special train conveying the guests from New York.

The bride wore a gown of white chiffon velvet and tulle, with a veil of point appliqué lace, and a court train which depended from the shoulders. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white gardenias.

Mrs. George Vail La Monte of Bound Brook and Mrs. Alfred Clark Andrews of New York were the matrons of honor. Miss Bettine S. Paddock of Bryn Mawr was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Catherine Sparks of Philadelphia and Gwendolin Taylor of Camden, N. J. The matrons and bridesmaids wore gowns of yellow net over yellow satin. The maid of honor was gowned in lavender net over white charmeuse. Little Miss Dorothy K. Miller, a sister of the bride, acted as flower girl.

Grenville W. Parkin was best man for his brother. The ushers included Alfred C. Andrews, George V. La Monte, Lloyd S. Miller, and James B. Murray.

The bride's gifts to her attendants were the hats which they wore.

The couple left later on a trip to the South. They will be at home in Bound Brook after April 1.

HERBERT G. SQUIERS WEDS.

Son of Late American Minister Finds Bride in England.

The cable has brought the announcement of the wedding on Feb. 2 in St. Mary's Church, Ulverstone, Lancashire, England, of Herbert Goldsmith Squiers, a son of the late Herbert Goldsmith Squiers, at one time American Minister to Cuba and later to Panama, and Miss Marguerite Kennedy, daughter of Colonel Myles Kennedy of Stone Cross.

Mr. Squiers's father was, in January, 1908, appointed Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, and during the Boxer uprising acted as Chief of Staff to Sir Claude MacDonald, for which he afterward received the official thanks of the British Government and at the close of the siege of Peking President McKinley made special note of his services in his message to Congress. Later President Roosevelt appointed him, in succession, Minister to Cuba and to Panama.

Mr. Squiers is the son of his father's second wife, who was Miss Harriette Woodcock, a sister to Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter of this city. He is a brother also of Mrs. Harold C. Whitman, and of Bard MacD. and John A. Squiers of Thorne's Beach, Beaulieu, England.

MISS NICOLL TO WED.

Ex-Surrogate's Daughter Met Her Fiance at a Suffrage Rally.

The engagement of Miss Dorothy Nicoll, the only daughter of ex-Surrogate William G. Nicoll of Babylon, L. I., to William E. Hubert of New York has been announced. Miss Nicoll first met Mr. Hubert at a suffragist gathering. He is an enthusiastic Suffragist and Socialist, and Miss Nicoll has stumped the State for suffrage.

Mr. Hubert was introduced to Miss Nicoll at Bellport, L. I., after one of her speeches, a few months ago. He lives in a bungalow on the Great South Bay, at Bellport. The date for the marriage has not been announced.

AIKEN VISITORS AT A TEA.

Throng Gathers at Palmetto Club—Polo Match Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 3.—A number of visitors just arrived made their first appearance at the second tea of the season this afternoon at the Palmetto Golf Club. Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, the hostess, was assisted by the Misses Claudia and Eleanor Phelps.

Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge of Philadelphia, who arrived here today with Mr. Strawbridge; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, who came from New York; Mrs. Henry Sage, Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. George von L. Meyer and Miss Julia Meyer were among the newcomers. Others in the throng were Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Livermore, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Misses Mary Ames, Celestine Eustis, and Christine Biddle, William Payne Thompson, Mrs. W. H. Scott Cameron, and Henry Morgan.

Everything is being put in readiness at the new Pine Tree Polo Club for the opening day Saturday, when a special match will be played on the new field in front of the clubhouse between two teams representing the East and West, with F. Ambrose Clark, Quincey A. Shaw, 2d, R. E. Strawbridge, and F. Skiddy von Stade on the East team and Marshall Field, 3d, F. McLaughlin, E. W. Hopping, and M. McCoy on the team representing the West.

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PERNEB'S TOMB IS OPEN TO VISITORS

Art Museum Members Enter Monumental Egyptian Structure, First Ever Transplanted.

RELICS OF 5,000 YEARS AGO

Tomb Contains a Main Chapel and a Statue Chamber—Portraits of Perneb at Entrance.

The Egyptian tomb, the first ever transplanted to a museum, the tomb of Perneb, who lived nearly 3,000 years before Christ, presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Edward S. Harkness, was placed on public view at the Museum last evening at a members' reception.

The reception was planned in honor of the opening of the tomb, and the unexpected announcement of the gift of J. P. Morgan of the Colonna Madonna, the old French sculpture, and the Hoentschel collection made it a double celebration, one of the most notable in the history of the Museum.

The reception was held in the main Fifth Avenue Hall of the Museum, and from there, as they turned to the left on entering from the rear of the building, visitors could see the massive walls of the Tomb of Perneb, a monumental structure, at the extreme north from the Fifth Avenue entrance hall. It is the only gift to the Museum for which a special addition has been necessary, and while apparently all of it is within the walls of the Museum proper, the tomb, back of the façade, is in an addition built out into an inner court.

The visitors saw first last night a massive façade of limestone blocks, in different sizes, a line of large blocks followed by another of smaller ones, a unique, but effective arrangement. The tomb is shown to advantage by lights from above. At the entrance on either side on the outer walls, much of the color gone, but the beauty of the design still to be seen, are two portraits of Perneb.

Decorations in Color.

In the vestibule of the tomb which the visitors first entered are decorations in color on the walls, but sketches uncompleted. From the vestibule, turning to the left, is the main chapel, or offering chamber, of the tomb, the colored decorations in relief covering the walls in excellent condition. The statue chamber of the tomb is parallel to this main chapel, but does not connect with it. There is a smaller offering chamber, which the visitor reaches from outside, which in the original placement of the tomb would have been a court separating it from another. Through a narrow, perpendicular window between the smaller offering chamber and the statue chamber one may see the statue of Perneb. It was the belief of those days that if the body was removed the soul would be lost, but a chance of rehabilitation was given it in this statue—the body being removed, the soul could enter the figure.

An interesting feature of the tomb is a doorway at the right, which originally opened upon an outer street. It was of wood, and has been faithfully reproduced, wooden pegs being used in putting it together and wooden latch and fastening.

The wall decorations on the inside of the tomb are now covered with glass to protect them.

A Miniature Reproduction.

Outside the real tomb is a miniature reproduction which gives a complete understanding of the actual structure. The tomb proper, in which was placed the sarcophagus, is many feet down in the rocks beneath the monumental building above. A large circular shaft of stones rises from this to the top of the building above, but was entirely filled in in the tomb originally to make entrance impossible, and sealed over the top. This shaft is seen in the miniature tomb, an opening in the side showing underneath a tiny rock room and a little sarcophagus. The miniature tomb is arranged with lights with great skill.

On either side of the hall in front of the tomb are cases, two of them in which are vessels of different kinds taken from the tomb of Perneb, and a few bones—the sarcophagus had been robbed in early days—the last remains of the great man of the court of a King of Egypt.

There is a box of ochre in the case, material used 5,000 years ago by the masons working on Perneb's tomb, found as they had left it, and shells of nuts they had eaten, with marks of the teeth where they broke them open to get the meats. At the window of the museum at one side are transparencies such as are used in the museum to illustrate all its Egyptian work. These show every process of the excavation of the tomb of Perneb and the stupendous work required to prepare it for its journey. The guests were arranged in double lines to see the tomb and admitted in groups of twelve.

The Fifth Avenue door to the museum was closed as usual last evening for the reception, and the doorway filled in with tapestries and other decorations to give the effect of a reception room to the big Fifth Avenue hall. A large rug and chairs were placed in front of the door. Green trees and plants were everywhere, and among the decorations were orange trees of goldbearing fruit of beautiful lapis-lazuli blue.

The formal reception was omitted last evening. President of the Museum Robert W. de Forest, Director Robinson, and a number of the Trustees were present to speak to people who wished to see them, but there was no definite presentation.

There was a musical program.

With President de Forest was Mrs. de Forest. Edward S. Harkness, donor of the tomb of Perneb, who is one of the trustees of the Museum, was present with Mrs. Harkness, Howard Mansfield, the Treasurer, and Mrs. Mansfield; Herbert L. Satterlee and Mrs. Satterlee, daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan; Daniel Chester French, Mrs. Edward Robinson, Henry C. Frick came in for a short time. Mrs. Cass Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch and Miss Damrosch, Miss Marion Hague, Rutgers Marshall, R. T. Haines Halsey, Augustus Lakeman and George W. Gould were among the guests.

Old Chinese Flower Pots.

The accessions of the museum for the last month were shown yesterday and will be open to the public today, including two wonderful old Chinese flower pots which graced the imperial palace of the late Empress Dowager of China. They are of Chun yao ware and were rare treasures in her palace. They belong to the Sung period, the fourteenth century, and were made only for the imperial family from a soil brought for the purpose from Chen to Kien. They are of a hard whitish, porcelanous ware covered with a thick opaque glaze. The charm of this is that in the heat of the kiln it takes an opalescent lavender blue color, changing to purple and crimson.

These flower pots of the Empress reached just the proper shades of crimson on the outside, the inner remaining blue. They are very rare. After an interesting history they came to this city, where they were purchased by Charles L. Freer, the art collector, who, feeling that they should be in a Museum, allowed the Metropolitan Museum to purchase them.

Ten water colors by Sargent have been purchased by the museum and are to be seen in Gallery 25. Three marble heads, Greek and Roman, are valuable acquisitions in the Recent Accessions Room and there are charming pieces of Korean pottery. In March the museum is to have an exhibition of Sung Dynasty potteries, &c.

Raphael Madonna in New Place.

The Raphael Madonna was yesterday removed from its place among the Italian paintings and placed in the most prominent place in the museum picture galleries, in the special Marquand Gallery at the head of the main entrance stair leading up from the Fifth Avenue entrance. It is the first picture that strikes the eye of the visitor entering the picture galleries. Being large and heavy, it is built on to the wall, and the authorities of the museum made quick time getting it in place yesterday in time for the reception.

It takes the place in the gallery of another of the museum's famous paintings, a magnificent Van Dyck, "James Stuart, Duke of Lennox." It is the familiar picture of the master, a young man dressed in black, with a broad lace collar, the order of the Saint Esprit on one arm and with a hand resting on the head of a large greyhound.

WINS DRAWING TROPHIES.

De Witt Clinton High School Is Victor in Two Contests.

The city high schools have recently held the second contest for the Municipal Art Society trophy for good draughtsmanship. This contest is held under the direction of Dr. Haney, head of the Art Department of the high schools. In it the pupils compete, not as individuals, but as groups representing different high schools.

Fourteen teams of five pupils each entered the contest, the pupils in each team being students in the fourth term of the high school course. Charles W. Stoughton of the society, Royal B. Farnum, State Chief of Drawing, and Dr. Haney, Director of Art in the high schools, acted as judges.

The De Witt Clinton High School won the trophy by a total of 255.5 points. The Stuyvesant High School secured second place with 218.5 points and the Bay Ridge High School third place with 202.5.

On the same day teams from nine high schools contested for a similar trophy offered by the School Art League to advanced pupils. In this contest the De Witt Clinton High School again won first place, with the Bushwick High School second, and the Julia Richman High School third. The trophy offered by the School Art League consists of a bronze medallion designed by John Flanagan. Miniature copies of the two trophies were distributed to the winners at the commencement exercises of the De Witt Clinton High School. This school will hold the two trophies for six months, the next competition being scheduled for June next.

G. A. R. ATTACKS EISNER.

Judge Advocate Says He Dismissed Veteran of Civil War.

An official opinion was filed on Jan. 22 with the Assistant Adjutant General of the Grand Army of the Republic by Colonel William A. Boyd, Judge Advocate, sustaining charges of discrimination against G. A. R. veterans, brought by the Association of ex-Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue. The charges may be considered on Monday night at a meeting of the Memorial Committee of the Department of New York in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall.

The case specifically dealt with by Judge Advocate Boyd is that of Adolph Reimann, Past Commander of Steinwehr Post, No. 192, Department of New York, G. A. R., who was dismissed from a position of Deputy Collector by Collector Eisner. Colonel Boyd finds that the action taken in the case of Mr Reimann is only part of a policy which has been widely applied. Judge Advocate Boyd's investigation was made at the direction of Colonel Zan L. Tidball, Commander of the Department of New York. His opinion is as follows:

Comrade Reimann is a veteran of the civil war. On May 3, 1861, he was enrolled in Company B, Twentieth Regiment, New York Infantry, and was discharged on Feb. 13, 1863, by reason of disability, having been wounded at the battle of Antietam.

It seems that the record of Comrade Reimann during the entire period of his service was one of efficiency and marked devotion to duty, and no suggestion has ever been made to the contrary. The candid statement made by the Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District of New York, in revoking the appointment of Comrade Reimann, in which he said that he was aware that Mr. Reimann was a civil war veteran, but that he was powerless in the matter, clearly shows that the Federal Department at the present time fails to recognize the services of veterans of the civil war in preserving the unity and integrity of the nation in failing to sustain the laws enacted by an appreciative and grateful people for the protection of veterans, but, on the contrary, seeks every opportunity to repeal and set at naught those laws in order that the veterans should be dismissed from the public service, and too often those appointed to fill the vacancies thus created sympathize with the attempt to restroy the Union, or as a reward for service rendered to a political party.

The rider attached to the Urgent Deficiency bill of Oct. 22, 1913, and approved by President Wilson, seems to have virtually repealed the provisions of the Civil Service act of Jan. 16, 1883, and the Executive order which followed, and it would seem that those hostile to the Union soldier have succeeded in depriving him of his employment in the public service—at least for the present.

By order of the Department Commander,
ZAN L. TIDBALL.
WILLIAM A. BOYD,
Judge Advocate General, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic.

The opinion of Judge Advocate Boyd was approved by Commander Tidball of the Department of New York and will be published with the official proceedings of the department. John A. Eubank of 45 Broadway, counsel for the Association of ex-Deputy Collectors, who brought the charge investigated by Judge Advocate Boyd, has sent a memorial to every member of Congress, charging that the rider on the Urgent Deficiency bill has resulted in making Democratic spoils of hundreds of positions formerly protected by the civil service and protesting against bills which have been introduced in the present Congress to cover the new appointees by putting the office of Deputy Collector back under the civil service.

CONSUL ARNOLD OUT.

American Official Accused at Cairo Is on His Way Home.

ROME, Feb. 3.—Olney Arnold of Rhode Island, American agent and Consul General at Cairo, Egypt, landed at Naples today from the United States cruiser Des Moines. Mr. Arnold said he was on his way home, to remain there permanently.

A dispatch from Washington on Dec. 11 said an investigation was being made of the conduct of Mr. Arnold, who had been charged by American residents in Cairo with unneutral utterances.

TRAVEL ON CRISP TRAILS.

Guests View a Winter Wonderland at White Sulphur Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Feb. 3.—The Greenbrier guests are living in a Winter wonderland today. Nearly every one has followed the crisp trails to enjoy the sunlight effects on the ice-beaded bushes and through the tall, glistening pines.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shelton, who are now making their home in Paris, arrived this morning from New York. Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., has joined her son, James A. Burden, who has been here several days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Insley Blair came from New York last night for an extended stay at the Greenbrier. Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth and Mrs. M. V. R. Johnson arrived this morning.

Mrs. Charles N. Welsh and her two children left this morning for their home in Philadelphia. They will return to the Greenbrier later in the month.

Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, Mrs. Franklyn H. Lovell, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Karl Jungbuth were among those who took long walks today.

Mrs. A. C. Cuyler Left $112,995.

An appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, shows that Mrs. Annie C. Cuyler, who died at her home, 176 South Oxford Street, in July last, left an estate of $112,995. Mrs. Cuyler was the widow of the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, for many years the pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. The estate is to be divided between the son and daughter of Mrs. Cuyler.

Passengers for Liverpool.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Lapland were:

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar C. Ackerman, A. M. Ansley, L. Arthur Bayfield, A. S. Binns, J. B. Bowman, Dr. Thomas Cochrane, H. J. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairbain, G. A. Harrison, H. Holmes, S. B. Jameson, H. E. Jones, Mrs. A. C. Knight, Lieut. Commander A. G. Leslie, R. N.; James H. Lockwood, A. E. Neild, Miss Jessie Oswald, Evelyn C. Penrose, F. M. Sanders, Captain A. Scott, A. M. Stewart, R. A. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Watson, Mrs. J. G. Wickham, and C. A. C. Wood.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN VISIBLE IN NEW YORK

Thousands View Spectacle with Telescopes and Smoked Glass After Clouds Disappear.

SUN SPOTS SEEN AT GENEVA

Clear Sky Here Gave Excellent Opportunity for Observation—Four-tenths of Disk Obscured.

The eclipse of the sun, predicted for twenty minutes after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, arrived on schedule time, but New Yorkers, the astronomically interested and those impelled by just plain curiosity to turn telescope and blackened glass upon the sky, had to wait nearly a half hour after that time until the storm clouds rolled away and revealed the sun, blazing as if in derision at the moon's feeble attempt to hide his rays from the earth.

The day here was so clear after the sun came out that more than one scientist expressed the wish that he could be in one of the islands off the northwest coast of South America or else "somewhere in the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans" where the eclipse in its totality could be observed, and the great gaseous envelope of the sun, its corona, studied at length.

In New York the eclipse was partial, only about four-tenths of the sun's surface was obscured. This could be observed with smoked glasses very clearly; or else by the simple method of pricking a hole in a piece of cardboard and then projecting the rays through it on a piece of white paper, the nebulous shadow could be watched as a silhouette photograph, withdrawing ever so slowly from before the brilliant globe of fire.

The eclipse was total only for the observer out at sea or the northern jungles of South America and perhaps in a few islands of the Pacific. The dark shadow cast by the moon went in a line about seventy miles wide from a point just south of the Coast of Ireland, and, extending in a southwesterly direction across the extreme northwestern tip of South America, lost itself far out in the Pacific Ocean.

Almost as if by design, the eclipse avoided the zone of war operations, unless by chance there are more German raiders about, and so this time no possible interpretation may be put upon it as having come to stop the war.

The pacific effects of eclipses are well known, even from ancient times. As a real pacifist, a total eclipse eclipses Bryan, Henry Ford, and Mme. Schwimmer, even as it does the sun itself. Countless cases are on record, even as late as 1000 A. D., where an eclipse caused men to cease from fighting and return, till their fright had worn off, to the arts of peace.

This one yesterday is the last total eclipse of the sun that is scheduled until June, 1918, when the sun will be obscured by the moon so that its shadow falls across the earth from Florida in a line sixty miles wide to Seattle. Scientists, according to Dr. Harold Jacoby, Professor of Astronomy at Columbia, will then hasten to Denver, for that eclipse will be seen in its totality in the Colorado capital. Also it is announced that the time then will not be so easy for the late riser as it was on this occasion. The 1918 eclipse is announced for 6 o'clock in the morning.

The eclipse yesterday, after it could be first seen about 11 o'clock, was visible until 12:30, when the moon drew away and the sun resumed its normal brightness.

BROOKS REPORTS SUN SPOTS.

Conditions Favorable at Geneva for Viewing Eclipse.

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Dr. William R. Brooks, Director of the Smith Observatory and Professor of Astronomy at Hobart College, said tonight he had made excellent observations of today's eclipse of the sun. The sky was clear. The sun and moon both were well defined, the rough edge of the moon showing clearly its mountains and craters.

There were two sun spots near the centre of the disk, Dr. Brooks reported.

WANT NO WAGNER MUSIC.

Paris Paper Puts the Question to Musical and Artistic Circles.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—La Renaissance recently circulated widely among musical and artistic people in France the question whether the music of Wagner should be played in France after the conclusion of the war. Numerous replies have been received by the journal, most of them being in the negative.

August Rodin, the sculptor, replied: "Beethoven, yes. But Wagner is too near our time."

Camille Saint-Saëns, the composer, answered: "No, because Wagner will symbolize Germany in the eyes of the French people, and besides his beauties are a pretext for getting his inferior work accepted."

Jacques Rouche, Director of the Grand Opera, thinks the question should be: "How long after the war will it be before Wagner can be played?" He says he thinks that the composer's works must be played some day, particularly as the royalties on them are paid not in Germany, but to French translators and musicians.

Camille Flammarion, the astronomer, says he does not like Wagner's music and has seen a great many people fall asleep over it, but that he thinks it has as much right to be played as that of Beethoven or Mozart.

André Gailhard, former Director of the Opera, declares that he would not play Wagner if he was directing at the Opera, but, he adds: "We must wait and see when the war passions have calmed down."

P. B. Gheusi, Director of the Opéra Comique, says: "Certainly we will not play Wagner after the war. Long live France! Long live French music!"

André Messager, the composer, reflects the spirit of several other replies when he says: "First let us annihilate Germany, and we can discuss the question afterward."

In a like vein M. Astruc, the theatre manager, tersely says: "More guns! More ammunition!"

The belief is expressed in many of the replies that there will be a great development in French musical talent after the war.

INVALID'S HAPPY JUBILEE.

Miss Fancher, 50 Years Bedridden, Entertains 300 Friends.

Miss Mollie Fancher, the Brooklyn woman who has been bedridden for the past fifty years, gave a reception last night which she termed her golden jubilee. Miss Fancher's party last night came just fifty years from that day, Feb. 3, 1865, when at the age of 17 she was forced to take to her bed by a street car accident which followed closely on a fall she had from a horse. From this bed the invalid never rose.

The affair yesterday lasted from 2 to 4 in the afternoon, and from 8 to 12 at night, during which hours more than three hundred persons came to pay their respects to Miss Fancher. Gifts and flowers were strewn over her bedroom in reckless profusion. Golden rod and long strings of green gave the sick chamber a decidedly cheery aspect, the cheeriness of which was only equalled by the smiling invalid propped up among the pillows.

Miss Fancher sent out invitations to a great many people to come to her party, among them President Wilson. The President sent her a letter by his Secretary, regretting his enforced absence.

Sisters in a Double Wedding.

There will be a double wedding at the Second Reformed Church, Bedford and Church Avenues, Brooklyn, tomorrow evening, when the Misses Elsa and Hortense Wichmann, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wichmann of 908 Lincoln Place, will become brides. Miss Hortense Wichmann will be married to John C. Campbell of 1,230 Carroll Street, while Miss Elsa Wichmann will become the wife of Stanley J. Chute of Manhattan.

DENY CABLES ARE CUT.

Officials of Company Contradict a Report from London.

Denial was made yesterday at the offices of the Transatlantic Cable Companies that any of its cables to Europe had been cut, as reported in a dispatch from London, printed in some afternoon papers here.

According to the story seven cables between Europe and this country were cut several weeks ago and it was suspected that the cutting was done by a new type of German submarine, especially fitted for such work.

The Commercial, French, Western Union, Anglo-American, and Direct Cable companies stated that nothing of the sort had happened, so far as they were concerned.

Harrison Armstrong.

Harrison Armstrong, formerly an actor and playwright, died on Wednesday at his home, 142 West Forty-fourth Street, in his forty-sixth year. He was a native of Big Rapids, Mich., and until six years ago appeared on the stage here for fifteen years. Mr. Armstrong played in "The Toymaker of Nuremberg," and "Pierre of the Plains" and a number of Western dramas. Six years ago he became ill with locomotor ataxia and retired from the stage, spending his time writing vaudeville sketches. Two years ago he started an auto service, of which he was the owner at the time of his death. Mr. Armstrong was unmarried and will be buried in Big Rapids.

John Wilson Guiteau.

John Wilson Guiteau, an international figure in the insurance world, and for many years, until his retirement in 1903, with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, died on Wednesday at his home in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Mr. Guiteau was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 28, 1834. In 1865 he became a solicitor for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and was connected with this company for the greater part of his life except for a few years between 1868 and 1880. Mr. Guiteau was author of many books upon insurance, and of several volumes of verse.

George Watson Bourne.

George Watson Bourne, one of the oldest members of Plymouth Church, died from Bright's disease on Wednesday at his home, 367 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Bourne was born in Birmingham, England, and for a number of years lived in Canada before coming to this city. He had been a member of Plymouth Church for fifty-five years, and was one of the committee that held the trial of its pastor, Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Bourne was one of the founders of the Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn.

Carl Trube.

Carl Trube, for forty years a petroleum merchant and a pioneer in the exportation of petroleum by tank steamers, died yesterday morning at his home, Bella Silva, at Hastings-on-Hudson, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Germany and came here when a young man. Until twenty years ago Mr. Trube lived in Brooklyn. He was a member of the firm of Goupil & Trube, 11 William Street, which went out of existence when both partners retired years ago. His wife, three sons, and four daughters survive him.

Rudolf Blind, Artist, Dead.

Rudolf Blind, the artist and translator, died on Thursday at his home in London, England, in his sixty-sixth year. He was a native of Brussels, and was educated at the University School and the Royal Academy. Mr. Blind was a volunteer in the Franco-Prussian war and received the Prussian Medal at the siege of Strassburg. He assisted at the decorating of the Opera House in Vienna, and painted a number of notable pictures, among which were "The Throne of Grace," "The Golden Gates," and "Christ the Consoler."

Mrs. Susan S. Pettit Dies at 101.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Susan Seaman Pettit, the oldest woman resident of this village, died yesterday in her 102d year. She was born in Merrick on Jan. 2, 1815. She had been a widow for over twenty years. Mrs. Pettit took the first automobile ride of her life a few weeks ago. Four children survive her.

Ex-Premier Mavromichalis.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The death of former Premier Mavromichalis of Greece is announced in a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Secretary and Treasurer of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America since 1902, died yesterday at his home in Boston at the age of 71.

GEORGE WOOD, twice District Attorney of Dutchess County, died yesterday at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., aged 60, of toxic poisoning.

Former Sheriff ISAAC R. ROSA of Fonda, N. Y., for many years prominent in Democratic politics in Montgomery County, and long in the lumber business, died in Fonda yesterday at the age of 79 years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE HOUSTON, widow of William Houston, and formerly for many years a resident of Orange, N. J., died on Wednesday at her home, 776 Marion Street, Denver, Col. Her husband was one of the pioneer copper brokers of this city.

Miss D. E. TIERNEY, a teacher in Public School 6, dropped dead yesterday at her home, 716 Hoboken Street, West Hoboken.

The Rev. FREDERICK WURSTER, a minister of the Free Methodist Church, died from heart disease on Wednesday at the home of his half brother, William Schweikert, 210 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 75 years. Mr. Wurster was born and educated in Germany and came to this country in his youth. He is survived by a son, Frederick Wurster.

MICHAEL J. FITZGERALD, 40 years old, formerly active in Democratic politics in South Brooklyn, died in the Holy Family Hospital on Wednesday following an operation. His home was at 491 Warren Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HANNAH GILLESPIE EGAN, widow of John F. Egan, a foreman in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, is dead at the home of her daughter, 540 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

MARGARET FAITH SOMERSET, a teacher of French, who had taught in the schools of Bridgeport, Conn., for thirty-eight years, died on Thursday in St. Vincent's Hospital. She was born in Portland, Conn., and was the founder of the Bridgeport Group Alliance Francaise.

B. FRANKLIN HADDUCK, a Director of the United Lead Company, died on Tuesday at his home in Philadelphia in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Chicago, and went to Philadelphia ten years ago to take charge of the lead company.

Mrs. REBECCA LAWRENCE wife of James Lawrence, died on Wednesday at her home in Greenwich, Conn., in her forty-seventh year. She suffered an attack of heart disease while riding in a taxicab and died half an hour later at her home.

Miss MARGARET MAHONEY, superintendent of the St. Dominic Home for the Aged and Feeble in Paterson, N. J., for thirty years, died on Tuesday from pneumonia.

CHARLES D. MOORE, Assistant Dairy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture under Governor Flower, died on Wednesday at his home in Lowville, N. Y. He was known as "Farmer Moore," and for many years was active in politics in the northern part of the State.

ISAAC E. A. ROSE, formerly an architect in Virginia and for fifteen years with the Building Department of the Board of Education here, died on Tuesday at his home, 640 Madison Avenue, in his fifty-fifth year. He was born in Poughkeepsie and was educated at the Virginia Military Institute.

DIEDRICH C. OLDENBORG, for years custodian of the Jumel Mansion at 160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue, known as the George Washington Headquarters, died on Tuesday at his home, 140 Sherman Avenue, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Germany, and is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

VICTOR N. LOWEREE, for many years an importer here, died on Tuesday at his home in Newark, N. J. His wife, a son, and one daughter survive him.

JOHN F. SHERIDAN, 50 years old, well known for twenty-seven years in New York City as a builder and real estate dealer, died of pneumonia last night at his home, Palisade Avenue, Riverdale-on-Hudson, after an illness of ten days. Mr. Sheridan was educated at De La Salle Institute, and during the boom of 1907 purchased many large properties in the Bronx. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lillian J. Sheridan; two sons, Arthur C. Sheridan, real estate broker, and Philip Henry Sheridan, and two daughters, Marie Lillian Sheridan and Mrs. Walter J. Kennedy.

CHESTER H. BALLARD, aged 72 years, died of the grip in Chicopee, Mass., yesterday. Mr. Ballard was City Almoner for fifteen years and resigned a few months ago. He had been probation officer for ten years.

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FRANCIS T. L. LANE DIES.

Descendant from Peter Stuyvesant Expires in His 65th Year.

Francis T. Luquer Lane, a member of one of New York's oldest families and a direct descendant from Peter Stuyvesant, first Governor of New Amsterdam, died yesterday at his home, 40 West Forty-ninth Street, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a son of the late Peter Van Zandt Lane, whose ancestors settled here in 1638 and who left a large fortune when he died.

Mr. Lane was a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, the Sons of the Revolution, the Huguenot Society, and the Aero Club of America. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Carrie M. Carpenter, and by one daughter, Mrs. W. A. Rembert Hall of 31 East Forty-ninth Street.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

MILLER—PARKIN.—Effie May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hass Miller, to Francis Rogers Parkin, on February 3d, at Bound Brook, N. J.

SQUIERS—KENNEDY.—Married on Feb. 2, 1916, at St. Mary's Church, Ulverston, Lancashire, England, by the Bishop of Grantham, Marguerite, daughter of Col. Myles Kennedy, of Stone Cross, to Herbert Goldsmith Squiers, son of the late Hon. Herbert Squiers, United States Minister to Cuba and Panama.

HEGEMAN—DICKINSON.—Jan. 29, Anna L. Dickinson to Frederick M. Hegeman.

SWANK—EIGEN.—Feb. 2, Gladys Eigen to Charles W. Swank.

Brooklyn.

EISENBERG—MARCUS.—Jan. 30, Ida Marcus to Jacob S. Eisenberg.

Long Island.

KOEBEL — CIVIELLO. — Feb. 2, Winfield, Jeannette Civiello to Charles Koebel.

Died.

ARKENBURGH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1916, Eliza J. Arkenburgh, aged 91 years, widow of the late Robert H. Arkenburgh. Funeral service will be held at her residence, "The Belnord," Broadway and 86th St., on Friday, Feb. 4, 1916, at 11 A. M.

ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, Harrison Armstrong, in his 46th year. Remains at Funeral Parlors of Wm. J. Matthews, 842 Eighth Av., until Friday, 2 P. M. Services, Big Rapids, Mich.

BAUMANN.—Bessie, suddenly, Feb. 3, 1916; sister of Isaac Baumann and Sarah Wolff. Funeral from late residence, 556 West 140th St., Sunday, 10 A. M.

BIRKBECK.—Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1916, William L., son of the late George and Ann E. Birkbeck. Funeral service at his late residence, 229 West 128th St., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Boston papers please copy.

BLACK.—Feb. 3, 1916, James, beloved husband of Rebecca Black, aged 70 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 458 West 33d St., Sunday afternoon, 1 o'clock.

BOYLE.—Katherine, beloved wife of the late John H., Sr., and mother of John H. and Mary W. Boyle, and Mrs. John L. Rogers, died Thursday, Feb. 3. Funeral from her late residence, 631 Baker Av., Bronx, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Solace, White Plains and Van Nest Avs., Van Nest, Bronx. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

CANNING.—At midnight Feb. 1, 1916, Ella Churchill, widow of William P. Channing and mother of Mrs. Arthur B. Miller, Montclair, N. J.; Alice C. and Edward W. Canning, at her residence, 421 West 118th St. Interment Stockbridge, Mass. Lowell and Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

CARD.—At Elmhurst, L. I., on Feb. 3, 1916, Elizabeth Frankard, widow of the late Clark Card, in her 90th year. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, Corona Av. and Hanover St., Elmhurst, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 6, 2 P. M. Interment will follow in St. James Churchyard, Elmhurst.

DE BEVOISE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1916, Sarah Pilcher, wife of Charles I. De Bevoise and daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Stephen Pilcher. Services will be held at her late residence, 802 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 4 o'clock.

DORNIN.—Feb. 1, at Freeport, L. I., in the 76th year of his age, William Coffin Dornin, formerly of New York City. Funeral services at the Fifth Av. Presbyterian Church, 5 West 55th St., on Friday, Feb. 4, at 4 P. M.

HAVILAND.—At Pawling, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 3, 1916, Mary Sears, widow of the late Richard Towner Haviland, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 12 noon. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station, Harlem Division, at 8:50 A. M., on its arrival at Pawling. Kindly omit flowers.

HENSCHIEN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, George, at 376 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

HOUSTON.—Fell asleep at her home, 776 Marion St., Denver, Col., Elizabeth Clarke Houston, widow of the late William Houston, and formerly of East Orange, N. J. Interment at Denver.

KITTS.—William T. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, Friday, 2 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

LEVENE.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, Benjamin Levene, in the 93d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 127 West 123d St., on Sunday, Feb. 6, at 12 noon.

LYONS.—Susie Curtis, dearly beloved wife of Jeremiah C. Lyons of 142 West 70th St., on Wednesday, Feb. 2. Funeral from residence on Saturday, thence to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, where requiem mass will be solemnized at 10 A. M.

McCALLUM.—Duncan, of Memphis, Tenn., and Clarksdale, at the Roosevelt Hospital, at 1 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Feb. 3; only son of Annie Meacham and Samuel M. McCallum of Memphis. He leaves a wife, Elise Cutrer McCallum. The remains will be taken to Memphis Friday night, Feb. 4.

MATHESON.—At Teaneck, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1916, Donald, beloved husband of Alice Matheson, in the 72d year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, Teaneck Road, Teaneck, N. J., Sunday, Feb. 6, at 2:30 o'clock.

MILLS.—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1916, Emma Louisa, daughter of the late George and Joanna Frost Mills of New York. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NORDLINGER.—Mina, widow of Jacob D. Nordlinger, in the 82d year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 97 Central Park West, on Sunday morning, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock.

RANDALL.—Theodore B., son of the late Sarah S. Randall, aged 67 years. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Kensico Cemetery. Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

RICHARDSON.—Sophia F., Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Vassar College, died at Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 2. Burial at Greenwood, Friday, private.

SAUNDERS.—On Tuesday Feb. 1, 1916, of pneumonia, Alexander Saunders, husband of Mary Ellen Saunders, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 260 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 4, 2:30 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

SOMMER.—Waldemar, beloved son of Theophilus and Catherine Sommer, Feb. 2, in his 23d year. Funeral services at 500 Prospect Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Feb. 4, at 8:15 P. M. Committal in Greenwood Saturday morning.

SOULE.—Simeon, Feb. 2. Services at the Chapel of the Church of the Messiah, Park Av. and 34th St., Saturday, 11 A. M.

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34 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

57 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Died.

SWINBURNE.—At East Orange, N. J., Feb. 3, 1916, George Way Swinburne, in his 58th year. Funeral and interment at Newport, R. I. Providence, (R. I.) papers please copy.

TAPPEN.—At Poughkeepsie, Thursday, Feb. 3, Caroline, daughter of the late Peter C. and Sarah L. Tappen, in her 83d year. Funeral private.

TRUBE.—On Feb. 3, of typhoid pneumonia, in his 73d year, at Hastings-on-Hudson, Carl Trube, beloved husband of F. Ottonia M. Trube. Funeral strictly private. Please omit flowers. Brooklyn papers please copy.

VORZIMER.—George, Wednesday, Feb. 2, beloved husband of Rosa, father of Emil, Ben, Morris, Adolph, and Mrs. Jacob Auslander and Mrs. Teofila Suskind, (daughters.) Funeral services at 10 o'clock, Friday morning, Feb. 4, from late residence, 3,800 Broadway, (158th St.) Please omit flowers.

WALKER.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1916, Katherine F. Walker, wife of John C. Walker. Funeral services at her late residence, 552 North Broadway, Yonkers, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Chicago papers please copy.

WARNOCK.—Maud Warnock died Feb. 2, 1916, Sister Mary Austin, Order of St. Joseph, at Toronto, Canada, niece of Richard J. Hickson. Solemn requiem mass Friday, Feb. 4, 9 o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

BRENNAN.—Joseph A., 417 West 18th St., Feb. 2. Funeral notice later.
BROGAN.—James H., 2,407 Valentine Av., Bronx, Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
DOYLE.—Mary, 24 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
FITHIAN.—Sallie G., 1,112 Findlay Av., Feb. 1, aged 47. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
GAREISS.—Charles W., 465 East 134th St., Feb. 1.
GINTY.—John, 500 East 123d St., Feb. 1, aged 50. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
GOODWIN.—Bridget, 778 East 179th St., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
HALL.—William, Feb. 1, aged 68. Funeral 223 8th Av.
HENLEY.—Clarence A., 128 West 129th St., Feb. 1, aged 24.
KLOPFER.—John W., 661 9th Av., Feb. 1, aged 25. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
McCOY.—Francis, 1,712 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
MURRAY.—Mary, Feb. 2. Funeral 130 Greenwich St., tomorrow, 10 A. M.
O'BRIEN.—Anna, 2,442 7th Av., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
PETTIEWAY.—Emma, Feb. 1. Funeral 111 8th Av., today, 10 A. M.
SCHERER.—Henry C., 940 6th Av., Feb. 2. Funeral notice later.
WALSH.—Mary F., 318 East 90th St., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BRECKELS.—Samuel, 823 Quincy St., Feb. 1. Funeral service today.
CARLIN.—Susan, 88 Clifton Place, Feb. 2.
DAY.—Thomas F., 42 St. Mark's Av., Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.
DOLAN.—Edward J., 454 Madison St., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
FANNON.—Francis J., Kings County Hospital, Feb. 3. Funeral Feb. 6.
FITZGERALD.—Michael J., 491 Warren St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
FOSTER.—Ellen, 1,097 Glenmore Av., Feb. 1, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HOLM.—Pauline A., 754 Lincoln Place, Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.
JACOBS.—Daisy G., 110 Cumberland St., Feb. 2. Funeral Feb. 7, 2:30 P. M.
JANTZER.—Lillian, 141 Halleck St., Feb. 1, aged 24. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
KALKOW.—Alexander V., 1,447 Gates Av., Feb. 1, aged 51.
KENNEY.—John, 10A 3d Place, Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
KOUWENHOVEN.—Caroline C., Neck Road, Feb. 1, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
McDONOUGH.—George, 67 Sumpter St., Feb. 2, aged 61.
MAILLIE.—John, 257 Tompkins Av., Feb. 1, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MILLS.—Cornelia, 231 Cumberland St., Feb. 2. Funeral private.
MUELLER.—Charles, 336 Knickerbocker Av., Feb. 1, aged 38. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
O'ROURKE.—Catharine, 69 3d Av., Feb. 1, aged 70. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
PALMER.—Susie B., M. E. Church Home, Feb. 2, aged 74. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
REARDON.—Philip A., 68 Oakland St., Feb. 3. Funeral Feb. 6, 2 P. M.
ROSENBURG.—Elizabeth, 1,686 Pacific St., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
SHEA.—Ellen, 26 Chapel St., Feb. 1, aged 46. Funeral today.
STADLER.—Catherine, 227 Grove St., Feb. 1, aged 74. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
TIERNAN.—Vincent, 585 Crescent St., Feb. 1, aged 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
TURNER.—Nora, 562 Baltic St., Feb. 2, aged 44. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
VAN WICKLEN.—Maria, 655 Macon St., Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
WUSTER.—Frederick, 210 Washington Av., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BAILEY.—Marion N., 130 St. Paul's Av., Jersey City, Feb. 1, aged 55. Funeral today.
BARR.—Dora, 189 Chestnut St., Newark, Feb. 3, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow, 7:30 A. M.
BUCKMAN.—Mary C., 65 South St., Hoboken, Feb. 1, aged 39.
CLARK.—James, 81 Bloomfield Av., Newark, Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.
EVESON.—Benjamin, 169 Storms Av., Jersey City, Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
GERNHARDT.—Frederick, 156 Union Av., Newark, Feb. 1, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
HINCHMAN.—Fred, 53 Arlington Av., Newark, Feb. 2, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
IRVING.—George J., 365 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Feb. 3.
McCORMACK.—Ellen, 48 North 7th St., Newark, Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 8:15 A. M.
McTAGUE.—Patrick, 277 12th St., Jersey City, Feb. 3.
MATTHEWS.—Mary, 252 11th St., Jersey City, Feb. 1, aged 78.
METZGER.—Regina, 625 Ferry St., Newark, Feb. 2, aged 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MULLANE.—Edward, 328 New St., Newark, Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
NIEHAUS.—Henry, 251 Manhattan Av., Jersey City, Feb. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
O'BRIEN.—Dennis, 344 St. Paul's Av., Jersey City, Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
REUTER.—Nicholas, 12 Giles Av., Jersey City, Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.
RUNYAN.—Sophronia C., Newark, Feb. 2, aged 67. Funeral notice later.
TRUGUET.—Bertha, 1,049 Summit Av., Jersey City, Feb. 2, aged 57.

Long Island.

CRUGER.—A. Judson, Mineola, Feb. 1.
FOUSE.—Louis A., Maspeth, Jan. 31, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HOLMES.—Henry, Central Islip, Feb. 2, aged 83. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
LIPPERT.—Frieda, Far Rockaway, Feb. 1, aged 82. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
RAPP.—Jacob, Oyster Bay, Feb. 1, aged 79. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
TOWLER.—Thomas, Winfield, Feb. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

PAX CHRISTI.

WHIPPLE.—To commemorate the first anniversary of the entrance into life eternal of the late George H. Whipple, a convert from Anglicanism, many masses under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith will be offered up by missionary fathers on Feb. 4 and thereafter. There will also be masses in nearby churches and convents. We beg the prayers of the Catholic world.

IN MEMORIAM.
MRS. EUGENIA WHIPPLE, (Widow.)

GOGAN.—Catherine in memory of; died Feb. 5, 1915.
REILLY.—J. Fr[illegible] mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.
SHAFFER.—Joseph B., mass St. Bridget's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 7:30 A. M.

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CEMETERIES.

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WILLARD AND MORAN TO RECEIVE $67,500 FOR TEN-ROUND BOUT HERE MARCH 17

WILLARD AND MORAN TO BOX HERE MAR. 17

Tex Rickard's Offer of $67,500 for Bout Accepted by Both Boxers.

CHAMPION SPURNS DILLON

Says Jack Curley Had No Authority to Make Such a Match—No Arena Picked for Bout.

Jess Willard, the world's heavyweight champion, has agreed to accept the offer of $67,500 for a ten-round bout with Frank Moran to be held in this city on March 17. Dave Lewisohn, representing Tex Rickard and Sam McCracken, signed the articles with Tom Jones, Willard's manager, in Chicago yesterday afternoon. Ike Dorgan, manager for Moran, and Rickard both talked with Jones over the telephone and approved the articles drawn up.

Rickard agreed to give the champion $47,500 and 51 per cent. of the moving picture concession for his share, and has guaranteed Moran $20,000. This is the biggest purse ever offered for a ten-round bout in the history of the prize ring, overtopping the $32,000 purse offered for the McFarland-Gibbons ten-round bout at Brighton Beach last Summer.

Willard will receive $1,583.33 a minute for boxing Moran, while the Pittsburgher will be paid at the rate of $668.67 a minute while he is in the ring against the champion. The purse marks a new record in the boxing game.

Tom Jones, Willard's manager, received a check for $2,500 from Dave Lewisohn, who represented Tex Rickard and Sam McCracken in the proceedings. According to the agreement $20,000 is to be deposited with Bob Vernon of this city, the official stake holder Wednesday, Feb. 9, and the remaining $25,000 is to be paid to Willard twenty-four hours before the fight takes place.

Rickard and McCracken plan to place the price of seats for the bout at from $5 to $25.

The articles provide that a referee must be agreed upon four days before the bout. It will be staged under the supervision of the State Athletic Commission, and it is likely that the commission will name the official to referee the bout.

Both Jones and Willard discredited the match which was made here Wednesday by Jack Curley and Harry Pollok with Jack Dillon. Willard refused to consider this bout on account of Dillon's small size. He stated that he believed that such a bout would kill the boxing game in this State. Jones also stated that Curley had exceeded his authority in making the bout. Jones decided to take the Rickard offer because of Curley's close business connections with the champion. He believed that the public attitude toward the bout would be far more favorable if it was promoted by a man like Rickard, who has no business connection with either of the principals.

Rickard has not decided where the bout will be held. Madison Square Garden is the largest arena available, but to hold the bout there satisfactory arrangements would have to be made with Jimmy Johnston, who manages the Garden. Rickard will take no chances of holding the bout in a baseball park on account of the uncertain weather conditions. It may be held under a tent if the weather is not too cold.

Rickard figures that the bout will be the greatest drawing attraction in local boxing circles in many years, as the new champion has not been seen in action here since he defeated Jack Johnson for the title in Havana last year.

Moran's greatest claim as a boxer is his twenty-round bout with Jack Johnson in Paris two years ago. Johnson, it was stated at the time, did little training for that fight, and was not in the best physical condition. Moran's showing against the big negro did not add much to Johnson's reputation as a pugilist. The blond Pittsburgh fighter has improved greatly in the past year and thinks that he will be able to outpoint the champion in ten rounds.

While Chairman F. A. Wenck of the Boxing Commission has gone on record as not favoring the match, it is not likely that the commission will take any official action to prevent it. However, if the commission thinks that the two heavyweights would put up an unsatisfactory exhibition for ten rounds, the commission might prevent it.

AMATEUR BOXING JUNKET.

Trio of American Champions Will Tour Scandinavian Lands.

The three American amateur boxers who will tour the Scandinavian countries giving exhibitions under the direction of the Idraetsforeningent Sparta, the leading sporting club of Denmark, are William Spengler, Union Settlement A. C.; John Karpinswki, Cleveland Athletic Club, and John Maloney, St. Rita's A. C., Philadelphia, according to an announcement yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U.

The trio will sail on the Oscar II. on Feb. 17 and will compete first in the international boxing championships which will be held in Denmark in March. After the Copenhagen meeting the Americans will go to Christiania, and either Stockholm to Goettborg in Sweden. The trip will consume about two months.

All of these boxers hold amateur championship titles in their respective classes. Spengler has won the metropolitan heavyweight title for a number of years and defeated Frank Parks, champion of England, in 1911, for the international heavyweight championship. Karpinski holds the central championship in the welterweight class and also won the international championship at the Panama-Pacific Exposition last Fall. Maloney holds the 125-pound Middle Atlantic championship and the international 115-pound championship.

The Scotch of great age
DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL

NAME BOXING INSPECTORS.

Commissioners Make McCarthy and Smith Supervisors for Manhattan.

Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, yesterday completed the list of voluntary boxing inspectors and other officials. There are four supervising inspectors, two for Manhattan and two for Brooklyn. There are twelve special inspectors, forty-nine general inspectors, and one medical inspector.

A circular letter was sent to all the clubs in the State regarding the new appointments. All the inspectors have badges and cards of identification. Part of the general instructions are as follows:

The owners of badges are entitled to admission at all clubs, and you are hereby instructed to give them such information as to the conduct of your club as they may at any time desire. You will be notified by the Secretary or the Supervising Inspector which Inspectors will cover your club on any given night. Only men specifically so designated at your club shall be entitled to free admission. It is optional with you to admit others or not.

The appointments are as follows:

Supervising Inspectors—For New York, William A. Smith and John L. McCarthy; for Brooklyn, Charles S. Williamson and Joseph J. Rock.

Supervising Physician—Dr. J. M. Creamer.

Special Inspectors—Philip E. Thompson George F. Dobson, Jr., Leonard J. Obermeier, Edward F. Dempsey, Franklin B. Holmes, William H. Caldwell, Arthur T. Lumley, Chester Beecroft, Thomas J. Steen, George M. Austin, Stuart F. Douglas, John J. Morey.

General Inspectors—Hugh S. Quinn, Samuel Liebgold, Louis Liebgold, John J. Kennedy, Edward J. Flood, John P. Kelcher, Harry H. Oliver, George Engeles, George F. Greet, Joseph Higgins, George L. Wallace, Al Lazarus, William F. McCulloch, James J. Baker, George L. Fisher, Ferdinand von Haus, F. A. Watte, Benjamin Ray Arkinson, J. Joseph McKenna, James J. Crawford, Edmund Bodine, Manfred Fakas, T. V. Ditmars, Robert Senft, William Tuttle, Henry Ferris, William Hilkemeier, Peter Maher, Philip J. Clare, Charles E. Tracy, David Cook, Jr., Charles E. Sullivan, Thomas A. Foster, John H. Gewecke, John P. Higgins, David E. Bolger, Louis Levy, Jacob Brakeman, Michael Barra, John J. Dennegan, James A. Murray, Maurice Breithart, Thomas F. Thornton, Alvin Luce, James D. Water, Thomas K. Tripler, George J. Cassidy, Charles Hand, Frank Bennett, and Samuel Hess.

YALE BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

Twenty-seven Games to be Played—Easter Trip South.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 3.—The schedule of the Yale Baseball Team this Spring, announced today, contains twenty-seven games, with provision for a third game with Harvard and Princeton, in case of a tie in the series. On account of the lateness of the Easter recess this year, the season will start at home, the usual Easter trip South not starting until April 20 and closing April 26. A feature of the home games will be the appearance of the New York Giants. The schedule:

April 8, Amherst at New Haven; 11, New York Giants at New Haven; 12, Fordham at New Haven; 15, Columbia at New Haven.

Easter Trip—April 20, Johns Hopkins at Baltimore; 21, Pennsylvania at Baltimore; 22, Virginia at Charlottesville; 24, Catholic University at Washington; 25, Holy Cross at Washington; 26, Georgetown at Washington.

April 29, Pennsylvania at New Haven; May 3, Holy Cross at New Haven; 5, Georgetown at New Haven; 6, Virginia at New Haven; May 10, Dartmouth at New Haven; 13, Holy Cross at Worcester; 17, Brown at New Haven; 20, Cornell at Ithaca; 24, Williams at New Haven; 27, Princeton at New Haven; 31, Cornell at New Haven.

June 3, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 7, Tufts at New Haven; 10, Princeton at Princeton; 14, Princeton at New York, (in case of tie;) 17, Brown at Providence; 20, Harvard at New Haven; 21, Harvard at Cambridge; 24, Harvard at Boston or New York, (in case of tie.)

Stovall Wants to be Reinstated.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—George Stovall, manager of the Kansas City Federal League Club, called at B. B. Johnson's office today. It was said he had asked Mr. Johnson to be reinstated in the American League circuit, but the league head would not discuss this matter.

POLO TROPHIES AT STAKE.

Riders to Contest for Three Cups in California Tournament.

Possession of three cups will be at stake in the California tournament of the Riverside Polo Club, which is to start on Feb. 15 and continue until Feb. 22. This will be the second event of the Pacific Coast Circuit fixture, in which a number of Long Island players are taking part. The California season this year opened at Coronado Beach, instead of at Riverside.

The first trophy is the Dupee Cup, presented by Walter H. Dupee. It is for teams of four under existing handicaps, to be played for at the Riverside Polo Club grounds once each year, on condition that not less than three teams enter in competition. It is to become the property of the club winning it three times. The Midwick Club has one leg on the trophy, which it won last year.

The Mission Inn Challenge Cup is another open trophy, to be played for annually on the same basis. This prize was won in 1915 by the Cooperstown team, composed of Malcolm Stevenson, F. S. von Stade, C. P. Beadleston, and F. Ambrose Clark. The trophy presented by the club, which is known as the Riverside Cup, is open to teams of four, whose aggregate handicap does not exceed twelve goals.

Columbia in Fordham Mile Race.

Bernie Wefers, the Columbia University trainer, is fitting his relay runners for the intercollegiate race at one mile, which is to be one of the features at the Fordham University A. A. games in the armory of the Twenty-second Engineers Friday evening, Feb. 11. Wefers thinks well of the chances of his charges, and expects to see the Blue and White put an end to Fordham's winning string of relay victories.

Billy Lush, who has charge of the track forces at Fordham, states that his protégé are coming along in wonderful style, and that any team which hopes to stop the Maroon will be compelled to step along close to the indoor record if any line can be taken through Fordham's work, which is done daily at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Entries for the handicap events at 100, 300, 880 yards, two miles, mile walk, 16-pound shot-put, and mile relay close tomorrow with Hugh Kelly, 194 Eighth Avenue, or B. Levine, A. A. U. headquarters, 21 Warren Street, New York.

BURNHAM DOUBLE VICTOR WITH CUE

Defeats Moon and Lowenthal in Class B Billiards in Brooklyn.

Class B Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.	H. R.	Average.
E. T. Appleby	3	0	40	6 38-44
F. S. Appleby	2	1	74	9 21-31
C. E. White	1	1	42	6 9-43
F. C. Burnham	1	2	69	7 27-39
G. P. B. Clarke	1	2	69	7 13-41
G. T. Moon, Jr.	0	2	41	6 24-43
F. Lowenthal	0	2	33	4 50-59

Frederick C. Burnham of Hartford won two games in the national Class B billiard tournament at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy yesterday. In the afternoon he defeated George T. Moon, Jr., by a score of 300 to 126 and established the second highest average of the tournament, 7 27-39. In the evening match, though Burnham did not play so well, he defeated F. Lowenthal by 300 to 228. His average in this match was 6 30-45. Moon and Burnham have played all of their games in the tournament.

In establishing a victory over Moon, Burnham gave several pretty exhibitions, and might have materially increased his average had he used more care in his play. A number of times he missed on shots that should have counted if there had been less haste in making the strokes. This carelessness was evident in Burnham's work throughout the game and, for the most part, it appeared glaringly when the balls were under control. In spite of his faults, however, he played excellent billiards, executing some shots that were brilliant. His open-table work was strong, and he made one follow-shot that was a drive three-quarters of the length of the table, the cue ball being in a bad position close to the end rail. Several of his massé shots also showed fine play, but when the points were coming easy it was just then that Burnham would scatter the balls by poor judgment of speed and leave a difficult position for solution.

Burnham's most consistent work was done from the twentieth to the twenty-fourth inning. He started with a cluster of 36, followed with a count of 10 in each of the succeeding innings, and, after drawing a cipher, he brought together 32 carroms. It was as a result of these counts that he jumped away from Moon. At the nineteenth inning only 4 points separated the players.

Moon could not match the skill of his rival, and in the twenty-fifth inning the score was 170 to 90 in favor of the Hartford contestant. Burnham was just getting the ivories running smoothly, and he counted repeatedly in double figures as the final innings came. In the thirty-seventh inning Burnham made his longest run of the game, a cluster of 41, which showed him at his best. He held the balls closely for a time and then when they threatened to scatter beyond hope of a continuation Burnham brought them back to control by around the table gather shots. He was particularly adept at this type of billiards, and his cushion billiards was also strong. The scores:

F. C. Burnham.—17 0 14 2 3 5 0 1 4 3 3 8 3 1 7 0 1 2 0 35 10 10 0 32 8 0 2 0 10 1 1 18 0 9 2 23 41 7 16. Total—300. Average—7 27-39. High runs—41, 36, and 32.

G. T. Moon, Jr.—0 9 1 20 2 8 7 0 8 0 0 1 0 0 3 7 0 2 2 2 14 0 0 1 3 7 8 1 3 2 0 2 0 2 0 14 3 4. Total—126. Average—3 22-38. High runs—20, 14, and 14.

The evening game was somewhat dull. Neither Burnham nor Lowenthal could get the ivories running smoothly, and as a result the counting, though moderately steady, had few high runs to relieve monotony. During the first half of the contest Lowenthal was able to compete on practically even terms with his opponent, but each was playing the balls wide open, the smooth stroke that had been Burnham's in the afternoon game having been lost during the intermission.

The men plodded along, counting for the most part in figures under ten. This type of play continued through the game on the part of Lowenthal, but Burnham recovered his form somewhat near the end of the match, and during the last dozen innings played a more interesting game. In the fortieth inning he made his highest run of the match, 32. The scores:

F. C. Burnham—11 1 13 0 0 7 1 0 14 0 1 1 0 5 4 17 2 10 7 11 4 5 0 0 1 0 0 20 0 9 6 0 3 2 11 13 22 13 2 32 8 1 8 0 16. Total—300. Average—6 30-45. High runs—32, 29, and 22.

F. Lowenthal—0 1 9 1 2 0 0 2 7 17 21 1 11 5 2 0 0 14 0 2 9 4 3 2 1 11 2 2 4 0 0 8 0 0 26 0 4 5 4 5 3 2 4 1 5 12. Total—228. Average—5 3-45. High runs—26, 21, and 21.

Today's games—Afternoon, Clarke and Lowenthal; evening, Edgar T. Appleby and Francis S. Appleby.

Stone Loses at Billiards.

In the tournament of the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, in progress at Cleveland, Joseph Stone, the New York player, was defeated last night by Edward M. Helm of Cleveland. The score was 50 to 38. Helm's high run was 6, while his opponent's best effort was 5. The game went seventy-six innings.

Cochran Defeats Cassignol.

Welker Cochran, the young Chicago billiardist, defeated Firmin Cassignol last night at Daly's Billiard Academy by the score of 250 to 152 points. Cochran had a high run of 109 and an average of 50, and Cassignol had a high run of 111, with an average of 38.

CAPABLANCA CHESS VICTOR.

Completes His Schedule with 12 Victories and 2 Draws.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

Players.	Won.	Lost.
Capablanca	12	1
Janowski	8	4
Kostic	8½	4½
Kupchik	8½	4½
Chajes	8	4
Bernstein	6½	5½
Rosenthal	7½	5½
Fox	7	6
Hodges	6	6
Schroeder	5½	7½
Black	4½	7½
Tenenwurzel	3½	9½
Perkins	2½	9½
Banks	2	11

With a defeat of E. Tenenwurzel in the thirteenth round of the Rice Memorial Chess Masters Tournament, José R. Capablanca of Havana completed his schedule at the Café Boulevard, Broadway and Forty-first Street, yesterday, emerging with a total of 12 to 1, comprising eleven wins and two drawn games, one each against J. Rosenthal and B. Kostic. Tonenwurzel lost a pawn on the eleventh move and later got his bishop badly placed, as a result of which Capablanca gained the exchange, winning handily after twenty-nine moves.

A. Kupchik, State champion, and B. Kostic, the Serbian expert, qualified for the final stage of the tournament, the former winning his game from Hodges, while the latter defeated Banks. Chajes, by losing to Schroeder, missed his opportunity of getting in. Janowski, with at least a draw in prospect against Perkins, is in a position to tie for second place with Kostic and Kupchik, thereby getting a place in the finals.

Rosenthal gained a place in the first division by defeating Fox of Washington. Black and Bernstein also had a hard game, which was adjourned.

FRENCH TRACKS TO OPEN.

Government Will Permit Horse Racing in Coming Season.

Permission for the resumption of racing in the South of France has been granted by the ruling Governmental authority, and it is probable that unless some great war disaster makes all amusements anathema, racing will be allowed over the great Paris tracks in the coming season.

Treating the matter editorially, a French writer says:

"Although many French politicians thought it was inconsistent to hold race meetings while the country was invaded by a relentless foe, the Government, which does not take its watchword from any religious body or pander to the sentimentality of any kill-joy, has acted on the warning of M. Edmond Blanc, President of the French Breeders' Association, and averted the ruin threatened by the cessation of a favorite sport and the complete disorganization of a once prosperous national industry.

"In this country men in office consult none of the smug-faced wailers whose conscientious scruples revolt against the joys and amusements of the public. The question has been virtually solved in France, for M. Camille Blanc, President of the Nice Racing Association, is in close touch with his colleague of the Lombardy Jockey Club, so that it appears certain that by Spring we shall be invited to the reopening of the Nice meeting.

"We are told that there is every probability of a Paris racing season in 1916, under the auspices of the Societe d'Encouragement, and should this hope be realized, we may look forward to a complete resumption of sport, a consummation to be devoutly wished, as the breeders and owners have been called on to make inordinate sacrifices, owing to the duration of the war."

NEWS OF THE TURF.

In the thirty leading money-winning four-year-olds in 1915 two thoroughbreds owned by Eastern horsemen were second and third. Of these two, Stromboli, by Fair Play, out of St. Priscilla, owned by August Belmont, won $15,733. The third horse was Roamer, by Knight Errant-Rose Tree, who is virtually the champion of the East in this division with $15,320.

R. J. Mackensie, the Canadian horseman, who was in New York yesterday on his way to Montreal, said that he had decided to retire Buckhorn, his young sire by Broomstick, to the stud.

Andrew Miller, Steward of the Jockey Club, has planned to send Roamer to Kentucky this Spring. If the gelding can be prepared in time, he will be started for the Kentucky Handicap, one of the richest stakes of the Southern Spring meeting.

There is quite a colony of Long Island horsemen at Aiken, S. C. They are all owners of cross-country jumpers. Among them are H. W. Page, Thomas and F. R. Hitchcock, F. Ambrose Clark, and F. H. von Stade.

J. E. Davis, Joint Master of the Meadow Brook Hounds, and also a prominent member of the Piping Rock Racing Association, has recovered from an operation to his throat. He left yesterday for Aiken, S. C. Mr. Davis has seven horses quartered at Benning and several at Middleburg, Va. He will race a much more extensive stable this Spring than in past years.

Charles L. Appleton, the amateur rider and member of the United Hunts, left yesterday with Reginald Vanderbilt on the latter's yacht for a six weeks' cruise in West Indian waters.

The sale of the thoroughbred stallion Ballot by the estate of the late J. B. Haggin was not ratified by the executors, and the horse is still the property of the heirs. Ballot was a rare bargain at $15,000, at which price he was bid off by Thomas C. McDowell, acting for Charles H. Berryman.

DREW'S LEGS GIVE OUT IN MID-RACE

Negro Sprinter Stops at 71st Regt. Games—Two Armory Records Broken.

Howard P. Drew, world's record holder for 100 yards, disappointed a fair-sized gathering at the annual games of the Seventy-first Infantry A. A. in its East Thirty-fourth Street armory last night by virtually quitting in the 70-yard handicap dash, which was one of the feature open events of the meeting. In the third heat of this race, in which he started from scratch, the colored sprinter, competing for the University of Southern California, pulled up after running the first fifty yards as though he were out to win, and crossed the finish line almost last.

No suspicion was attached by A. A. U. officials to this occurrence, in view of the fact that Drew after the race explained that the sudden change in the weather had tightened the muscles of his legs and made it impossible for him to be at his best. In the Millrose A. A. games last week Drew ran a sensational seventy yards, equaling the world's indoor record for the distance, and his poor showing last night was, therefore, the more unexpected.

The colored boy demonstrated that he can start almost as well without spiked shoes as with them, for he was off at the crack of the gun, and at twenty-five yards was running well. He picked up a bit in the next twenty-five yards, but, evidently seeing he had but little chance to win, he stopped practically in his tracks before reaching the tape.

The competition in all the events was of a high class order. Two armory records were smashed in the contests closed to the Seventy-first Regiment Guardsmen. In the twelve-pound shot-put T. L. Matsukes, the big Greek weight thrower, representing Company K, increased the record of 44 feet 5 inches, made by himself in 1913, to 46 feet 3½ inches. Another Greek athlete, Nick Glanakopulos, national cross-country champion, competing for Company K, lowered the best regimental figures for the 880-yard heavy marching order contest from 2:20 1-5, made by Myles McHugh in December, 1913, to 2:23.

The point trophy presented by Capt. J. Kennery Tod was captured by the athletes representing Company D, who totalled 32 points, just doubling the count recorded by the representatives of Company K, who finished second. Company B, with 15 points, was third.

First place in the 70-yard open dash went to L. S. Wessels of the College of the City of New York, who, with a 15-foot handicap, was clocked in 7 2-5 seconds.

Alfred O. Lake, the New York A. C. cyclist, who, two years ago, was the champion of indoor riders, came back into his own again when he defeated Eddie Goodwin of the Irish-American A. C. and Albert Kruchel, the Buffalo crack, in a two-mile race. The Mercury Footer triumphed in the fast time of 4:38. This race served to show Kruchel, who holds some of the best marks ever made on a flat floor, to good advantage, and but for apparent teaming against him and lack of acquaintance with the intricate curves of the armory floor he might have won.

Matt Geis, the Millrose veteran, ran a slashing race in the closed mile, but he finished a few yards back of J. J. Schleifer of Company G, who had 120 yards start against 25 for Geis.

The former international, and present English and Scotch half-mile champion, Homer Baker of the Hospital Corps, tried twice to prove that he has returned to form but each time he failed. He showed up well in the early stages of the 400 and 880 yard races, but in each he quit before reaching the finish line.

Sidney Leslie, of the Long Island Athletic Club, took the honors in the 1,000 yards open handicap, in which Willis Gordon of the New York A. C., metropolitan mile champion, was on scratch. Leslie won in the last fifteen yards from Wilson Adams, who last Saturday became junior national 1,000 yards champion. The summary:

Running High Jump, Handicap, (Closed.)—Won by Henry Ludtke, Company H, (scratch,) with 5 feet 6 inches; William Anderson, Company E, (4 inches,) second, with actual jump of 5 feet 2 inches; A. Sahron, Company D, (5 inches,) third, with actual jump of 5 feet 1 inch.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch, (Open.)—Won by Alfred O. Lake, New York A. C.; Eddie Goodwin, Irish-American A. C., second; Albert Kruchel, Buffalo, N. Y., third. Time—4:38.

Equipment Race, (closed.)—Won by G. Rolandelli, Company D; E. J. Dougherty, Company E, second; T. L. Matsukes, Company K, third.

70-Yard Dash, Handicap, (Closed.)—Won by J. A. Fitzpatrick, Company D, (13 feet;) A. De Witt, Company D, (13 feet,) second; H. J. Flood, Company E, (15 feet,) third. Time—0:07 3-5.

70-Yard Dash, Handicap, (A. A. U.)—Won by L. S. Wessels, College of the City of New York, (15 feet;) H. C. Arrington, St. Christopher A. C., (20 feet,) second; A. Mohr, Bronx Church House, (20 feet,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, (Closed.)—Won by Myles McHugh, Company D, (20 yards;) E. J. Sweeney, Company D, (36 yards,) second; William Anderson, Company E, (8 yards,) third. Time—1:37 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap, (Closed.)—Won by L. Shay, Company G, (10 yards;) A. De Witt, Company D, (7 yards,) second; S. E. Hedberg, Hospital Corps, (19 yards,) third. Time, 0:24 1-5.

W. J. Arenholz, Company B, (9 yards,) finished third, but was disqualified.

600-Yard Novice, (Closed.)—Won by F. Muller, Company H; J. Kirwin, Company C, second; J. Greenwall, Company B, third. Time, 1:24 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice, (A. A. U.)—Won by Edward Kelly, Knights of St. Antony; D. W. Field, Knights of St. Antony, second; A. C. Sombardi, Ozanam A. A., third. Time, 2:16 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap, (Closed.)—Won by J. J. Schleifer, Company G, (120 yards;) Matt T. Geis, Company I, (25 yards,) second; J. W. Soukup, Company I, (80 yards,) third. Time, 4:26 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, (Closed.)—Won by E. J. Hussey, Company B, (18 yards;) F. Safarowic, Company B, (9 yards,) second; T. E. Ellertsen, Company B, (16 yards,) third. Time—0:52 2-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, (A. A. U.)—Won by West Side Y. M. C. A.; Knights of St. Antony, second; Central Congregational A. A., third. Time—3:28.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap, (A. A. U.)—Won by Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C., (6 yards;) Wilson Adams, New York A. C., (16 yards,) second; William J. McGuire, Jr., Ozanam A. A., (37 yards,) third. Time—2:20.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap, (Closed.)—Won by T. L. Matsukes, Company K, (scratch,) with 48 feet 3½ inches; W. E. Sloop, Hospital Corps, (7 feet,) second, with 38 feet 11 inches; B. Hastings, Company E, (5 feet,) third, with 37 feet 5 inches.

880-Yard Heavy Marching Order, Handicap, (Closed.)—Won by Nick Glanakopulos, Company K, (scratch;) V. Voteretsas, Company K, (45 yards,) second; Myles McHugh, Company D, (scratch,) third. Time—2:23.

Eight-Lap Squad Relay, (Eight men to Team.)—Won by Company I; Company D, second; Company K, third. Time—8:01 4-5.

Coulon to Box Dean Feb. 21.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Johnny Coulon, former bantamweight champion of the world, today signed to box Frankie Dean on Feb. 21 in Columbus, Ohio. The match is for ten rounds and marks the return of Coulon to the ring after two years.

Terse News of Sports

The annual Middle Atlantic A. A. U. boxing championships will be held at Pittsburgh on Feb. 18 and 19, according to an announcement made last night. Seven classes are on the card, titles being at stake in the 108, 115, 125, 135, 145, and 158 pound and heavyweight divisions. The Middle Atlantic District includes Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, south of Trenton; Eastern Ohio, and Eastern West Virginia.

Cleo O'Donnell, coach of the Everett High School football team of Everett, Mass., stated yesterday that he had received an offer to coach the Purdue University football eleven next year, but that he had not decided whether he would accept. The offer, he said, was made by Oliver Cutts, director of athletics.

Battling Nelson and Ad Wolgast have signed an agreement to box at Appleton, Wis., Feb. 22, the sixth anniversary of the defeat of Nelson by Wolgast for the lightweight championship, it was announced yesterday at Lacrosse, Wis.

The Philadelphia National League Club announced yesterday that it had obtained Pitcher Carl Adams from the Chicago Cubs at the waiver price.

The New England Amateur Rowing Association has voted to hold three regattas next Summer. The first two will be on the Charles River basin, July 4 and Labor Day. The third will be held Columbus Day, either in Boston, Worcester, or Springfield. Dr. George B. Magrath, as President, and James J. Fox, as Treasurer, were re-elected, the latter for his twenty-fifth term.

Four wrestling bouts will be staged on Monday night at the Clermont A. C. In the main bout "Strangler" Lewis will wrestle Zelesnow, while in the other bouts Dr. Roller will take on Tommy Draak, Helmar Johnson will wrestle Ande Kandrat, and Pilakoff will meet Harry Litofsky. The first bout will be staged promptly at 8:30 P. M.

William D. Shea, manager of the football team of the Connecticut Aggies, announces the following schedule for next Autumn: Sept. 23, Holy Cross, at Worcester; Sept. 30, Wesleyan, at Middletown; Oct. 9, Mass Aggies, at Amherst; Oct. 14, (open;) Oct. 21, University of Vermont, at Burlington; Oct. 28, Rhode Island, at Kingston; Nov. 4, New Hampshire, at Storrs; Nov. 11, Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken; Nov. 8, Norwich University, at Storrs.

The New York University basket ball team concluded its practice for the week yesterday with a light work-out under the direction of Coach Billy Lush, who put the Violet team in readiness for its test against the University of Rochester five in the local team's gymnasium tonight.

The Public School Athletic League will introduce the game of handball to elementary school boys by conducting a tournament in "singles" and "doubles." This series will start next Monday afternoon and continue for six weeks. Fully 4,000 boys have been entered from schools throughout the city. Preliminary class games will be held in an elimination series. Then an interclass tournament will be conducted to decide the class championship of each school.

On March 4 Company B, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers will hold an athletic carnival in the armory at Broadway and 168th Street. There are three specials. The Robert Emmett six-sixty, a one-mile relay, Irish-American versus New York A. C., and a hundred-yard handicap.

The Dickinson High School A. A. will hold its sixth annual interscholastic athletic meet at the Fourth Regiment Armory in Jersey City in the afternoon of Washington's Birthday.

Irving School basket ball team defeated the Browning School five yesterday afternoon at Irving court, Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, by a score of 22 to 18.

Ten of Mercersburg Academy's best track and field performers will accompany Coach Jimmy Curran to the Erasmus Hall games in Brooklyn on Saturday night. Among them will be E. M. Shields, the youngster who during the Winter has established himself as one of the best schoolboy cross-country runners and who is considered a miler of much promise; W. B. Stark, a pole vaulter, who represents the New York A. C. in the Summer months, and Harvey Reed, another clever youngster on the cinder path.

Instead of preparing to retire from the cinder path as reported, Platt Adams, once regarded as the world's best jumper, is planning an effort to win the all-around championship of the United States. Adams's business in Newark prevents him from devoting much time to athletics, but recently he has been giving all his spare time to getting into condition for the title contest, which will be held in Newark this year in connection with the track and field championships.

Another meeting of the Catholic Athletic League will be held tonight at Holy Cross Lyceum, 321 West Forty-fourth Street, to complete arrangements for a handicap road race to be run some time next month. All the clubs of the league are expected to be represented at the session.

The game of basket ball between De Witt Clinton High School and the High School of Commerce, which was postponed last Friday evening, will be played at the gymnasium of City College tonight. The interest in the event was indicated last Friday when 1,000 boys were turned away from City College gymnasium on account of the mix-up in the date. Clinton will be the loser by the postponement, as Zaccardo, the star baseball pitcher and forward on the basket ball team, entered Syracuse University this week and will not play against Commerce. Captain Holman of Commerce hopes to duplicate the victory of last year's team and avenge the defeat in football of last Fall.

The first special midwinter tournament of the Eastern Trade Golf Association will be held on the nine-hole indoor course at Gimbels today. This course is scientifically trapped and bunkered, with water hazards, sandpits, and all the other handicaps of an outdoor course. The tournament will be run off at handicap medal play.

On Saturday night the C. C. N. Y. basket ball team will take on the quintet from Rochester University in the local gymnasium. This is the first game of the City College players since Jan. 15, when they beat the strong St. Lawrence five.

Amateur boxing will continue to be featured by the New York A. C. There is no danger of the Mercury Foot club giving up the sport for the professional end, according to a statement by a leading official yesterday. The fact that the club intends to continue the promotion of the game for amateurs is evidenced by its successful bid for the metropolitan A. A. U. championships.

Nearly all the athletic clubs in Brooklyn have become interested in the formation of a league similar to the Bronx, Harlem, and Yorkville organizations of this city, and a large attendance is expected at a meeting to be held probably next week to discuss the plan.

Coach B. J. Wefers has reduced his Columbia relay squad to six runners from which the team of four men will be picked. The squad is composed of Captain Harvitt, Vollmer, Nikarde, Black, Fowler, and Huelsenbach. With the exception of Fowler and Huelsenbach, all are veterans from last year. Huelsenbach, former P. S. A. L. champion for the middle distance, is encountering scholastic difficulties with the Faculty, and may not be eligible for this first indoor meet.

Negotiations are pending between Columbia and Princeton for a home and home series of handball matches. The first home game at Columbia will be with Yale on Feb. 18, the same date as the Yale-Columbia swimming meet.

CHICAGO'S CYCLE GRIND ON.

Twelve Teams Begin Six-Day Race—Will Rest 12 Hours in Each 24.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Twelve teams started tonight in a 12-hour-a-day, six-day bicycle race at the Coliseum. Before the first lap had been traversed the Wohlrab-Kopsky team took the lead, with the Corry-Drobach team second. The teams entered are as follows:

Iver Lawson, Chicago, and Francisco Verri, San Francisco; Percy Lawrence, San Francisco, and Jacob Magin, Newark, N. J.; Reggie McNamara, Australia, and Bob Spears, Australia; George Cameron and Harry Kaiser, New York; Martin Ryan and Lloyd Thomas, Newark; Vincenzo Madonna, Italy, and Ernest Ohrt, San Francisco; Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City, and Joe Kopsky, New York; Charles Piercey, Australia, and Frank Cavanaugh, Ireland; Peter Drobach, Boston, and Frank Corry, Australia; Thomas Smith and William Coburn, Newark; Norman Anderson, Denmark, and Ned Young, Salt Lake City; Thomas Grimm, Newark, and Rudi Russe, Australia.

For the remainder of the week the racing will begin at 4 P. M., and last until 4 A. M., until the final day, when the start will be at 11 A. M. The Berlin point system will be used to decide the winner on the last day if several teams should be tied for the lead.

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ST. NICHOLAS CLUB WINS AGAIN AT HOCKEY

CRESCENTS' ROUGH HOCKEY IS COSTLY

St. Nicks Overhaul Leaders While Players Are Being Punished for Tripping.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.
St. Nicholas S. C.	4	0	1000
Boston A. A.	2	1	.667
Harvard Club, Boston	2	2	.500
Crescent A. C.	1	3	.250
Hockey Club	0	3	.000

The Crescent A. C. hockey team made an attempt last night to check the winning rush of the St. Nicholas Skating Club seven, but after five and a half minutes of extra play the league champions jammed a goal into the Crescent net and won, 3 to 2. The Crescents had the game well in hand in the first half until flagrant tripping by Browne and Klemmer called for two-minute penalties, and while the Crescent skaters were off the ice the St. Nicks took advantage of their weakened team and tied the count at 2 to 2.

The game seethed with excitement, and the big crowd of spectators saw some of the fastest hockey of the season. The Crescent line up is the strongest the seven has put forth this season, and their defensive work was excellent. In Tom McCarthy and Frank Heffernan the new mooners have two fast skaters and accurate shooters.

The Crescents carried the champions right off their skates in the first half, and had a substantial lead of 2 to 0 before the game was ten minutes old. Big Heffernan scored the first goal in 6:08 after a flashy race down the rink. McCarthy got the second goal by a long, hard drive from the centre of the rink. On the face-off Conway, the centre, stole the puck from Ellis and passed it back to McCarthy, who sent it sailing into the cage.

Up to this point the St. Nicks were decisively outplayed and the Crescents had been unusually successful in squelching the speedy rushes of Hobey Baker, and had also broken up the neat passing game of Ellis and Baker by effective checking. When Klemmer was banished from the game for two minutes for a flagrant case of tripping, the St. Nicks pulled themselves together and by a fast outburst of hockey soon tied the score.

Baker became somewhat ruffled at the Crescents' tripping, and complained to Referee Garon against the violations. While Klemmer was warming a chair on the sidelines, Baker broke loose in one of his brilliant zig-zag runs and scored a goal alone. Two seconds before the first half was over Baker again carried the puck down to the Crescents' cage, where the play was broken up. The puck was carried around the back of the cage by Cox, who passed it out to Fox and scored the goal which tied the score.

The second half was fast and closely fought, with neither team having any advantage. The runs of McCarthy and Heffernan time and again threatened to add a score to the Crescents' side of the reckoning, while Baker and Fox made several telling shots, which were turned aside in clever fashion by Smart at the Crescent net.

In the extra period Browne was again put off the ice for tripping, and the playing became unusually fast when the St. Nicholas skaters tried to win while the Crescents had a player absent. After five and a half minutes of play Cox brought the rubber down the rink and made a hard drive to the net. The disk rebounded from Smart's shinguards and Ellis slammed it in for the winning point. The line-up and summary:

St. Nicholas S. C.	Pos.	Crescent S. C.
Carnochan	Goal	Smart
Trimble	Point	Heffernan
Willetts	Cover point	Browne
Ellis	Centre	Conway
Baker	Rover	McCarthy
Cox	Left wing	Hallock
Fox	Right wing	Klemmer

Goals—First half: First goal, for Crescents, by Heffernan, in 6:08; second goal, for Crescents, by McCarthy, in 8:25; third goal, for St. Nicholas, by Baker, in 17:10; fourth goal, for St. Nicholas, by Fox, in 19:52. Second half: No scoring. Extra period: Fifth goal, for St. Nicholas, by Ellis, in 5:30.

Penalties—Heffernan, two minutes, for tripping; Klemmer, two minutes, for tripping; Willetts, two minutes, for tripping; Browne, two minutes for tripping. (twice.)

Referee—Ernest Garon. Assistant Referee—Stewart Paton. Timer—W. J. Croker. Time of halves, 20 minutes; extra period, 5:30.

KIVIAT AND SMITH LOSE.

Only One A. A. U. Governor Favors Reinstatement of Athletes.

Only one member of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union voted to reverse the decision of the special committee which upheld the verdict of the Metropolitan Association's Registration Committee convicting Abel R. Kiviat and Harry J. Smith of professionalism. The mail vote on this question submitted to the Board of Governors was counted yesterday, and it was found that fifty-three of the fifty-four members voting favored sustaining the ruling of Chairman G. T. Kirby's committee.

More interest was shown in this vote than in any other question submitted to the Governors in recent years. There are only sixty-eight members of the board. This is the final decision in the case unless recourse is taken to the law.

TENNIS MEN AT PRACTICE.

Grant and Shafer Play Against Bassford and Waite.

Practice for the national indoor tennis championship began yesterday at the Seventh Regiment Armory. One of the doubles practice events attracted particular interest. In this Wylie C. Grant and G. Carlton Shafer competed against Abraham Bassford and Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, the latter the recent winner of the first metropolitan senior indoor title. Bassford was runner up. In the first set Bassford and Waite won by 6-2. The next, however, went to Shafer and Grant by 6-3. The matter of supremacy was not decided in the next set, for when it reached 10-all, Bassford had to leave to catch a train. King Smith took his place as Waite's partner, and Shafer and Grant defeated this pair, 10—8, 6—3.

Dr. William Rosenbaum, who was runner-up for the indoor championship in 1914, played Paul Goold, and after losing the first set, 3—6, won the other two, 6—2, and 6—3. Watson M. Washburn played against Alfred S. Dabney of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston. No score was kept of this practice match. Other players who took advantage of the first practice day were George King, A. von Bernuth, and George Parks.

BULL DEFEATS WINSTON.

National Squash Champion Loses in Harvard-Heights Casino Match.

Class A Squash.

FINAL STANDING OF CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Harvard Club	5	2	.714
Heights Casino	4	3	.571
Princeton Squash	3	3	.500
Columbia Club	1	5	.167

The Harvard Club won the championship of the Class A metropolitan squash tournament by defeating the Heights Casino team in the play-off of the tie for first place on the Yale Club courts yesterday, the score being 4 to 3. But standing out more prominently than the Crimson victory was the defeat of Eric S. Winston, the national champion, by Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Heights Casino team. Winston and Bull were the leading players on the rival teams, and the Harvard Club men and the spectators confidently expected to see Winston come through to victory even though he was pitted against a resourceful opponent. This opinion was in a measure confirmed when the first game went in favor of Winston by a score of 15—5.

In the second game Bull showed some brilliant play, his speed being more than Winston could overcome, though the contest was hotly contested for every point. Bull at length won by a score of 15—11, and the next game went the same way, the score again being 15—11.

The match between the two teams brought out some of the most brilliant play of the season. Dr. Albert Stillman, a former champion, was on the Harvard team in the hope of strengthening that combination, and in this instance, too, there was an upset. Pitted against A. J. Cordier of Heights Casino, Stillman was unable to win a game. The score of 15—11 again figured as a discomforting one for Harvard, for each of the games that Cordier won went to his credit at 15—11. The summary:

Charles M. Bull, Heights Casino, defeated Eric S. Winston, Harvard, 5—15, 15—11, 15—11; A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, defeated Dr. A. Stillman, Harvard, 15—11, 15—11; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated F. H. Davis, Harvard, 15—11, 11—15, 15—8; E. du Pont Irving, Harvard, defeated R. Goepel, Heights Casino, 15—11, 15—6; A. Sano, Harvard, defeated J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, 15—12, 18—16; P. M. Morrison, Harvard, defeated R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, 15—2, 15—8; J. W. Apple, Harvard, defeated F. Martin, Heights Casino, 11—17, 15—2, 15—6.

MACK MAY BE DROPPED.

Belief Grows That Mike Sweeney Will Train Yale's Track Athletes.

Followers of track and field athletics were deeply interested yesterday in the appointment for two years of Mike Sweeney as Yale's athletic adviser, for they foresee the possible elimination in the near future of Johnny Mack, who has been directing general athletics at the New Haven institution for a number of years.

In the negotiations with Sweeney no mention was made of Mack, nor was it indicated that the Hill School trainer was to succeed the Eli track coach, but it is nevertheless believed that Mack will be dropped or become an assistant to Sweeney, whose reputation as a coach of track and field men is second to none in scholastic circles.

The former record holder in the running high jump has been engaged primarily by Yale as a trainer of its football candidates, but it is thought that Sweeney's love for track and field athletics is too great for him to give up the sport entirely for two years.

According to information gained here yesterday in college circles, Sweeney has received two years' leave of absence from Hill School, and unless he is re-engaged by Yale at the end of that period, he will resume his position with the Pottstown, Penn., institution, with which he has been connected for fifteen years.

Sweeney's position at Hill School was considered one of the best held by school trainers in this country. Two years ago he was known to receive $5,000 a year as athletic coach, and in addition he conducted a sporting goods store near the campus, from which it was generally believed he realized at least $2,000 per year. On this basis, it is supposed that his salary with Yale will range above the $7,000 mark, an income that most college trainers and coaches would envy.

9 GAMES FOR YALE ELEVEN.

Carnegie Tech and Virginia Poly New Teams on Schedule.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 3.—Yale's football schedule for next season, announced today, shows two changes over last year's list, Carnegie Institute taking the place of University of Maine and Virginia Polytechnic Institute displacing Springfield Y. M. C. A. College.

The latter game will be played on a Friday, as a pageant in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the removal of Yale College from Saybrook to New Haven will be held in the Bowl on Saturday, Oct. 21. With the exception of the Princeton game, which will be played at Princeton, N. J., all the games will be in the Bowl. The schedule follows:

Sept. 30, Carnegie Institute; Oct. 7, University of Virginia; 14, Lehigh; 20, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; 28, Washington and Jefferson; Nov. 4, Colgate; 11, Brown; 18, Princeton; 25, Harvard.

BOAT BUILDERS MEET.

National Association Elects New Members of Executive Committee.

The National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, under whose auspices the Motor Boat Show is now being held at the Grand Central Palace, held its annual meeting yesterday at the Engineers' Societies Building. The association has now over 170 corporations on its membership list, and the annual report showed that the past year had been very successful financially. The following five men were named to replace retiring members of the Executive Committee: John J. Armory of the Gas Engine and Power Company, Scott J. Mathews of the Mathews Boat Company, A. W. Toppan of the Toppan Boat Manufacturing Company, George F. Lawley, and Walter L. Fay of Fay & Bowen.

Grand Central Palace was again well filled by motorboat fans who were intent on inspecting the exterior and interior of the polished water craft.

It was reported yesterday that officials of the Police Department were doing some secret service work in the investigation of the merits of some of the boats on exhibition, with the view of displacing many of the old police craft around the bay and harbor with newer and faster boats. A new invention displayed at the show yesterday was a diving helmet designed primarily for light work in shallow water by amateurs. Most motor boat owners can qualify in this class, and many of them investigated the apparatus, which merely slips over the shoulders, and is only fastened in such a manner that it can be thrown off in a moment.

CARTER PUTS MEDAL WINNER OUT OF GOLF

E. C. Beall Loses Every Hole Played Against Nassau Boy at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 3.—The players in the St. Valentine's golf tournament resumed competition this morning after a day's idleness due to rain. Match play, with seven sixteens contesting on No. 2 course, was the program. The day was clear, but on the high spots a cold wind nipped the fingers and ears of the contestants.

The twenty-four hours' rest benefited Philip V. G. Carter, the young Nassau player. He played much better golf than in the qualifying round on Monday. Carter was paired with E. C. Beall, who won the low-score prize in the qualifying round with a 78, and completely outplayed the latter. Carter won by 8 up and 7 to play, and did not lose a hole.

Marshall Whitlach, also of the first sixteen, lost to the Woodland veteran, C. L. Becker, at the nineteenth hole, this being one of several extra hole matches. Parker Whitemore, Charles Skehens, and John Clapp, other strong players, won their matches. Results of the first four sixteens follow:

First Sixteen.—Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat E. C. Beall, Uniontown, Penn., 8 and 7; F. S. Danforth, North Fork, beat W. D. Johnson, Dyker Meadow, 2 up; C. L. Becker, Woodland, beat Marshall Whitlatch, Baltimore, 1 up, 19 holes; T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, beat J. G. Nicholson, New Bedford, 1 up, 19 holes; Parker Whitemore, Brookline, beat T. A. Cheatham, Pinehurst, 7 and 6; C. S. Skehens, Chicago, beat William Wallace, Richmond, 4 and 3; J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, beat I. R. Prentiss, Mohawk, 7 and 6; Austin Sands, Newport, beat W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, 1 up, 20 holes.

Second Sixteen.—J. D. Armstrong, Atlantic City, beat J. G. Thorp, Oakley, 1 up, 20 holes; G. E. Atherton, Philadelphia, beat T. B. Boyd, St. Louis, 4 and 3; H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, beat P. O'Prie, Detroit, 6 and 5; R. C. Shannon, 2d, Brockport, beat M. McGregor, Detroit, 6 and 4; G. F. Brown, Huntingdon Valley, beat S. H. Patterson, Plainfield, 5 and 4; C. B. Hudson, North Fork, beat G. W. Statzell, Philadelphia, 4 and 2; M. J. McLeod, Taconic, beat W. S. Van Clief, Lakewood, 3 and 2; G. M. Howard, Halifax, beat C. S. McDonald, Lambton, 2 up.

Third Sixteen.—M. B. Johnson, Cleveland, beat Selwyn Bywater, Glen Ridge, 3 and 2; W. L. Milliken, Hyannisport, beat J. C. Richardson, Monoonock, 4 and 2; S. A. Hennesee, Cooperstown, beat T. S. Tabb, Richmond, 2 and 1; J. L. Melanson, Tedesco, beat W. L. Johnson, Salem, 2 and 1; G. H. Atherholt, Philadelphia, beat H. H. Nickerson, Winchester, 4 and 3; R. H. Hunt, Worcester, beat C. F. Lancaster, Woodland, 5 and 4; P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, beat G. T. Dunlap, Canoe Brook, 5 and 4; John McLeod, Woodland, beat F. S. Montgomery, Pittsburgh, 2 up.

Fourth Sixteen.—J. G. T. Moore, South Orange, drew a bye; Enuleds Planque, Richmond County, beat H. D. Williams, Philadelphia, 2 and 1; Charles Bacon, Erae Burn, beat E. Henderson, Detroit, 2 up; G. F. Berry, Frankfort, Ky., beat G. H. Johnson, Worcester, 2 up; Horace Hayes, Pittsburgh, beat D. F. MacMahon, Dunwoodie, 3 and 2; H. W. Ormsbee, South Shore, beat H. H. King, Maywood, 1 up; J. M. Kent, Englewood, beat G. W. Statzell, Philadelphia, 2 up; J. R. Bowker, Woodland, beat R. L. Chamberlain, Englewood, 3 and 2.

LARNED IN THE FINAL.

Will Play Wayland Smith for Lake Worth Golf Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 3.—William A. Larned of Somerset and Wayland Smith of Oneida are left to fight it out in the final of the Lake Worth golf tournament tomorrow. Both won by easy margins and are believed to be an evenly matched pair. Larned's score of 5 and 3, rolled up against Vander Longley of the National Links, runner-up in the same tourney a year ago, was greater than was expected. A. F. Southerland of Garden City lost in the third flight after a twenty-hole match with Percy G. Legge of Philadelphia. The summary:

First Flight.—W. A. Larned defeated Vander Longley, 5 to 3; Wayland Smith defeated H. Pemberton, Caledonia, 3 to 2.

Second Flight.—J. C. Delvies, North Shore, won from W. P. Wood, Richmond, by default; A. F. Huston, St. David's, defeated Irving Schmelzel, Ekwanok, 2 to 1.

Consolation.—J. E. Smith, Wilmington, defeated Paul Sheldon, St. Andrew's, 4 to 2; Russell G. Colt, Garden City, defeated W. L. Allen, Huntington Valley, 4 to 3.

Case Did Not Urge Le Gore to Play.

In commenting upon a story which came out of New Haven Wednesday to the effect that Harry Le Gore, the Yale athlete disqualified for accepting free board while playing Summer baseball in Quogue, L. I., had played there in response to the urgings of George B. Case, the graduate baseball advisor, Mr. Case said yesterday that he did not know Mr. Le Gore and consequently had never talked with him. It was not until July, Mr. Case said, that he even knew that a Quogue baseball team existed. Then his attention was drawn to it by a request for his advice on the selection of a coach. He learned from some of the players that they were paying no board bills, and warned them that they were in contempt of the rules governing amateur sports.

PLAY GOLF ON CARPET.

Eastern Trade Association Members Tackle Links in Gimbels.

The Eastern Trade Golf Association members decided that their Spring, Summer, and Fall tournaments were not sufficient to fill out the golfing year, so they inaugurated a mid-Winter indoor tournament which was played yesterday over the nine-hole indoor course at Gimbels. Twenty-two golfers marked up the green carpet with mashie and niblick, sent wild shots bouncing out into the aisles, splashed into the water hazard on the fourth hole, and holed out unintentionally in the wrong cup. Two events were run off, an eighteen-hole handicap medal play round, and a nine-hole four-ball best ball contest, with the winners also decided by medal play.

James A. Donnelly captured first prize in the eighteen-hole handicap with a card of 91-11—80, but it was his last putt that saved him, as J. B. Garfield, at scratch, was only a stroke behind on the last green. With a best ball of 33 for the nine holes, B. W. Bennett and L. W. Heatherton won the team prize with a handicap of 8 and a net score of 25. The winners experienced all sorts of trouble in making the circuit, but they were lucky enough to do their poor work on alternate holes, so that one ball always had a fair score.

There were many weird happenings in the course of the afternoon's play. Holes were made in 1, and holes were made in 15; the hedges were torn to pieces, the toy swans in the water hazard were annihilated and sunk in short order, the stick on No. 3 green was shot in half by some expert marksman, and one player forgot the rule against playing out of the sand boxes, with the result that his niblick transferred most of the sand to parts unknown, leaving only his ball in the box.

The traps were placed in such a manner that, while it was a difficult matter to get past them toward the proper green, it was very easy to go through these same traps when aiming somewhere else.

After the tournament, the golfers adjourned to the Hofbrau Haus for dinner and the prizes were distributed to the survivors. The scores:

Eighteen-Hole Handicap Medal Play.—James A. Donnelly, 91—11—80; E. J. Hughes, 89—8—81; J. B. Garfield, 91—0—81; L. S. Rothwell, 88—7—81; J. J. Blackmore, 88—6—82; W. T. Gilmour, 91—8—83; G. W. Pierpont, 91—7—84; F. K. Chew, 99—12—87; W. L. Fleischer, 94—6—88; R. G. Bookhout, 100—11—89; W. W. Hubbard, 98—7—89; W. C. Matlack, 98—8—90; J. I. Simmons, 92—1—91; A. S. Armagnac, 98—4—94; W. B. Maddock, 104—9—95; W. H. Burnett, 99—3—96; R. T. Potts, 103—6—97; B. W. Bennett, 106—8—98; G. E. Sly, 105—5—100; A. M. Madock, 112—11—101; R. B. Hunt, 108—5—103; L. N. Heatherton, 117—14—103; G. G. Schmitt, 119—15—104; F. F. Cooper, 115—7—108; C. S. Wood, 126—9—115.

Nine-Hole Foursomes.—Bennett and Heatherton, 33—8—25; Rothwell and Hughes, 35—7—28; Maddock and Matlack, 37—8—29; Chew and Donnelly, 41—11—30; Hunt and Sly, 38—5—33; Garfield and Schmitt, 33—0—33; Blackmore and Hubbard, 40—6—34; Armagnac and Gilmour, 40—4—36.

GOLF IN THE BAHAMAS.

Americans Find Nassau a Favorite Place for the Sport.

Reports from Nassau, Bahama Islands, indicate that the island resort is fast becoming a favorite among Winter golfers. Among those who have played there in the last month are R. J. Collier, E. Cook, and E. Thompson of New York, R. H. Palmer of Bangor, Me.; E. H. Brown of Minneapolis, and R. S. Rodie of Kingston, N. Y. The weather has been ideal, and the course is now in fine shape.

Jimmie Ferguson, the Spring Lake professional, who is in charge of the course, recently defeated his brother Dane in an exhibition match for a purse subscribed by the visiting golfers. Although Jimmie is one of the most dangerous players in the professional ranks, his younger brother carried the fight to him all the way, and lost by only a stroke on the eighteenth green. The youngster has been a resident of America for the last two years, and is rapidly developing into a fine golfer. Like his brother, he is a product of the famous North Berwick links in Scotland.

Osborne Retained to Coach Erasmus

Irving Osborne, a former Long Island A. C. distance runner, has again been engaged to coach the track and field athletes of Erasmus Hall High School. Osborne coached Erasmus last year and turned out several promising boys. He has lost the star sprinter, William Goldman, former P. S. A. L. junior champion, who has decided to give up athletics, for a year at least. Of the thirty-five track candidates now in the school thirty are novices.

Xavier Beats Military Academy.

The basket ball team of the Xavier High School journeyed to Cornwall last night and defeated the quintet of the New York Military Academy on the latter's floor by a score of 32 to 10. Farrell, Captain of the Xavier team, made ten goals.

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ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 3, 1916.

To the users of anthracite coal:

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, appointed by the President to inquire into labor conditions in the anthracite region, and "to endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and wage workers upon a just and permanent basis," made an award which, with minor modifications and considerable additional concessions to the wage workers at subsequent conferences, is still in force. The last agreement, signed on May 20, 1912, expires on March 31, 1916.

The miners are now demanding substantial concessions, entailing such additional burdens upon the operation of our mines that we deem it our duty to frankly and fully lay before the public the problem which confronts us—**a problem which will ultimately affect every user of anthracite coal. The demand, for 20% increase in wages alone, will, in the aggregate, bring about an increase in the cost of anthracite coal to consumers, exceeding TWENTY-THREE MILLION DOLLARS a year.**

The operation of the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania represents an investment of upwards of $275,000,000 in plant and equipment, in addition to the value of the coal lands leased by the operators.

Mining, though carried on by the most scientific methods, yields an exceedingly small return upon the actual capital invested, and while it is to be freely admitted that certain mines, worked under peculiarly favorable conditions, yield liberal profits, it is equally true that many anthracite mines, the product of which is needed by the public, are at present either operated at no profit, or with so narrow a margin of profit that it is a matter of indifference to the operator whether or not they continue to be operated.

The average returns are entirely too small to meet the increased cost of additional compensation to miners, or substantial changes in conditions of employment, without a consequent **increase in the price of coal to the consumer.**

We believe that the users of anthracite coal are vitally interested in the readjustment on April 1, 1916, of the relations between the operators and the miners. We propose to acquaint anthracite coal users with the vital conditions of the industry, as well as with the social and working conditions of the army of 180,000 employes engaged in the operation of the mines.

Because of the extraordinary industrial conditions—caused by the European war, which causes have in no degree benefited the anthracite industry—the price of labor has rapidly advanced. A determined effort will be made by the miners to secure increased wages which would be **unexpected and unwarranted in ordinary times.** Such demands, if granted, **would place a heavy and permanent burden upon every user of anthracite coal.**

We have conceived it to be our duty to inform the users of anthracite coal of the state of affairs, in order that an enlightened public sentiment may operate to fairly adjust the conditions which will arise, and which must be discussed and determined within the next few weeks.

If, after such presentation, the **users of anthracite coal say it is our duty to make a large advance in the income of the miners and others employed in the industry, and are prepared to meet the advanced cost by paying a higher price for coal, now is the time to say so, and we can meet the issue on that basis,** but if the anthracite coal-using public is opposed to such concessions **its voice should be plainly heard.**

The coal operators desire to **deal justly with their employes, granting every fair request,** but they also **deem it their duty to protect the coal-consuming public** and to conserve its interest, just as they purpose to protect, so far as they are able, their own interests.

We believe that our employes are entitled to receive reasonable wages to meet living conditions, comparable with wages paid in other similar lines of industry, where equal chances for steady employment are offered, provided our employes are willing to co-operate, with their energy and thrift, in securing reasonable efficiency; and that the operators are entitled to receive a reasonable return on their investment, because in this way only can the necessary capital be secured to develop the mines for the increasing public necessities; and **we also believe that the consumer should be able to buy his coal at the lowest possible price after these conditions are met.**

It is in this spirit that the coal operators approach this vital problem, and they ask **fair consideration, by the coal-consuming public,** of such facts as will be presented to them, in the belief that this intelligent consideration will insure an equitable adjustment of the approaching negotiations.

SCRANTON COAL COMPANY, By J. B. DICKSON.
DODSON COAL COMPANY, By ALAN C. DODSON.
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN COMPANY, By E. E. LOOMIS, Vice-President.
THE DELAWARE & HUDSON COMPANY, By W. H. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.
GREEN RIDGE COAL COMPANY, By W. L. CONNELL, President.
KINGSTON COAL COMPANY, By F. E. ZERBEY, General Manager.
THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, By S. D. WARRINER, President.
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY, By F. M. CHASE, Vice-President.
LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY, By C. F. HUBER, President.
MADEIRA, HILL & COMPANY, by P. C. MADEIRA, President.
G. B. MARKLE COMPANY, By JOHN MARKLE, President.
A. PARDEE & COMPANY, By FRANK PARDEE.
PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, By W. A. MAY, President.
THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY, By W. J. RICHARDS, President.
SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY, By MORRIS WILLIAMS, President.
TEMPLE COAL COMPANY, By S. B. THORNE, President.
J. S. WENTZ & COMPANY, By D. B. WENTZ.
WEST END COAL COMPANY, By C. D. SIMPSON.
WHITNEY & KEMMERER, By J. L. KEMMERER.

Committee Representing Anthracite Operators.

BUSINESS MEN FIRM FOR RIGHTS OF JEWS

Commerce Chamber for Treaties Only with Peoples That Equalize All Americans.

SUPPORT MITCHEL TAX PLAN

Mayor Says Only Justice Is Asked as Between City and Up-State Burdens.

The Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution yesterday in favor of the conclusion of commercial treaties with Russia, Nicaragua, and the United States of Colombia. Coupled with this, however, was the proviso that these treaties should be made, only if those countries assured to all American citizens equal rights within their dominions.

A resolution advocating commercial treaties with the three countries, without touching any other question, had been introduced at the January meeting of the chamber. It was, however, remembered by some that the commercial treaty with Russia had been denounced by this country on the ground that Americans of the Jewish faith were not admitted to the Czar's dominions, and they objected to a resolution for a new treaty with Russia in the form in which it was presented.

Two amendments were moved, and in the course of the debate some confusion arose. Consequently the original resolution, which covered commercial treaties with Nicaragua and Colombia as well as Russia, was lost. It seemed to Welding Ring, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, that this did not fairly represent the opinion of the Chamber, and so he prepared a new report and resolution, in which a clause was inserted, covering the objection to the attitude taken by Russia to the Jews.

Demand for Equal Rights.

This report in part read:

The abrogation of the former commercial treaty with Russia by the United States Government was based upon grounds which commanded the support not only of the Administration which gave notice of abrogation, but was supported by public opinion throughout this country, and is believed to represent the policy of the present Administration and the country at large.

The committee believes that it was not the intention of the chamber to record itself in favor of any deviation from the important and fundamental policies upon which the Government of the United States has declared itself in relation to commercial treaties as to its interpretation regarding the equal rights that must be accorded to all American citizens, but that the vote of the members was an expression of their desire to support the report of the committee, which did not enter into specific details, and therefore, in order that the record of the chamber may not be inaccurate as to its real intentions, the committee offers the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York favors the enactment of commercial treaties at as early a date as practicable, with Nicaragua, United States of Colombia, and Russia, if such treaties can be negotiated without departing from those principles of equality and justice for which the Government of the United States aims to stand in relation to all its citizens and to all foreign nations.

This motion was carried unanimously.

Mitchel Outlines Tax Plan.

Mayor Mitchel at the same meeting outlined his program for reducing the city tax rate 31 points in making up the budget for 1916, and urged that body to support legislation at Albany toward this end. The Mayor received an enthusiastic reception, and, after voting unanimously to suport his plan, the members of the Chamber heartily applauded his address.

The Mayor first analyzed the city budget, showing that the Board of Estimate had jurisdiction over departments whose appropriations were no more than approximately $70,000,000 a year, the remainder of the appropriation being governed by mandatory laws. Taking this figure as the basis, he said that between Jan. 1, 1914, and the same date this year economies had been instituted which cut down expenses $3,000,000 a year in the field of administrative jurisdiction. Mr. Mitchel gave Mayor Gaynor's administration credit for instituting other economies upon which the present city authorities had been able to work out their plans.

He then described his plan for lowering the tax rate, which he has presented before.

Asks State for Justice.

"There is nothing in this program," said the Mayor, "which is either impossible or difficult to achieve if the Legislature will give the city its aid in the matter. It is merely asking that the State do common justice to the City of New York and recognize equities that have long been ignored. I think that really it is not too much to say that the City of New York ought to be tired by this time of contributing an undue proportion to the improvement of localities outside its own limits and to the maintenance of the general State Government.

"New York has never been unwilling to pay its fair share of its expenses of the State Government. That is evidenced and amply evidenced by the vote which has been cast here when various questions of expenditure have been submitted to the people of the State. We have been only too glad to contribute our part to the development of the great works of the State. But when it comes to asking the City of New York to contribute its funds or to contribute 70 per cent. of the expenditure toward the improvement or toward what are essentially local improvements of other parts of the State, then I think that the city is justified in taking a firm stand in the premises, and in saying to the State that that is unfair, and that the State of New York ought not and surely does not want to be unfair to any of its part, least of all to the great City of New York that contributes so much to the life of the State.

"Gentlemen, I cannot too strongly urge upon you the helpfulness of your approval of this program and the importance of support for this program by this Chamber of Commerce. We are right up to the point where a decision is going to be made. Either the Legislature will give us this relief or it will not give it to us. And if it will not give it to us, then you face very heavy burdens next year in your tax rate. If it will give it to us we will have a less burdensome tax rate than we have this year, no matter what increases in administrative cost of government or what increases on account of the new policy are made in the budget. It represents merely economy on the part of the State Legislature in appropriating and the recognition of the principle of common justice applied to this great City of New York."

FAVOR SCHIFF'S TARIFF VIEW

Reform League for Worldwide Free Trade, Its President Asserts.

In an interview yesterday Isaac Lawrence, President of the American Tariff Reform League, stated that the organization of which he is the head was entirely in accord with the sentiments expressed by Jacob H. Schiff on Jan. 22 when, in a speech before the Republican Club of this city, he declared "war will never cease until we have worldwide free trade, and the only way to render preparedness unnecessary is to raze the Custom Houses and the tariff walls and have international free trade."

Mr. Lawrence said that the protective tariff system had been killed by the change in world trade conditions created by the war, and that the Government's subsidy of $2,000,000,000 to the beneficiaries of the protective tariff must be abolished immediately after the war ends. Asked how the Government could be run without the revenues of a high tariff, Mr. Lawrence declared that the money must be raised by internal taxes.

The American Tariff Reform League was the first national organization to declare for the renomination and reelection of President Wilson. This action was taken, Mr. Lawrence said, because Mr. Wilson had kept faith with the tariff reformers and also because of the President's favorable attitude toward preparedness.

CATCH 100 DIM TAIL LIGHTS.

Police Summon Offenders to Court Under New Law.

One hundred or more automobile drivers were served with summonses by a traffic squad which Commissioner Woods sent out last night to watch for tail lights that did not comply with the new law.

The watchers found it impracticable to work in Broadway, because of the street lights, so they picked out dark spots on other avenues.

One officer stood in the street fifty feet from a mark, and as the automobiles passed the mark he would try to read the numbers. If he could not he blew his whistle and another policeman, a block away, stopped the car and served the summons. Most of the offenders were taxi drivers, but there were not a few private cars.

P. S. JOB FOR HERVEY; WHITNEY NAMED, TOO

Governor Puts Two Brooklyn Men, One a Democrat, on New York Commission.

IRVINE FOR UP-STATE PLACE

Straus and Hodge Confirmed—Some See in Whitney's Nomination a Slap at Thompson.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Charles S. Hervey, a Democrat of Brooklyn, and Travis H. Whitney, a Brooklyn Republican, were nominated as Public Service Commissioners for the First District by Governor Whitman today. Whitney is to succeed J. Sergeant Cram, whose term expired on Tuesday, and Hervey is to fill the place of George V. S. Williams, resigned. Whitney gets the full five-year term, and Hervey's term has one year to run.

Frank Irvine of Ithaca was renominated for a five-year term on the up-State Public Service Commission.

The Senate held a short session today and adjourned before the certificates of nomination could be submitted. During its brief deliberations it confirmed unanimously the nominations of Oscar S. Straus and Henry W. Hodge as members of the down-State commission. Mr. Straus's term will expire in 1918, and Mr. Hodge's in 1919.

Fight Expected in Senate.

A lively fight in the Senate Finance Committee is predicted before action is taken on the appointments of Whitney and Hervey. Opposition is foreshadowed also through utterances of members of the Finance Committee against Irvine.

Among Senators the appointment of Whitney and Irvine is regarded as a slap in the face of Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the committee investigating the Public Service Commissions. One Senator remarked this afternoon that it seemed that the handshake of Governor Whitman and Senator Thompson only a week ago had not changed their relations.

Senator Thompson at that time let it be known that one thing that prompted him to ask an extension for his committee was desire to investigate the relations between Mr. Whitney and another public service official with certain public service interests in New York. He also intimated that he hoped to pry two members of the up-State commission out of their $15,000 jobs.

Professor Irvine was not in Senator Thompson's mind, but he was included in the omnibus verdict of disapproval against the up-State Commission by the Thompson Committee after a brief investigation last Spring. The Thompson Committee, in its report to the Legislature of last year, brought the specific allegation against Commissioner Irvine that he had voted to allow the Cattaraugus County Lighting Company to purchase for $200,000 the assets of the Olean Electric Light and Power Company which were not worth more than $85,000.

In a general way the Republican leaders think the Governor has given no recognition to the organization in selecting men for these $15,000 jobs, the biggest plums of his administration. The appointment of Oscar S. Straus has created bitterness among Republicans, who recall that Mr. Straus was the Progressive largely responsible for the defeat of the Republican candidate for Governor in 1912. The nomination of Mr. Straus was confirmed on the ground that the appointment was politically expedient as an effort to lure the Progressives back.

Luncheon for Whitney.

There was no official word at the office of the Public Service Commission yesterday of the designation by Governor Whitman of Travis H. Whitney, but Mr. Whitney's friends in the commission showed their good will by giving him a luncheon.

Counsel George S. Coleman was in the chair, and among those present were Oscar S. Straus, Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer; Engineer Robert Ridgway, Deputy Engineer Daniel L. Turner, Engineer George L. Lucas, James Blaine Walker, Assistant Secretary; Oliver C. Semple, Leroy T. Harkness, and Howard A. Butler, assistant counsel; Sig Cederstrom, real estate expert; H. A. D. Hollmann, Auditor, and George F. Daggett, Chief Clerk.

Chairman Straus made a short address, on Mr. Whitney's ability and character.

William R. Willcox, the first chairman of the commission, said last night that he had been in the closest official contact with Mr. Whitney for nearly six years, and that he knew him to be a most faithful and able public servant, and the best equipped for the office in the State.

Travis H. Whitney was born on June 22, 1875, at Gentryville, Ind., and passed his boyhood in Crawford County, Kansas. He studied at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan.; taught school three years, entered Harvard, and was graduated from the law school in 1903. He came to New York and entered the service of the Citizens' Union, with which he remained until appointed Secretary of the first Public Service Commission in July, 1907. He lives at 177 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1904 he married Miss Rosalie Loew, a member of the New York Bar, and for a time they practiced law together.

Charles S. Hervey has been in the Finance Department of the city for eighteen years, as an expert accountant, head of the Bureau of Statistics, Chief Auditor, and Deputy Controller. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. A. B. Hervey, former President of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. He has lived in Brooklyn for twenty-six years and his present address is 78 Prospect Park West.

MURPHY ESTATE TO WIDOW.

Wealthy Actor Left $670,000 in Personal Property.

By the will of William L. Murphy, a well-known comedian, who died suddenly in the Elks Club, Manhattan, on Dec. 31, the bulk of his estate is left to his wife, Mary F. Murphy, of 167 Richmond Hill Avenue, Kew Gardens, L. I. The will was filed for probate late yesterday afternoon with Surrogate Daniel Noble at Jamaica.

That the value of the estate, which, it was thought, would be $3,000,000, was overestimated is indicated by papers filed with the will, which assert that Mr. Murphy left $670,000 in personal property and more than $10,000 in real estate.

The widow receives $450,000 in cash, $50,000 immediately and the balance within ninety days. She receives all the real estate, manuscripts of plays, works of art, books, jewelry, clothing, and household furnishings. She is also to receive for life the income from the remainder of the estate after the other bequests are paid.

Mary J. Higgins of Rhode Island, Thomas F. and William L. Murphy of Baltimore, and John S. Murphy of Manhattan, all children of John S. Murphy, a brother of the testator, are each to receive the income from $30,000. Mrs. Alice Ash of Brooklyn, daughter of Edward Murphy, another brother, receives $30,000. John L. Murphy and Lillian Higgins, a grandnephew and a grandniece of the testator, receive $10,000 each. Edward and William Barton of Manhattan and West New York, N. J., respectively, and Edward Powers of Brooklyn, sons of dead nieces of the comedian, will get $10,000 each.

William T. Sheehan of Manhattan, who is described in the will as a friend, is to receive $5,000 "for his faithful service of many years" to the testator. The rest of the estate is left to the Kings County Trust Company of Brooklyn, for the benefit of the widow. At her death the principal is to be divided among the surviving nephews and nieces or their heirs.

HAMMOND APPRAISAL FILED.

Victim of Lusitania Disaster Had $69,138 Assets in This State.

Mrs. Mary Picton Stevens Hammond, who was lost with the Lusitania, leaving an estate of more than $1,000,000, had net taxable assets of $69,138 in this State, according to the appraisal filed in the State Controller's office yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Spencer. Mrs. Hammond was a resident of Bernardsville, N. J., and her entire estate is not therefore taxable in this State.

The will provided that the bulk of the property go to her husband, Assemblyman Ogden H. Hammond, who survived the disaster, and their four children, Millicent Vernon, Ogden Haggert, Mary Stevens, and Ogden H., Jr.

The New York assets included an equity of $34,885 in 30 East Seventieth Street, the total value of the property being given at $75,000; jewelry appraised at $19,944, furniture valued at $7,190, and engravings and etchings, $768.

The jewelry pieces included a diamond necklace and heart pendant, appraised at $2,500; two large diamonds, $2,250, and a large canary diamond, $1,200. There was also a silver fox scarf, appraised at $3,000, and a Russian sable muff, appraised at $1,200.

M. PIEL'S ESTATE $114,263.

Appraisal of Brewer's Property Taxable in New York Filed.

Michael Piel, who was Vice President and one of the founders of Piel Brothers, the Brooklyn brewers, left a net estate taxable in New York of $114,263, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Berwin. His half interest in the brewing business, consisting of 4,995 shares of the company's stock, was not appraised because Mr. Piel died a resident of Parlin Pond, Me.

The assets taxable in this State consisted of 620 East 168th Street, appraised at $60,000; 534 East 175th Street, appraised at $40,000, and 802 East 119th Street, appraised at $55,000. From the sum of these properties was deducted the widow's dower, leaving the net estate here. Bank deposits in New York amounting to $38,895 are not burdened with a tax.

The widow, Mrs. Maria Piel, who has a residence at 245 West Seventy-second Street, filed an affidavit that her husband's residence was in Maine, where he had lived for fourteen years prior to his death on June 12, 1915, and where he voted. She also averred that the Seventy-second Street house was occupied only occasionally.

WILL OF MRS. MARY F. ROGERS

Bequests Made to Member of Religious Societies.

The will of Mrs. Mary Frances Rogers, widow of Henry Rogers and daughter of the late Anthony Rutgers Livingston, was filed for probate yesterday. There are bequests of $8,500 each to a niece, Dorothea M. Wetmore of 38 West Ninth Street, who also receives half of the residuary estate, and $6,500 to a nephew, Livingston Wetmore. Another niece, Alice Temple Parkin of 40 Fifth Avenue, receives the other half of the residue. Hannah Walker of 29 West Twelfth Street, "friend and companion," receives $10,000 in cash. There are bequests aggregating $14,000 to other relatives and friends.

The following institutions receive these respective bequests: Two thousand dollars to the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society for Seamen, $1,000 each to the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen and of Aged and Infirm Clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; $1,500 to the Trinity Church Association, and $500 to the New York Society Library.

$5,000 for Broadway Tabernacle.

The Broadway Tabernacle Society of New York receives $5,000 under the will of Eliza Inslee, filed for probate yesterday. Three nephews, Russell T. and Walter Mount of Montclair, N. J., and Raymond I. Mount of East Orange, N. J., each receive $10,000. The residuary estate, estimated at more than $50,000, is to be held in trust for the life benefit of two sisters, Annie Battin of 140 West Ninety-second Street and Louise Mount of East Orange, N. J.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:08 | Sun sets..5:20 | Moon sets..6:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:03	8:34	1:49	2:28
Governors Island	8:32	9:05	2:26	2:57
Hell Gate	10:22	10:55	4:06	4:37

Arrived—Thursday, Feb. 3.

SS Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 11.
SS Petroleine, La Pallice, Jan. 18.
SS Retlaw, St. Johns, Jan. 17.
SS Santurce, Guiana, Jan. 25.
SS Frieda, Sabine, Jan. 26.
SS Carrillo, Jamaica, Jan. 29.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Jan. 29.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Jan. 31.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 31.
SS Port Antonio, Guantanamo, Jan. 27.
SS Montserrat, Havana, Feb. 1.
SS English Monarch, Boston, Feb. 1.
SS Kanarus, Norfolk, Feb. 1.
SS Veerhaven, Norfolk, Jan. 31.
SS Mexico, Cienfuegos, Jan. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Themistocles	Gibraltar	Jan. 21
Wells City	Bristol	Jan. 13
Alkaid	Rotterdam	Jan. 12
Ilvingham Court	Havre	Jan. 15
Cacique	Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Moncenisio	Leghorn	Jan. 13
Oreland	Havre	Jan. 14
Montebello	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Larenberg	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Constantinos	Marseilles	Jan. 16
Yildum	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Philadelphia	San Juan	Jan. 29
Kannak	Huelva	Jan. 18
Kirklee	Leith	Jan. 21
Concho	Galveston	Jan. 29
City of Savannah	Gibraltar	Jan. 23
El Oriente	Galveston	Jan. 29

DUE TOMORROW.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	Jan. 23
Tiverton	Hull	Jan. 20
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 2
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Feb. 2

DUE SUNDAY.

Caldergrove	Barry	Jan. 21
Italia	Gibraltar	Jan. 27
Scottish Prince	Victoria	Jan. 8
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	Jan. 29
Floridian	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Bayamo	Cienfuegos	Jan. 29
Cannizaro	Hull	Jan. 20
Hubert	Barbados	Jan. 22

DUE MONDAY.

Minnehaha	London	Jan. 27
Comanche	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Edith Cavell	Lisbon	Jan. 20
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 21
Stampalia	Naples	Jan. 24
Saxon Monarch	London	Jan. 23
Teikoku Maru	Marseilles	Jan. 23
Doca	Las Palmas	Jan. 20
Yaguez	San Juan	Feb. 2
Sixaola	Santiago	Feb. 2
Tenadores	Cristobal	Jan. 31
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 5
Polanhall	Gibraltar	Jan. 31
Iroquois	Samana	Jan. 26
Stephano	St. Johns	Feb. 1

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Borgium, Cienfuegos	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Bassam, Monrovia	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tocatins, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Admiral Clark, Nassau	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
†Hellig Olav, Christiania	10:000 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Yaque, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vauban, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Foyle, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Kotonia, Progreso	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Leonatus, Sagua	——	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Montserrat, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 3.

SS Chicago, Bordeaux to New York, was signaled; no time or distance given; due 5th, forenoon. French Line.

SS Themistocles, Piraeus to New York, was 210 miles E. at noon; due 4th, forenoon. Greek Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Ponce, Guanica to New York, was 1,070 miles S. at 7 P. M., Feb. 2.

SS Iroquois, bound for New York, left Samana at 8:30 P. M. Feb. 2.

SS John A. Hooper, Jucaro, Cuba, to New York, was 72 miles S. of Cape Hatteras at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 130 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 94 miles N. W. of Nassau at noon.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 370 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 493 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 34 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Antilla, Santiago to New York, was 847 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Trinidadian, Tampico to New York, was 70 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 167 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 162 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 168 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.

SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 235 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.

SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 319 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 70 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Venezia, at Pauillac, Jan. 28.
SS Anrak, at Shanghai, Feb. 1.
SS Santa Marta, at Colon, Feb. 3.
SS Mar Adriatico, at Gibraltar, Feb. 1.
SS Georgios, at Malta, Feb. 1.
SS Ethelwolf, at Dover, Feb. 3.
SS Hawaiian, at Rio Janeiro, Feb. 2.

Sailed.

SS Adriatic, from Liverpool, Feb. 2.
SS Kumeric, from Colombo, Feb. 2.
SS Advance, from Colon, Feb. 3.
SS Bergensfjord, from Bergen, Feb. 2.
SS Polynesia, from Grimsby, Feb. 3.
SS Acre, from Santos, Feb. 2.
SS Romodalfjord, from Christiania, Jan. 27.

Passed.

SS Korea, New York for London, passed Prawle Point.

SS Kariba, New York for Malaga, passed Sagres.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 10:30 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Manchuria.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—Close at 8 A. M. Feb. 4, SS Bassam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Caserta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .... Feb. 4
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern .... Feb. 9
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Ixion .... Feb. 10
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Islands (via Seattle)—Ixion .... Feb. 8

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As the Vine to the Tree
See this romantic old city and its beautiful environs
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Through the Land of Evangeline
Apache Trail Side Trip
Through Exquisite Scenery
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Philadelphia..Feb. 12 | St. Paul..Feb. 19

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic......Feb. 9 | Adriatic......Feb. 16
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic..Feb. 19, 10 A. M. | Canopic..Feb. 29
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
CHICAGO . . Feb. 5, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . Feb. 19, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE . . Feb. 26, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
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CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
*CAMERONIA, Sat., Feb. 12, 10 A.M.
ORDUNA - SAT., FEB. 19, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA - SAT., FEB. 26, 10 A. M.
*CALIFORNIA - SAT., MAR. 4, 10 A. M.
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BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VAUBAN..........Feb. 5, 10:30 A. M.
S. S. VASARI..........Feb. 19, 9:30 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
(Calling at Liverpool.)
CAMERONIA ....SAT., FEB. 12, 10 A. M.
TUSCANIA ....SAT., FEB. 26, 10 A. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

FABRE LINES to Azores & Lisbon Naples
S. S. PATRIA (New)..........Feb. 8, to Naples
S. S. ROMA, March 1, to Horta, Angra, Ponta Delgada and Lisbon.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

SPANISH LINE Compania Trasatlantica
MONTHLY SAILINGS.
(Cargo and Passengers.)
For CADIZ and BARCELONA.
S. S. Montserrat..........Feb. 6
For HAVANA & VERA CRUZ
S. S. Antonio Lopez..Feb. 12
J. ZARAGOZA, Agt., Pier 8, E. R.
Telephone, Hanover 846—847.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St. Daily 5:00 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
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Week days and Sundays at 6 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

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$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
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Daily, including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
From Pier, 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
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West Indies Delightful cruises — about 28 days, S. S. "PARIMA," Feb. 29, and S. S. "GUIANA," March 21. For booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2,081 B'way, 264 and 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; G. E. Marsters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 396 B'way; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 309-11 5th Av.; McCann's Tours, 1,333 B'way.

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Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.

Victrola XVI, $200
Victrola XVI, electric, $250
Mahogany or oak

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN PEARLMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 22,537.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Morris Israel, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 14th day of February, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 1,365 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Assets of the above-named bankrupt consisting of woolens, dress goods, silks, satins, fixtures, etc.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on February 9th and 10th, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, February 2nd, 1916.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEON SANDERS, Attorney for Trustee, 220 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY P. RICHTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.

Take notice that the undersigned receiver will sell at public auction, subject to the confirmation of the court, on Tuesday, February 8th, 1916, at 11 o'clock, at the premises, No. 848 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, the stock of jewelry, watches, clocks, jewelry war novelties, and other like personal property; also office furniture and fixtures.

ERNEST C. LUM, Receiver, Firemen's Bldg., Newark, N. J.

BILDER & BILDER, Attys. of Receiver, Offices, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Romaine Bldg., Paterson, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LARSEN MACHINES CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Feb. 4th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 21-23 E. 4th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of (5) Shoe Stitching Machines, Nos 22167, 22379, 11631, 22210, and 11658, machine parts, unfinished machines, &c. JAMES O. TRYON, Trustee.

LEARY & GOODBODY, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 Broadway, New York.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, 60 Beaver St., N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,595.—In Bankruptcy.—OSCAR H. HART and HARRY S. MINTZ, individually and as copartners doing business under the name of O. H. HART & CO., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Oscar H. Hart and Harry S. Mintz, individually and as copartners doing business under the name of O. H. Hart & Co., are hereby given notice that on December 28th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 17th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,809.—In Bankruptcy.—MAURICE A. GREENE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Maurice A. Greene are hereby given notice that on January 29th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 17th, 1916, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,515.—In Bankruptcy.—VINCENZO BIZZARRI, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Vincenzo Bizzarri are hereby given notice that on January 5th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 17th, 1916, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,538.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH LEWINE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Joseph Lewine are hereby given notice that on December 15th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 17th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,317.

Notice is given that CHARLES ROSNER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, February 3rd, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,352.

Notice is hereby given that MURPHY DOOR BED CO. OF N. Y., Bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition offered to its creditors. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 14th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the composition should not be confirmed.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

PICTURES FOR HOME.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains a gallery of photographs from the fighting fronts and of home events. Best illustrated weekly. 10 cents; $5.00 a year. Times Square.—Advt.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,788.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM H. REGAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said William H. Regan are hereby given notice that on January 25th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 17th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,381.

Notice is given that HERMAN J. ROSENTHAL, an alleged bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 14th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,294.

Notice is given that MORRIS BUCHSBAUM, a bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition of all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 14th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SCHENKEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Feb. 25th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the Trustee's right, title and interest in and to the following-described property:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Easterly side of Essex Street, distant 320 Feet Southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the Southerly side of New Lots Avenue, and the Easterly side of Essex Street; running thence Easterly, 100 Feet; thence Southerly, 25 Feet; thence Westerly, 100 Feet; thence Northerly, 25 Feet, to the point of beginning.

PARCEL 2.

Beginning at a point on the Easterly side of Essex Street, distant 370 Feet Southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the Southerly side of New Lots Avenue, with the Easterly side of Essex Street, running thence Easterly, 100 Feet; thence Southerly, 25 Feet; thence Westerly, 100 Feet; thence Northerly, 25 Feet to the point of beginning.

CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Trustee.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIS & JECKLE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Feb. 4th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 3,862 10th Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Groceries, Fish, Meats, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Fixtures, etc., also One Horse, Wagon, and Automobile.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Receiver.

MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the will of Samuel Smith, deceased, of a certain Trust Fund by said will created for the benefit of Cora Kennard, (Cora, Countess of Strafford,) Plaintiff, against LITTLE ITALY REALTY COMPANY, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of First Avenue, distant fifty feet eleven inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with First Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet, to the westerly side of First Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of First Avenue, twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.

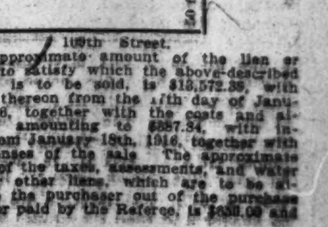
Together with all fixtures and articles attached to, or used in connection with said premises, together with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the parties to this action in and to said premises.

Dated, New York, January 21, 1916.

ARCHIBALD E. BAXTER, Referee.

EMMET & PARISH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,125 First Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,572.39, with interest thereon from the 17th day of January, 1916, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $887.34, with interest from January 18th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $530.00 and interest.

Said premises are to be sold subject to a state of facts which an accurate survey would show. (Survey dated New York, December 8, 1899, made by Francis W. Ford, City Surveyor.)

Dated, New York, January 21, 1916.

ARCHIBALD E. BAXTER, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRYER, CATHARINE JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Jane Pryer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of August, 1915. CHARLES STEWART PHILLIPS, Executor.

COTTON GAINS HOLD AS SHORTS COVER

Expectation of Bullish Week-End Report Increases the Demand.

NET GAIN OF 6 TO 9 POINTS

Southern Press Urges Farmers to Reduce Cotton Acreage and Plant More Grain.

There was a continuance of the covering movement in cotton yesterday and prices worked up to a net gain of 6 to 9 points, with the close around the highest level of the day. Liverpool was somewhat better than due and this good showing was responsible for a fair demand from the shorts. Trading, however, was on a moderate scale, and professional in character. The expectation of bullish week-end statistics today was responsible for part of the demand.

Sentiment has undergone practically no change as a result of the moderate up-turn and remains quite bearish. There seems to be a tendency to sell the market on every little bulge. The conservatives among the bears, however, do not look for any extensive decline until late in March or early in April, when a line can be obtained on the acreage.

A Southern fertilizer man writes: "The two largest fertilizer companies here in Augusta report sales as being quite satisfactory in South Carolina, but very poor in Georgia. It is the general impression that the farmer will hold off as long as possible, probably until March, before buying in any volume. By that time he will be convinced that the only thing he can get is what is known as mixed goods with little, if any, potash."

The Southern press is waking up to the necessity of diversification among farmers, and a further decrease in cotton acreage. The following program for the Southern farmer for the present year is proposed by The Galveston News:

Reduced cotton acreage from 25 to 50 per cent.

Increase acreage of small grain, corn and forage.

Add to the number of live stock as much as possible.

Increase the amount of ground devoted to truck farming.

Raise a bigger and better family garden than ever before; for this is a potent factor in cutting down the "store account" as to groceries.

Give more and special attention to poultry and eggs.

See how much the returns from the sale of butter and milk can be increased.

When the time for marketing comes, market gradually — as the demand warrants — instead of dumping the whole or any part of it on the market at once.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points advance, 12c for middling. Sales, 100 bales.

Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.94	11.82	11.93@11.94	11.87@11.88
May	12.13	12.02	12.12@12.13	12.06@12.07
July	12.27	12.14	12.26@12.27	12.18@12.19
Oct.	12.30	12.16	12.29@12.30	12.20@12.21
Dec.	12.43	12.30	12.43@12.44	12.34@12.35

Total port receipts, 19,442 bales; last week, 15,860 bales; last year, 68,268 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	5,207	3,208	13,386
Galveston	5,278	4,559	23,688
Mobile	1,015	499	1,076
Charleston	353	184	1,152
Savannah	2,195	3,809	11,213
Wilmington	151	440	1,192
Norfolk	2,433	1,562	2,503

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	945	688	1,190
Memphis	805	4,455	2,948
St. Louis	280	4,691	6,024
Houston	4,924	4,355	14,962

Exports, 2,718 bales; total thus far this season, 2,879,409 bales; total last season, 5,062,733 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
200	Galveston	12.05	353,615	570,293
405	New Orleans	11.56	444,020	433,976
25	Mobile	11.25	28,916	47,762
2,457	Savannah	11¾	221,017	346,994
500	Charleston	11⅝	85,581	158,168
	Wilmington	11¼	43,147	46,992
528	Norfolk	11.50	126,484	83,974
202	Augusta	11.38	183,194	149,697
225	Memphis	12c	241,891	234,785
	St. Louis	12c	16,828	39,259
1,496	Houston	12c	211,654	223,861

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton, with middling 13 points decline, at 7.79. Sales, 7,000. Receipts, 9,000 bales, all American. Market closed quiet.

New Motor Car Combination.

A new motor car combination is being formed around the Cole Automobile Company, with which there will be merged manufacturers of parts and accessories. The merged companies will have a capitalization of $25,000,000 or $30,000,000, and it is reported the financing will be handled by Redmond & Co., Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., and Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light to moderate n. w. winds.

S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat., warmer Sat.; moderate n. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer; moderate variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer Sat.

Ohio—Fair Fri. except snow flurries near the lakes; Sat., fair and warmer; moderate to fresh w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Fri.; Sat., cloudy and warmer.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri.; Sat., cloudy and warmer; moderate to fresh s. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer Sat.

La. and Ark.—Fri. fair and warmer. Sat. cloudy and warmer.

Okla. and E. Tex.—Fri. fair and warmer. Sat. unsettled; warmer.

W. Tex.—Fri. cloudy; warmer. Sat. unsettled.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri., with probably snow at night. Sat. snow or rain; warmer.

Mo.—Snow in n., snow or rain in s. Fri. or Fri. night and Sat.; slowly rising temperature.

Wis.—Fair Fri. Sat. snow; warmer.

Minn.—Fair Fri., followed by snow in s. at night or Sat.; not so cold Fri.

Iowa—Cloudy, with snow, Fri. or Fri. night and on Sat.; warmer.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; probably snow Fri.

S. Dak.—Snow Fri. and probably Sat.; not so cold Fri.

Neb.—Snow Fri. Sat., probably snow or rain; warmer Fri.

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Juvenile Boarding and Day School, 657 Madison St., Brooklyn.—Kindergarten to high school coaching.

Teacher wanted, young and single, to teach grammar and first year high; interest in athletics. S 87 Times.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

William van Iperen, Teacher of the violin, piano, 302 West 102d St.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Open for snappy Spring models; 127 West 26th St., 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. 3d floor, 1,333 B'way. Entrance 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at samples all day. 13 E. 30th St., 2d floor.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES; cash; Gramercy 4390. Merchandise Sales Exchange Co., 30 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—Large jobber looking for Summer wash dresses; will place orders. 1,800. 15 E. 26th St.

GINGHAMS wanted, checks and stripes; quantity no object; spot and future delivery. Montgomery Ward & Co., 43 West 23d St.

TAFFETAS, crepe de chine, and meteors wanted for cash. Broder, 28 W. 27th St.

SILKS.—Will buy silks that have become tender, also velvets. R 176 Times.

SILK FRINGE.—Can use quantity. Store, 708 Broadway.

SUITS, dresses, waists, skirts, underwear for ladies; jobs of better grade desired; cash. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WAISTS.—Cotton and silk; also cheap skirts. M. Milder, 12 and 14 West 32d St., seventh floor front. Samples looked at between ten and twelve.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Attention to jobbers, we are ready to accept any orders with our own material or your material; will also furnish styles. Bijou Cloak and Suit Co., 116 West 22.

COATS.—Attention; special golfing coats, $2.75. A. Levinsky, 27-35 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS. — Jobs of desirable, snappy Spring styles. Gordon V. Lyons Co., 47 West 34th St. Greeley 4527.

DRESSES, Serges, Crepe Meteors, Crepe de Chines, Taffetas, afternoon and evening wear; 1,000 for immediate delivery. You can save 10 to 20 per cent., as we have no salesmen. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 22 West 26th.

DRESSES.—95 high-grade crepe de chines, crepe de meteors, taffetas, and Georgette combinations to close out. Philip I. Levenson & Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—2,000 serge and taffeta dresses on hand for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th. Farragut 8830.

DRESSES.—We have nifty silk dresses in all the latest fabrics for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Street and evening; meteor taffetas; sacrifice price. Novelty, 116 West 29th St.

DRESSES, silk and serge; 100 to close out. S. Schulder Co., Inc., 138 West 17th St.

DRESS FASTENERS for sale; black and white. Telephone Madison Square 3358.

GOLF SUITS, made in serges, poplins, gabardines, and checks, at $8.50. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d St.

SILKS.—Twenty pieces fancy satin striped and plaid taffeta, fifteen pieces black silk marquisette, and thirty pieces of white crepe georgettes. Swan Waist Co., 49 East 21st.

SKIRTS, all-wool poplin, latest styles, at $2.25. Replansky & Shapiro Co., 343 Canal St.

SNAP FASTENERS for sale. United Merchandise Co., 640 Broadway. Spring 9861.

SPRING COATS, cheviots, poplins, serges, silks; $2.00 job lot. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

SUITS.—From $6.50 to $12. Benjamin Martin, the popular priced suit house, 22 West 27th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN experienced on cloaks and suits; must be live wire; references; salary or commission. B. Waldman, 137 West 28th.

SALESMAN wanted for cloaks; must be well acquainted with jobbers and manufacturers; salary and commission. M 14 Times.

ARE YOU looking for resident buyer? Young man known N. Y. market, general merchandise, requests interview. Write S 106 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3@3¼ " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Brazilian Fibres on Display.

The New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has placed on exhibition several vegetable fibres which, it is believed by the officials, may be used as substitutes for jute and other fibres at present generally used by manufacturers. The samples were sent by the American Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, and include such Brazilian fibres as the fibre of Mongoba or solk tree, a sample of the fibre of inner bark of palm producing a strong and long fibre, and a sample of native rope made from mirity fibre in the State of Para.

Mixtures Are Favored.

Mixture suitings for the women's wear trade are receiving more than their usual attention from both mills and buyers. The popularity of these goods is due in quite some measure to the scarcity that has developed in piece dyes. The mills that opened these goods quietly a short time ago were soon forced to withdraw their lines temporarily on account of the dye shortage. It is market opinion that mixtures from now on will have to be taken instead of piece dyes. If this proves to be the case the mills will not have so much difficulty from the standpoint of dyes.

Smaller Sales Stocks.

A clothier remarked yesterday that the amount of goods offered by the local retailers in their semi-annual sales is of a smaller quantity than in former years. He concluded from this that the retail stores have carried over very little stock from season to season. One feature of the sale offerings is that most of the stores are laying stress on the fact that a goodly portion of the merchandise sold at reduced prices is lightweight clothing. Assortments are, in some cases, quite limited, and after a day or so of the sale the only goods left are odd sizes. This applies, of course, to the legitimate sales only and not to those where merchandise is bought especially for the occasion.

Silk Receipts Were Heavy.

According to statistics compiled by the Silk Association of America, receipts of raw silk in this country during December, 1915, were the largest in the last three years. The total number of pounds received during the month was 3,987,645, compared with 1,708,711 pounds in December, 1914, and 2,874,131 pounds in the same month in 1913. All of the different varieties showed gains for December, 1915, this being especially noticeable in the European and Chinese imports, though the Japanese receipts were, as usual, the largest of all. Tussahs and doppionis together showed an unusual gain. The raw silk imports for the first half of the current fiscal year total 17,953,745 pounds, a gain over the same period in the last fiscal year of nearly 5,000,000 pounds.

Trade Could Be Better.

Business in the women's neckwear field for Spring delivery is spotty and, taken as a whole, it is said not yet to bear out the optimistic predictions made several weeks back. While it was easy enough to see why neckwear did not do any too well during the Fall and Winter, some of the manufacturers are puzzled as to why the Spring demand is so slow in materializing. A good part of the business that is now being taken for early delivery consists of flat collars, usually of organdie. In the softer goods a pretty fair business is reported on collar and cuff sets. For Spring and Summer wear the demand is expected to crystalize on soft, rolling effects. High collars, save for some semi-closed, laundered types, are not overwell thought of for the new season.

Explaining to Retail Customers.

If the manufacturing clothiers are going to have a hard time explaining to the retailers just why it is necessary to use substitute dyes, the retailer himself is going to have an even more difficult job convincing his patrons. The manufacturer, compared with the retailer, has only a few customers, and the retailer is supposed to keep in touch with the raw material as well as the manufacturing markets in his line. The average consumer will have heard something of a dye scarcity when it becomes impossible for the retailer to guarantee the color in a suit, but to make a man buy a suit without a color guarantee is going to be difficult. Many of the clothing manufacturers are now urging concerted action on the part of the retail trade to find some way out of the difficulty.

Helped Out by Conditions.

The coat and suit and dress houses that have inaugurated the plan of selling without traveling salesmen are being helped out materially by conditions in the market. Buyers are displaying more thoroughness in going the rounds of the trade than in past seasons because of unusual conditions. The retailers in present circumstances cannot afford to overlook anything. One manufacturer by an early purchase of materials may be able to offer much better values than his competitor. These conditions have all worked to the advantage of the "no salesmen" houses, and it is quite likely, according to those well acquainted with the trade, that the business secured during these times of stress will remain even when a normal situation returns.

Quicksilver Prices Move Up.

Weekly Drug Markets says that among the principal developments in the market for drugs and chemicals in the past week was the further skyward movement of prices on quicksilver, based on a decided scarcity of spot supplies, and no prospects of a relief of the stringency in the near future, owing to delays in the shipments of the liquid metal from various refineries. No supplies from abroad are looked for, as shipments are practically suspended. Other advances for the week included acetone, bryonia root, castor oil, powdered cantharides, coltsfoot herb, grains of paradise, oil of juniper berries, kamala, U. S. P., musk root, yellow prussiate of potash, and liquid styrax. Among the important reductions were prices on curacao aloes, oxalic acid, cardamoms, glycerin, Messina orange oil, toluol, and red rose leaves.

Japanese Raw Silks Go Higher.

The Yokohama raw silk market shows an advance of 50 yen ($25) per picul over prices of a week ago, with prospects of going still higher. Sales for the week there amounted to 2,000 bales, leaving stocks stationary at 13,000 bales. Canton is very firm, with holders reluctant to sell, and American buyers are in the market at current quotations, which are advancing. Stocks are very light. At Shanghai the market is quiet, but strong. Tussahs are firmer. The usual pre-New Year (Chinese) offerings of the tsatlee varieties are missing this year, leaving prices firm. Italian reelers have raised their prices to such an extent that these silks are practically removed from the reach of general consumers here. European manufacturers are taking the bulk of these silks. All kinds of spot silks are active locally, and prices are rising steadily.

Gray Goods Were Lifeless.

There was very little snap to the demand for gray goods in this market yesterday, save for the fine yarn goods and the specialties. Buyers continued to show little interest in staple lots, unless they were able to pick up an odd spot lot slightly under the market, or to get late deliveries at prices they considered favorable. Further buying of 39-inch 56-44s was reported at 4⅛ cents, this being about the best price that can be got for them now for delivery this side of April 1. There was little reported doing on high-count staple printcloths, nor was the sheeting business large. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s..4 11/16c
39-inch, 72-76s....6⅛c	38½-inch, 64-56s...4⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s....5⅛c	38½-inch, 60-52s...4 7/16c
39-inch, 56-44s....4⅛c	38½-inch, 60-48s...4 1/16c
38½-inch, 64-64s...5c	27-inch, 64-60s....3⅛c

Handkerchief Prices to Advance.

Importers and manufacturers of handkerchiefs are not so much worried about getting orders for their merchandise as they are about getting goods enough to fill the liberal orders that are now on their books. This is especially true of linen handkerchiefs, both those that are imported in the finished form and those that are brought in in the bolt and cut up here. Prices on this class of goods have been advanced as a result of the general scarcity and high cost of fine, sheer linens, and further advances are due in the near future from all accounts. The heavy demand for fine cottons and their higher cost are expected to enhance values of cotton handkerchiefs before long, though these goods are said to be in more liberal supply than linen ones. Some of the orders, which are notable for the amount of novelties called for, specify delivery well into the Fall. As a rule, however, sellers are reported to be frowning on late delivery business at curent figures.

ONE LETTER DID IT.

Adding an "S" Will Result in Big Loss to the Government.

It is estimated that the Government will be deprived annually of several hundred thousand dollars in duty owing to the fact that at the last revision of the tariff the letter "s" was added to the word "tulip" as appearing in the corresponding paragraph of the Act of 1909. In other respects the language of the old and new flower and bulb provisions are identical, while the duty rates remain the same.

Whether the addition of the single letter was a typographical error in the final printing of the Underwood tariff bill as it was sent to the President for signature or resulted from Congressional intent could not be decided by Judge Barber in a decision handed down by the United States Court of Customs Appeals. The effect of this decision will be to cut customs receipts from imported tulip bulbs exactly one half.

Paragraph 210 of the present law specifies, among other things, "lily of the valley pips, tulips, narcissus, begonia, and gloxinia bulbs," whereas Paragraph 263 of the Payne Tariff act was identical except that the word "tulip" appeared instead of "tulips." Both provisions specified the rate of duty as $1 per thousand. Maltus & Ware, however, representing large bulb importing interests, took advantage of the addition of the "s" to bring a test case before the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court.

It was contended that the changing of the phraseology had made a noun of the word "tulips," thereby taking away its character as an adjective, and that as a consequence the word no longer referred to tulip bulbs. This led to the claim that the proper duty on the bulbs themselves was 50 cents per thousand, as "all other bulbs which are cultivated for their flowers or foliage." Under this claim the rate was cut in two. Judge Waite in a decision for the General Board held that tulips as cut flowers or as plants were never imported, and that it was manifest a typographical error was made by adding the "s." The board accordingly sustained the Collector's assessment at $1 per thousand. Allan R. Brown, attorney for the protestants, then appealed to the court.

Assistant Attorney General Hanson, representing the Government, urged the court to affirm the board's ruling. He said that, although grammatically construed the statute might warrant the importers' contention, nevertheless, in view of the history of the paragraph, its context and spirit, it should not be given that effect, and suggested that the addition of the letter "s" to the word "tulip" in the clause was the result of a typographical error.

It was conceded that, when the earlier drafts of the tariff bill were prepared, the paragraph in the new bill was identical with that in the old measure. Subsequently many changes were made in the bill as a whole, some paragraphs or clauses being stricken out and others added. Judge Barber, in reversing the board and finding in favor of the importers, said Congress was presumed to have deliberately made the change, and that in any event, under the general rule of tariff construction, doubts should be resolved in favor of the importer. He added that the grammatical sense must be adopted unless there were within the statute cogent reasons indicating a contrary intent upon the part of the lawmakers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Pencils, Gems, and Other Articles Up for Consideration.

Rusch & Co. were denied relief yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a claim for shortage of cotton cloth. The shortage was discovered, the importers alleged, on opening a case after removal from the Appraiser's Stores to the firm's warehouse. Judge Waite said the testimony was not of such a character as to warrant a finding that a shortage existed. He said the board was of the opinion that the presumption of correctness attaching to the finding of the Collector had not been overcome.

R. J. Godwin's Sons made a claim for shortage in the weight of emeralds. They were invoiced as weighing 2.72 carats each, and were passed by Examiner Treadwell and assessed for duty on that weight. The importers claimed at the hearing that they weighed only 1.72 carats. A member of the importing firm testified that about a week after their importation he weighed the gems at the store or office of the consignee. Judge Hay said the proof was not convincing that the emeralds could not have been extracted or changed previous to that time. On the other hand, the board had the positive testimony of the New York Examiner that there could have been no such error—that his office showed there were 2.72 carats. The General Appraiser said it must be confessed that it was "a case of some doubt with reference to the facts." The Collector was affirmed.

It was decided that the Emporium, San Francisco, was entitled to lower duty on pocket pencils composed principally of celluloid. The board sustained the contention that entry should be at 25 per cent. as pencils of paper or wood or other material not metal. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 60 per cent. as pencils in chief value of metal carried on or about the person. Some of the pencils, however, were found to be in chief value of metal, and as to those, the board affirmed the Collector.

The Emporium also figured in another controversy, which in this case had to do with the classification of imitation beads, graduated, and strung on two tough mercerized cotton threads, together with similar strings of imitation pearl beads of uniform size, not graduated, but nicely matched in color. The Collector classified the necklaces among articles "composed wholly or in chief value of beads or spangles made of glass or paste." This called for duty at 50 per cent. The importers claimed 35 per cent. tax as imitation pearl beads loosely strung for the purposes of transportation. Judge Sullivan said the board was unable to agree with either the Collector's return or the claim of the protestants that the beads were "loosely" strung. The proper classification it was held was as unfinished necklaces calling for 60 per cent. duty. The protest was overruled without affirming the Collector.

Judge Sullivan held that stained glass windows for presentation to St. Margaret's Church, Narberth, Penn., were free of duty regardless of the fact that the importers failed to show whether the church was a regularly incorporated religious society. The Collector at New York was accordingly reversed in taking 30 per cent. duty.

COTTON WASTE INCLUDED.

It Comes Under the Regulations for Imports of Cotton.

Collector Malone was informed yesterday by the Treasury Department that cotton waste is included in the definition of "cotton," and is subject to the regulations of the Department of Agriculture governing the importation of cotton lint referred to in an order issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, June 4 last, dealing with the Plant Quarantine act. Assistant Secretary Peters stated that the Secretary of Agriculture desired to call attention to the admission of cotton waste, in some instances containing much seed, by customs officers without restriction, under the impression that it was yarn and woven waste and could not contain seeds. Continuing, Mr. Peters, in his letter to the Collector, said:

"The Secretary of Agriculture states that the term 'cotton' is construed to cover all cotton which has not been woven or spun or otherwise manufactured, and, therefore, includes all forms of cotton waste; that such cotton waste must comply with the rules and regulations governing the importations of cotton lint into the United States, promulgated April 27, 1915, (T. D. 35,486,) and that this applies to all cotton coming from foreign countries, irrespective of the country of origin. Collectors will be governed accordingly."

HILL REMEMBERS EMPLOYES

Publisher Leaves $30,000 to His Secretary.

The will of John A. Hill, the publisher, was admitted in the Surrogate's Court in Newark, N. J., yesterday upon the petition of the Essex County Trust Company and Arthur J. Baldwin, executors and trustees. To his secretary, Miss Rose Steiner, the testator leaves $30,000. Miss Steiner entered the publisher's employ shortly after he started in business in New York. William W. Mayer, Treasurer of the company, ranks next in length of employment and receives $2,500.

A bequest of $2,500 goes to each employe of the Hill Publishing Company who has been in continuous service of the concern for twenty-five years. To those who have served for twenty years, Mr. Hill left $2,000 each. Fifteen-year employes receive $1,500 each, and ten-year employes, $1,000 each.

According to the terms of the will, about eighty employes of the publishing house are to share in the division of Mr. Hill's personal estate. The rest of the property is put in trust for the benefit of his wfe, Mrs. Emma B. Hill, and his daughter, Miss Jean Carlisle Hill.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Kaufman, Blecher & Hartblay, selling agents for underwear, hosiery, and knit goods, are now located in the Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway.

The ninth annual convention of the National Canners' Association and allied industries will be held in Louisville, Ky., from Monday to Friday next.

These officers have been re-elected to serve the Manufacturing Jewelers' Board of Trade, Providence, R. I., during the coming year: President, Frederick D. Carr; First Vice President, Charles A. Russell; Second Vice President, Clelland J. McClatchey; Secretary and Treasurer, Horace M. Peck, and Honorary Secretary, Marcus W. Morton. Henry Wolcott was elected to fill a vacancy in the Executive Committee.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

ROSE-TRUAX COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Rose-Truax Company, Inc., manufacturer of water filters at 380 East 133d Street, by these creditors: Duplex Filter System, Inc., $3,000; William G. McCrae, $6,000, money loaned, and William J. Atwood, $195. The company made an assignment on Jan. 31. It was incorporated on March 24, 1914, with capital stock, $100,000.

THOMAS P. GALLIGAN, foreman residing at New Rochelle, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $51,021 and no assets. Included in the liabilities is a judgment for $16,350 in an accident case in six claims aggregating $19,971 for damages for injury to property by negligence.

CHARLES L. HIRSCH, doing business as Charles L. Hirsch & Co., manufacturer of druggists' and grocers' specialties, at 585 Washington Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $12,698 and assets of $2,562, consisting of stock, $663; materials, $902; fixtures, $554, and accounts, $443. He has been in business sixteen years.

STRACHAN & HIGGINS, composed of Harry Strachan and Albert A. Higgins, commission merchants at 100 Hudson Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $10,000 and assets of $2,505. Mr. Strachan has individual debts of $2,161, and Mr. Higgins has individual debts of $2,023, and assets of $400.

ABRAHAM MARTIN FRANK of 38 Fort Washington Road has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,766, and no assets.

JOSEPH S. PESSENAR, hotel manager at Pine Hill, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $3,538 and no assets.

ALBERT DE CANIO, painter, at 877 Broome Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $309 and assets of $82.

STYLTEX CLOAK CO.—Judge Mayer has appointed the Central Trust Company of Illinois ancillary receiver for the property in this city of the Styltex Cloak Company of Chicago. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company in Chicago, and the Central Trust Company of that city was appointed receiver. The company had a salesroom at 12 East Thirty-third Street, New York, where it had assets of $6,000, but these were seized by the Sheriff in an attachment and the goods were removed to a storage warehouse.

ROLAND GAS, ELECTRIC VEHICLE CORPORATION.—William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, has ordered a dividend of 100 cents on the dollar to the creditors of the Roland Gas Electric Vehicle Corporation of Twentieth Street and Avenue B, against which a petition was filed on Dec. 16, 1914. This was made possible by the outcome of litigation of Henry B. Singer, attorney for the trustee, who successfully attacked claims against the estate amounting to $45,080, which were reduced by orders of the court to $3,781. After the payment of attorneys' fees and all expenses, creditors with claims of $10,000 will be paid in full.

SCHMIDT-RAYMOND COMPANY, manufacturer of dresses at 134 West Thirty-seventh Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $29,071 and assets of $3,146, consisting of accounts $394 and cash realized from assignee's sale, $2,852.

THE BUSY LADY BAKING CO., INC., of 161 Perry St. and 3,620 Broadway, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $7,144, nominal assets, $2,000, and actual assets of $615.

ROSETELLE CO., INC., dealers in women's apparel at 2,573 Broadway, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $4,676, nominal assets of $1,060, and actual assets of $679.

CHARLES A. WEIGLER, shoe dealer, at 409 Lenox Avenue, has made an assignment to Samuel Goldberg.

Judge Hough has confirmed the sale of the property and rights of the International Typesetting Machine Company, of which Herman Ridder was President, which were sold in Brooklyn at auction on Jan. 24, in an equity suit of the Guaranty Trust Company for the foreclosure of a mortgage. The property was sold for $1,650,000 to Henry E. Cooper and Livingston Platt, who transferred it to the Intertype Corporation, organized by creditors, and Judge Hough also confirmed the transfer.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 3.—The International Furniture Company, Herman Duetsch, and Ignatz Mandel, individually, bankrupts; debts, $20,000; assets, $24,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 3.—Involuntary petition filed at Fort Worth against Max Goldstein, jeweler, by Joseph Frackman Company, New York; Appomattox Trunk and Bag Company, Petersburg, Va.; Sharpleigh Hardware Company, St. Louis, with claims aggregating $1,938.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Abraham, Paul M., William G. Stroh, and David Brill—Oppenheimer & Trebitsch Co $298.95
Astor Film Corp.—Hicks & Watts Inc.115.83
Same—F. C. Combes....149.45
Abbes, Reed A.—M. J. McCarthy....286.88
Asch, Benan—F. W. Huber....115.56
Beckerle, Fred'k L.—C. M. Haffner....617.90
Birmingham, Frank P.—E. H. Hamlin.215.41
Burchell, Thomas H.—C. P. Anderson.1,069.25
Brady, Thomas, J., Jr.—P. Donahue..1,140.71
Corbett, Edward—C. A. Rogers....156.11
City of N. Y.—C. E. Robertson....2,000.00
Cort, Jorn—T. B. Harms and Francis Day & Hunter....1,553.35
Du Boyce, Frank—Lithauer Mfg. Co..162.15
Danner, Betty—J. Steneck et al....174.56
Diognardi, Paul S.—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co....115.45
Dietz, Jacob—B. C. Samuels et al....334.60
Ehlerding, Mary A.—Waldorf Mortgage Corp....100.00
Epstein, Leon—National Cash Register Co....208.31
Fox, Hugh C., Francis F., and Hugh L.—Kilbourne & Jacobs Mfg. Co....713.91
Farrell, Katharine G. and Hannah G. Lucas—E. P. Burrill....1,722.12
Grossman, Henry B.—H. J. Streyskmans....193.29
Gmellin, Frank G.—Pennsylvania R. R. Co....242.87
Galinger, Harry H.—M. M. Tannenbaum, costs....524.33
Hellman, Marguerite D.—Enell Chandelier Co., Inc....158.56
Hollander, Elmer R.—No. 471 Park Av., Inc....894.42
Howland, Fred D.—W. G. Leland....131.93
Jacobs, Barney—S. Goldfarb....117.40
Joseph Roth Manufacturing Co.—American Real Estate Co....353.52
Jenness, Robert H.—Lee Lash Co....148.91
Kuechle, Edward J.—S. Hirschman..1,102.75
Kientzler, Herman—F. C. Zang....437.90
Kissel Motor Car Co.—A. G. Peaki..2,360.60
Levy, Alexander, and Harry Julius—J. Stolkin....556.90
Louis, Eugene L.—United Dressed Beef Co. of New York....293.95
Morrison, Edward T.—I. Guoragnoni..2,087.58
McDougald, Cornelius W.—J. F. Bottomley....631.41
Medwin, Joe—M. Landau....122.66
Same—Isaac Hirsch & Son Co....201.64
Mitchell, Mary W., and Alexander M. P. Mitchell, executors—Newark Bluestone Co....231.77
Martin, George—Ridley & Ottinger Co..100.91
Moran, Adam—I. Diamond....150.00
Marlow, Walter D.—J. C. Middleton..113.91
1,320 Broadway Corporation—Manhattan Electrical Supply Co....415.51
O'Rorke, Michael—Yorkville Bank....888.10
Pepe, Luigi, and Carlo Corsuti—B. Barkin....1,589.30
Piqueron, W. G.—Bank of America....959.41
Pierce, Edward F.—T. F. Collopy....226.91
Quatinets, Philip—P. Goldstein....413.41
Pescia, Emanuel V. C.—S. M. Strassny..904.62
Rogers, John C.—E. P. Roome....218.27
Rosenthal, Samuel—C. Schein et al....117.19
Selden, Edward D.—T. R. Savage....121.09
Streep, Michael, and Arthur Hill—Peates Electrotype Co., Inc....130.41
Same—Same....130.41
Server, Samuel J.—J. M. Wolff....114.01
Slote, Reuben & Jacob Schaeffer—B. Thal....1,082.77
Schemel, Abraham—T. T. Stutsen et al.498.69
Seybold, Jannette—A. G. Graeffo....765.80
Sheitelman, Edward & Samuel Borak—J. Siegel et al....113.66
Siebrecht, Henry A.—C. Olvigy....101.81
Tuitt, Ulysses L.—Trossnachs Realty Corp....121.90
Underhill, Lillian A., or Lillian A. Burton—W. Burton & Co. et al; costs....780.67
White, Samuel, and Samuel Frieman—M. Levy....122.66
Wingert, Henry A.—G. Karole....1,232.79
Walt, Annie S.—S. D. Liederstorf....1,636.55
Watt, Annie S., Adm.—National Butchers and Drivers Bank....21,318.97
Wilson, Wm. G. and Annie—H. Magimess....1,878.63
Woring, Frederick A.—W. B. Quinlan..289.76
White, Samuel and Samuel Freeman—M. Movy....122.66
Wesley Realty Co.—McNulty Bros., Inc.518.66
Washer, Herman—Defender Photo Supply Co....406.52
Zeni, Adolph and Pericio Ziengo—American Cotton Oil Co....314.90

In Bronx County.

Apisdorf, Bernard—L. Sheinberg et al.$150.03
Bauman Model Co.—J. Frankel....87.47
Bisgyer, Sol.—Pioneer Kniting Mills, Inc.39.03
Disbecker, Maude E.—M. E. Tharp..1,884.89
Greehey, Michael J., and Rose Simon—F. C. Bamman....109.16
Geller, Emanuel—N. Lissauer....645.72
Gross, Joseph B.—Broadway Trust Co.1,221.22
Grassman, William—S. Greenstein et al.29.90
Habes, Frank, and Charles Bendel—C. Schleofer....78.38
Heyman, Jacob—L. Sheinberg et al....128.25
Jockel, Frederick and Katherine—S. J. Loeb....341.72
Menard Realty Co., Inc.—H. Levy....112.91
McKiever, Edward—H. Hakoun....80.08

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Blau, Adolph—A. H. Kirkpatrick et al., Dec. 29, 1914....$956.28
Cronin, Edward F.—H. Bendell, Dec. 16, 1915....202.84
Vierer, Frank and Mary—T. Pasetka, Jan. 12, 1916....531.15
Deutsch, Siegfried—S. D. Matthews, Dec. 23, 1915....115.00
Finkel, Regina—D. Finkel, Jan. 3, 1916....6,184.95
Irving National Bank of New York—Mutual Bank of Roseville, Jan. 20, 1916....5,831.09
Marru, Charles—E. Badt, May 21, 1913..196.11
Leo, T. Frederick—C. H. Mudgett et al, Nov 15, 1915....201.00
Page, Richard T., Jr., and Thomas T. Eckert, Jr.—J. C. Eckert, March 9, 1914....271.55
National Surety Co. and Bernardo Cammarata—People, &c., March 19, 1915, (vacated)....1,000.00
Tull, Joseph, and Jennie Givens—People, &c., July 16, 1915, (vacated)....500.00
A. Pardi Tile Co.—Robertson Art Tile Co., Jan. 28, 1916, (vacated)....1,424.61
Murtha, John J.; Peter Flynn and Michael Murtha—P. Doelger, Sept. 8, 1915, (released)....3,196.41
Melton, Sam, and Melton House Wrecking Co.—D. Levine, Nov. 19, 1915, (released) M....878.62
Caramella, Joseph—J. Carneval, July 23, 1914, (canceled)....912.44
Havenden, Joseph—S. Brodbeck, March 31, 1914, (canceled)....190.01
Montroew Realty Co.—K. C. Newman, June 11, 1915, (reversed)....1,375.75
Tannenbaum, Max M.—H. H. Galinger, Nov. 30, 1914, (reversed)....9,608.78

In Bronx County.

Columbia Construction Co.—I. Hall et al., Oct. 2, 1915....$250.04
Lawsberg, John William—D. C. Lawsberg, March 29, 1915, (reversed)....1,385.23

SEES PROHIBITION WANING.

Liquor Dealers' Attorney Says the Movement Is at Top of a Cycle.

Comfort was brought yesterday from Washington by Levi Cooke, general counsel for the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, to the New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, assembled in annual convention at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Cooke told the liquor dealers that bright days were dawning for the trade. He had figures to show that the prohibition movement just now was at the top of a cycle. If a national prohibition act went through, he said, we would have only a central government, and, in his opinion. State rights would be violated.

About 150 members of the association were present. The Executive Committee, in its report, pointed out that "the adoption of license limitation laws, more rigid enforcement of reasonable regulatory statutes, and the growing education of the masses with respect to the right use of alcoholic beverages will eventually eliminate the chief ground upon which the prohibition agitators base their attacks.

"We deem it particularly deplorable that a few brewers are attempting to obtain legislative advantages for beer at the expense of other alcoholic beverages," the committee adds.

In a resolution the association went on record against the Optional Prohibition Referendum bill, the enactment of which is sought by the Anti-Saloon League. The association says the bill would cause a loss of $20,000,000 annual State and municipal revenues; would confiscate capital invested in the liquor manufacture and distribution amounting to at least $150,000,000; would throw out of employment 50,000 workers, and vacate 25,000 stores and buildings now used for the business.

This question of leaving to the voters of New York whether the State shall go dry is, it was admitted, causing worry. Sixty places went dry at the last election, and delegates to the convention said that the temperance sentiment was growing, especially up-State.

The association elected these officers: President, Henry J. Kaltenbach; First Vice President, William Culman; Second Vice President, Bernard Lippman; Third Vice President, Louis R. Buckbee; Fourth Vice President, Frank Person; Treasurer, Joseph M. Fishel.

Good Grades of Wool in Demand.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,000 bales. There was a strong demand for good grades. Russia paid 3s. for Queensland scoured, and the home trade the record price of 2s. 5½d. for sliped lambs. Medium merinos were occasionally 5 per cent. below the best.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Albany Bargain Co.; I. S. Fleischman, dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; Longacre.

ALTONA, Penn.—William F. Gable & Co.; E. S. McGaw, wash goods; 2 Walker; Herald Square.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co.; Miss M. Evans, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 71 W. 23d; Holland.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Smith & Higgins; W. H. Higgins, notions, hosiery, laces, ribbons; 1,150 B'way; Strand.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; L. Goff, millinery; 148 W. 23d; Cumberland.

AURORA, Ill.—Johnson & Wade; C. F. Wade, notions, furn. goods; Park Avenue.

BALTIMORE, Md.—H. Schwartzman, ready-to-wear, millinery; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; M. M. Blumberg, cloaks, suits, wash goods, linens; 43 Leonard; Herald Square.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—R. P. Bolster D. G. Co.; R. W. Bolster, ready-to-wear; Holland House.

BILLINGS, Mont.—Hart, Albin Co.; B. R. Albin, drygoods; 1133 Broadway.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. C. Kemball, costumes, gowns; Miss J. E. Rowell, corsets; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss B. A. Vorbeau, skirts, suits, cloaks; 1,133 Broadway; Great Northern.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. C. Kemball, costumes; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Farley, Harvey & Co.; W. T. Farley, prints, wash goods, silks; 87 Leonard.

BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; R. H. Schultz, piece goods; Breslin.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. E. Finney, furnishing goods, sweaters; 432 4th Av.

BROOKFIELD, Mo.—Scott, Halliburton Co.; Mrs. Halliburton, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Riley, millinery; Somerset.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss L. Yaeckel, ribbons; E. Goode, men's clothing; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; L. Stegmaier, notions, leather goods; 18 West 35th.

BUTLER, Ind.—Kinsely Dry Goods Co.; F. L. Kiplinger, general merchandise; 334 4th Av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Kerrison Dry Goods Co.; E. H. Poulnot, ladies' garments, hosiery, gloves; 242 4th Av.; Holland House.

CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; K. Rice, F. Rice, millinery; 230 5th Av.; Gregorian.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Wurzburger Bros.; J. Wurzburger, underwear, hosiery, &c.; L. Wurzburger, representing; Empire.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Becker, Ryan & Co.; J. Anderson, dry goods, &c.; New Strand.

CHICAGO.—Philipsborn Outer Garment House; J. Cohen, millinery; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss M. Kelly, muslin underwear; Miss Klimist, trimmings; E. P. Nolan, dress goods; Miss Nichol, fancy goods; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—H. Dauerheim, blankets; Navarre.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; J. P. Loos, hosiery, underwear; 40 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI.—J. H. Hibben Dry Goods Co.; J. Hess, cloaks, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 132 W. 21st.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; H. H. Frost, domestics, wash goods; 200 5th Av.; Wallick's.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—I. Faller & Sons, Inc.; E. Beck, men's, women's furnishing goods, cloaks, rugs, mattings; Martinique.

CLEVELAND.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; A. E. Force, furs; 43 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Miss L. Gehring, laces, hdkfs.; Mrs. J. C. Oram, ladies' wear; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Harrington Millinery Co.; G. L. Harrington, millinery; Navarre.

CLEVELAND—Sunshine Cloak & Suit Co.; A. D. Kramer, cloaks, suits; 39 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Ames Co.; Mrs. Moscovics, silk dresses; Mr. Stephens, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Ahrens, children's coats and wash dresses; Mr. Tyroler, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBIA, Mo.—A. Fredendall, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—A. Dobbie; Miss Kelley, waists, furs; Grenoble.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Mimnaugh Co., dry goods, notions, millinery, women's, men's garments; 45 W. 34th; Holland.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; Miss Ramburger, laces; Miss Donovan, hosiery, gloves; 334 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; T. E. N. Taller, domestics, silks, dress goods; W. G. Barler, dry goods; Imperial.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—H. Holtzman & Sons; F. R. Holtzman, carpets; York.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Bornheim & Cohen; L. Bornheim, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas—A. Harris & Co.; M. Baum, notions, laces, ribbons, hosiery, gloves; 148 W. 23d.

DALLAS—W. A. Green & Co.; Mrs. S. E. Owens, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; Mr. Miller, shoes; 2 Walker.

DAYTON, Ohio—M. Marcus Co.; M. Marcus, ready-to-wear; Grand.

DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. & Carpet Co.; C. A. Gille, notions, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 31 Union Square.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala. — S. Mayer & Co.; S. Mayer, genl. mdse.; Elks.

DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; R. E. Doughty, draperies; 30 East 20th.

DENVER, Col.—Denver Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. A. Opdyke, corsets, muslin underwear, petticoats, infants' wear; 30 E. 20th.

DENVER, Col.—Weakley Cloak and Suit Co.; W. Keene, skirts; 364 5th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; J. J. Crowley, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT — Newcomb - Endicott Co.; W. Bridges, ready-to-wear; basement; 200 5th Av.

DULUTH, Minn.—Duluth Glass Block Store; W. R. Hoffstatter, rugs, bedding; 43 Leonard; Woodward.

ELGIN, Ill.—G. M. Peck Co.; F. W. Wiedeman, ready-to-wear; Park Av.

ELKHART, Ind.—H. B. Sykes Co.; E. N. Sykes, general mdse.; Mrs. M. Desmond, cloaks, suits, waists; Somerset.

ELYRIA, Ohio—A. Goldstein & Sons Co.; M. Goldstein, waists; Longacre.

ERIE, Penn.—Paris Cloak House; Mrs. E. Carney, Miss N. R. Killam, ladies' ready-to-wear; Broztell.

ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; E. Sutherland, men's furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Berry Beall D. G. Co.; W. S. Beall, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

BRANTFORD, Ont.—E. B. Crompton & Co.; Mrs. Donnelly, Mrs. Grangle, millinery; Navarre.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—R. B. Griffith, general merchandise; A. L. Larson, dry goods; H. W. Randell, ready-to-wear; S. Crane, furnishing goods; Flanders.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—J. B. Wharton Co.; J. B. Wharton, notions, shoes, clothing, furnishing goods; Aberdeen.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; Miss Dunlap, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; M. C. Dahill, representing; 75 Spring; Marseilles.

HURON, S. D.—Booth & Dexter; Mrs. A. P. Stowell, cloaks, suits; York.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Halsey Bros. Co.; H. E. Halsey, dry goods; Great Northern.

IOLA, Kan.—Horwitz-Schoenbrun Mercantile Co.; B. Horwitz, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Stuart-Bernstein Co.; E. Bernstein, Mrs. E. Bernstein, clothing, furnishing goods, hats, &c.; Apthorp.

KANSAS CITY—George B. Peck Dry Goods Co.; C. C. Scott, jewelry, leather goods; 2 Walker.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Harzfeld Parisian; R. S. Fink, house dresses, cotton petticoats, aprons, breakfast sets, (basement;) 303 5th Av., Room 1,807.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; B. H. Evans, representing; 23 E. 26th.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Cowan, McClung Co.; Jesse Thomas, notions, furn. goods; Breslin.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. B. Arnstein & Co.; Mrs. J. O. Hicks, millinery; 72 Leonard; Imperial.

LACROSSE, Wis.—William Doerflinger Co.; A. Dusty, dress goods, silks; 31 Union Square; Gregorian.

LINCOLN, Neb.—H. Herpolsheimer; C. A. Birdzell, dress goods, silks, velvets; Breslin.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass Co.; J. N. Battle, silks; 148 W. 23d; Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Abe C. Levi Co.; A. C. Levi, silks; Miss R. Drautman, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; G. Elder, silks, linens, dress goods; M. Mayer, hosiery, knit underwear; 27 E. 26th; Prince George.

MACON, Ga.—Dannenberg Co.; T. A. Jacobs, men's clothing; 1,133 Broadway; Wallick.

MANSFIELD, Ohio—R. B. Maxwell Co.; Miss Brogan, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons' Co.; D. S. Levy, toys, art goods; C. L. Melhorn, housefurnishing goods; 148 W. 23d.

MILTON, Penn.—A. Rosenblum, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; Somerset.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; Mr. Rosenberg, jobs infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; T. S. Harris, dry goods; 1,170 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Mr. Stork, Mrs. Stork, millinery; 2 Walker.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. L. Frankenstein, domestics; 75 Spring.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Meyers Bros.; L. A. Meyers, ready-to-wear; 17 West 28th.

NORFOLK, Va.—Queen City Clothing Co.; L. Leep, clothing, cloaks, suits, millinery; Albert.

OAKLAND, Cal.—The Greater Oakland Cloak Co.; A. Harris, waists; 1,199 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—F. Kern, millinery; Continental.

OMAHA, Neb.—Beddeo Clothing Co.; E. Beddeo, men's, women's garments; Flanders.

OMAHA, Neb.—Bittner & Fadden; R. W. Fadden, men's furnishing goods; Wallick.

OTTAWA, Ill.—Stanton Specialty Store; W. S. Stanton, Jr., coats, suits; 1,182 B'way; Knickerbocker.

PENDLETON, Ore.—The Peoples' Warehouse; Mr. Bloomberg, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 334 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Northern Straw Works; M. Kraftsow, manufactures ladies', children's hats; Broadway Central.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Field & Goldbacher; J. Field, furniture, carpets, &c.; Netherland.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss M. Martin, ribbons; Miss L. Lazlin, notions; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer; G. C. Levy, Miss Annes, women's coats; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; A. E. Rogers, dress goods, silks; Miss Gottschalk, ladies' neckwear; 116 W. 32d; Collingwood.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. J. Beckton, bargain basement; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Women's Shop; A Boyer, women's garments, millinery; Broadway Central.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; C. W. Conant, housefurnishing goods, china, glassware, silverware; 432 4th Av.; Hermitage.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding Dry Goods Co.; G. F. Pfeiffer, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, neckwear, umbrellas; 200 5th Av.; Continental.

READING, Penn.—Aal Cloak Co.; B. S. Aal, ready-to-wear; Strand.

READING, Penn.—Cloos Co.; Mrs. N. S. Mackin, silk dresses, waists; 15 E. 26th.

ROANOKE, Va.—S. H. Heironimus & Co.; A. Moore, corsets; 220 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, Minn.—C. F. Massey Co.; G. N. Sherman, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear; 1,170 Broadway.

SALINA, Kan.—Bulkley D. G. Co.; Miss A. Bunbeck, ladies' wear; Somerset.

SAN FRANCISCO—L. L. Mayer, general mdse.; Broztell.

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; J. J. Swift, furnishing goods, trunks, bags; 114 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Prussia Co.; Mr. Klein, waists; 1,261 B'way.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Daniel Hogan Co.; Miss R. Hogan, ladies' wear; Holland House.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—J. T. Cohen's Sons; S. J. Cohen, dry goods, cloaks, suits, general merchandise; Endicott.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; L. E. Miller, millinery, (basement;) Imperial.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—L. S. Meares, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—F. L. Lilies Co.; Mrs. W. R. Gaffney, women's ready-to-wear; Woodward.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; E. H. Bourgoyne, domestics; Woodward.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole Dry Goods Co.; J. C. Poole, general merchandise; 315 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. Rohrman, tailored millinery, trimmed hats; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Sonnenfeld Millinery Co.; M. Rosenthal, children's hats; 364 5th Av.

ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; A. Sudar, linens; 31 Union Square.

ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; J. Ritt, silks; 353 4th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—L. A. Wetherill; G. D. Matthews, hosiery, underwear; Navarre.

TACOMA, Wash.—McCormack Bros.; J. P. Doyle, ladies' hosiery, underwear; 247 6th Av.; Navarre.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Cohen, Friedlander & Martin Co.; L. S. Ottenheimer, cloakings; Breslin.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; A. B. Koch, dry goods; Miss L. Ringleman, cloaks, millinery; Miss Stevens, fancy goods, needlework; J. W. Sherer, dress goods, silks; 1,170 Broadway.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Morgan-Anderson Co.; D. S. Morgan, mfrs. ladies' waists, dresses, petticoats; 39 W. 32d.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; R. C. Clark, millinery; McAlpin; J. A. Mack, children's, infants' wear; Prince George; 23 E. 26th.

TRINIDAD, Col.—J. Goldsmith & Sons; M. J. Goldsmith, notions, ladies' garments; Flanders.

TRINIDAD, Col.—Jamieson Housefurnishing Goods Co.; Mr. Jamieson, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

TROY, N. Y.—Lewis, men's, boys' clothing; McAlpin; W. Lewis, cloaks, suits; Wallick; I. Fink, dresses; Wallick.

TROY, N. Y.—Scherer's; B. Scherer, ready-to-wear, furs, waists, petticoats; Herald Sq.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; A. H. Baum, housefurnishing goods; Cumberland.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Waterbury Dry Goods Co.; H. Franken, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.

WHEELING, W. Va. — Stone & Thomas; Miss M. Sullivan, muslin underwear, infants' wear; W. E. Rownd, toys, pictures; Mrs. J. Wells, millinery; 1,270 B'way.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Rosenbacher & Bro.; A. Rosenbacher, coats, suits, ready-to-wear; 2 W. 33d, Room 1,217; Knickerbocker.

YORK, Penn.—J. W. Stair, dry goods, notions, linens, &c.; Albert.

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IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
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For Men, Women and Children.
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From $2.25 Dresses to $3.75
Messalines—Poplins—Silks
Taffetas—Crepe de Chines.
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Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
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General Merchandise, Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children, Fur Coats & Sets.
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Printers of Advertising Literature
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Hydegrade WEAVES
A. G. HYDE & SONS
NEW YORK & CHICAGO

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Come to US instead. Under the L. & S. NEW AND FAIRER method of charges, an immediate loan on your outstanding accounts is more business-like than urging your customers and cheaper than giving extra discounts. WE base *both* interest, 6% and commission on the LOAN, not the collateral, SAVING YOU 20%. Your customers are NOT notified. *You* collect—Representative will explain.
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AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARSHAL'S SALE

YACHT "TITANIA"

Will Be Sold to the Highest Bidder At Public Auction

On Wednesday, Feb. 9th, 1916, 12 o'Clock Noon, at Tebo Yacht Basin, 23rd St., South Brooklyn.

The Titania is without doubt the strongest and best built boat of her type in these waters. She has been used for deep sea fishing, but can be easily converted to a private yacht at very small expense.

She is the cruiser type, twin screw, two 50-H.P. Buffalo engines, is 65 feet long and has 15 ft. beam.

Big Opportunity for Big Bargain

MERCHANDISE.

The last day sale today, with the cream of the stock, beginning with Lot 2345 of the administratrix sale. Valuation $75,000.

Importers' and Jobbers' Stock of

TRIMMINGS,

silks, satins, velvets, velveteens, silver and gold embroidered goods by the yard, chiffons, malines, veilings, imported gold and silver nets, crepe, &c., costumers' trimmings, silk, gold and silver braids, beads, bead trimmings. High-class upholstering materials and trimmings and thousands of more articles too numerous to mention here.

MORGENSTERN, SILBERSTEIN & KAHN Sell at Auction Today, 10:30 A. M., at 23 Walker St., near West Broadway, N. Y., in lots.

Railroad Bonds

We own and offer subject to sale and advance in market:

Approximate Yield Per Cent.

Central R. R. of N. J.
*General 5s 1987.............4.20

Louisville & Nashville R. R.
*Unified 4s 1940.............4.25

Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R.
*General 4½s 1989.............4.35

Pennsylvania R. R.
*General 4½s 1965.............4.38

Illinois Central R. R.
C., St. L. & N. O. Jt. 1st Ref. 5s 1963.............4.85

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
*Ref. & General 5s 1995.............4.87

Ft. Dodge, D'Moines & So. R. R.
First Mortgage 5s 1938.............5.38

*Legal Investment for Savings Banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

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First Grade Security

Investors whose funds represent the savings of years should give first consideration to the security of the principal which they intend to invest.

First Mortgage Bonds on properties of Public Utility Companies in growing communities contain practically no element of risk. For years past they have established an enviable record for stability and assurance of income.

Our Current List T, describing several issues of sound First Mortgage Bonds, will be sent free upon request.

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A Bond Offering

A Combination of Investment Strength

The Ten Year 6% Gold Bonds of the Middle West Utilities Company yielding about 6.50% are secured by a pledge of mortgage bonds on properties of subsidiary companies operating in 12 States and 333 towns and communities.

The earnings for the last fiscal year were over three times the annual interest requirements of these bonds.

Because of the great diversity of sources from which the income is derived and because of the great number of properties by which these bonds are secured the investment is unusually well safeguarded.

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what securities constitute a legal investment for the funds left in their charge. We have reprinted in booklet form the law governing Savings Banks and Trustees in New York State, also the

1916 Official List

of bonds which are believed to comply with the requirements of this law.

Ask for Booklet T-70.

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Guaranteed 6% Notes Yielding 6⅛%

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Guaranteed as to both principal and interest by three well-known railroads, and secured by pledge of First Mortgage bonds.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Lead Further Rise—Reasons for Change in Trading Sentiment.

Though it did not escape entirely the irregularity which is apt to result from a sharp upturn after a large decline, the stock market yesterday gave further evidence of having freed itself of enough of the burden which had been weighing stocks down to leave room for a more widespread expression of the optimism which is again displacing the extreme bearishness to which traders had recently given themselves over. The tendency was still decidedly toward improvement, many of the net gains being quite large. Particularly was this true among the industrials, which shared more largely than the railroads in the betterment which the day brought.

Some of the factors about which traders had worried most when the market was going down were still present in the situation, notably the uncertain, if not critical, state of our relations with Germany, but no such considerations stood in the way of broad trading at advancing prices. It was plain while prices were falling that the chief cause of the weakness was the overburdened condition of the market. The other causes of the decline were contributory rather than fundamental. The burden which the market was carrying in the shape of overloaded speculative accounts held on margin having been relieved by liquidation, there is nothing inconsistent in prices recovering even while the Lusitania case, over which the market had worried, remains unsettled. If traders the last few days have been worrying less over that matter, it is largely because internal market conditions have been improved. A cheerier view is therefore taken of the outlook.

If stocks were never bought except with funds available for outright investment the main consideration in respect to the market at all times would be the prospects for business with due regard to the share which individual companies were likely to have in the promised prosperity or reaction. Inasmuch, however, as stocks to so large an extent are bought speculatively, which usually means on margin, bought in other words with borrowed money, the technical condition of the market may at times overweigh practically all other considerations. That was the case last month when prices fell while business conditions continued to improve. Much proof is now coming to hand of the excellent conditions which prevailed immediately prior to the opening of the new year, and January to all appearances lived up to the promise of December. This evidence includes the railroad monthly statements and the reports of certain of the industrials. An excellent report was issued yesterday by the Republic Iron and Steel Company and there is good reason for regarding this report and the Steel Corporation's recent statement as truly typical of the condition of the steel trade at large. More general reports, moreover, show clearly that the activity, far from being confined to any one quarter, is widespread. That is typical of the times.

Each recurrence of a forward movement in industrials overshadowing the movement of railroad shares emphasizes afresh the fact that the public is favoring industrials over railroad stocks. The reasons for their doing so are not new, but the recurrence of this movement again gives special pertinence to them. It is not alone that railroads are regulated and industrials are not. On this occasion the further fact is being taken into consideration that the industrials in many instances have forestalled and in other instances are prepared to forestall labor difficulties by the grant of increased wages. No one seriously questions that these wage increases have been justified by the state of business. Those who take a far-sighted view count these increases as favorable rather than unfavorable inasmuch as the best way to assure as much permanency as possible to present prosperity is to allow the whole community to share in the fruits. The case is not so simple with the railroads. While they face a country-wide demand for an increase in wages they cannot freely adjust prices to wages as the manufacturing industries can. This does not force the conclusion that railroad wages should not be advanced, but it does force the conclusion that the ability of the railroads to pay more must be dealt with along with the demand for a wage increase. Uncertainty as to the manner in which this important situation will be handled accounts in large part for the reluctance of many people to venture into railroad stocks.

The possibility of further extensive international financing remained a topic of active discussion, but the statements put out during the day discouraged suggestions that any of this financing would be done immediately.

LONDON TRADING IS FIRM.

American Securities Advance Owing to Rise in Wall Street.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were quiet today. Short dated Treasury bills were in demand.

The stock market displayed no fresh feature. Business was moderate and principally in rubber and oil shares and Kaffirs at hardening prices. Fair lines of first class investment stocks also changed hands at steady prices. Belgian bonds were firm.

The firmness in New York late yesterday raised quotations in the American section. United States Steel and Canadian Pacific were active, but business otherwise was confined to the mobilization scheme, which absorbed a fair number of stocks and bonds.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs.

British Bank Statement.

LNDOON, Feb. 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£95,000
Circulation increased	371,000
Bullion increased	463,400
Other securities decreased	7,064,000
Other deposits decreased	2,377,000
Public deposits decreased	4,029,000
Notes reserve increased	142,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 23.54 per cent.; last week it was 22.49 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	7,993,000
Silver in hand decreased	617,000
Notes in circulation increased	176,397,000
Treasury deposits increased	15,317,000
General deposits decreased	130,217,000
Bills discounted increased	64,425,000
Advances increased	14,867,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	642,067
Same day last year	204,602
Year to date	17,947,763
Same period last year	5,923,274
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.11 + .47
Same day last year	62.09 — .05

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	84.47 Jan. 31
Same period last year	64.68 Jan. 22	60.07 Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23¾	23½	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23½	...
9½	9⅝	400	Alaska Juneau	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
28¾	29	2,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	29	28½	28¾	+¾
79¾	80½	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	80¼	80¼	80½	80¼	+½
70	70½	1,200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	70⅛	70½	70¼	70¼	+½
65½	66½	400	Am. Beet Sugar	67	67	66	66	+½
93	94¾	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+¼
63	63⅛	15,400	Am. Can	62⅝	63¼	62⅝	63	+⅜
110	111	500	Am. Can pf.	111½	111⅞	111⅛	111⅜	+½
68	68⅛	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry.	68¼	68⅞	67⅞	67⅞	—½
116½	117½	10	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	...
165	166	100	Am. Coal Products	165½	165½	165½	165½	+½
54½	55	500	Am. Cotton Oil	54¼	55½	54¼	55	+1¾
130	135	200	Am. Express	130	130½	130	130½	+½
10½	10⅝	400	Am. H. & Leather	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
51¼	51¾	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	51⅛	52	51⅛	51½	+1½
29	29¼	5,400	Am. Ice Securities	28½	29½	28¼	29½	+⅝
23¼	23¾	900	Am. Linseed	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+½
41	42	500	Am. Linseed pf.	42	42	41	41	—⅝
67	67¼	5,600	Am. Locomotive	67⅛	67⅛	66⅝	67	+¼
102½	102⅞	300	Am. Locomotive pf.	102	102½	102	102½	+½
8⅝	9½	500	Am. Malt	8⅝	9½	8⅝	9½	+1
101⅝	101⅞	15,635	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	101⅞	102⅝	101¼	101⅞	+⅝
114	114⅞	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	+⅝
55½	55¾	2,300	Am. Steel F'dries	55¼	56	55⅛	55¾	+1
113½	114	800	Am. Sugar Ref.	113	113⅞	113	113⅞	...
117	118	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118	118	118	118	+1
127	127¼	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	127	127	127	127	+¼
206½	207¾	1,400	Am. Tobacco	209¾	209¾	207	207	—⅜
107⅝	108	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	108	108	—½
50	50⅛	2,010	Am. Woolen t. r.	50⅝	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	+⅛
96	97	100	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	—¼
69¼	69½	1,300	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	68	69⅝	68	69⅝	+1⅝
87¼	87½	22,250	Anaconda Cop. Co.	86⅞	87⅝	86¾	87¼	+¾
65⅝	66½	200	Associated Oil	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	+¾
103⅞	104¼	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104½	104½	103⅞	104	—½
112¼	112½	37,300	Baldwin Loco.	114½	116	112¼	112¼	—1½
89⅝	89½	1,750	Baltimore & Ohio	89½	89⅝	89¼	89½	+½
76½	77	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+⅜
..	..	9	Bank of Commerce	172½	172½	172½	172½	...
2⅝	2⅞	1,200	Batopilas Mining	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	...
465	473	620	Bethlehem Steel	465	473½	465	473½	+8½
87	87¼	2,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	86¾	87¼	86¾	87¼	+¼
90	95	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+13¾
113	115½	300	Bush Terminal	110	114	110	114	+5
78	78¼	2,700	Butte & Superior	77½	78⅝	77½	78¼	+¼
31¾	32	3,900	California Petrol.	31	32⅞	31	32	+1
64⅛	64⅞	3,700	California Pet. pf.	63½	65⅞	63½	65	+2¼
170½	171¼	2,700	Canadian Pacific	171	172	170½	171¾	+1
53¾	53½	3,300	Central Leather Co.	53	53½	53	53½	+¾
63	63⅛	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	63	63¼	62⅞	63	...
13	13¼	400	Chi. Great Western	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	...
35¼	35½	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼	+⅛
98⅛	98½	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	97⅞	98½	97⅞	98⅛	+⅝
132½	132⅞	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	132	132⅞	132	132⅞	+1
130	130½	400	Chi. & Northwest	129½	130	129½	130	+½
18⅞	19	14,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	18¼	19⅝	18¼	19	+1⅛
23⅜	23½	700	Chile Copper	23	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅝
53¾	54	2,300	Chino Copper	53⅞	54⅛	53⅞	54	+¼
38	45	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	40	40	40	40	...
73¾	74	1,300	Cluett, Peabody Co.	72	74	72	74	+2
45¾	45⅞	3,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	45⅞	46	45½	45¾	+½
138	139	400	Consolidated Gas	138½	138½	138	138	—½
80¼	80⅞	2,500	Continental Can	77½	82	77¼	80¼	+4¼
107	108	100	Continental Can pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+½
22⅝	22¾	5,300	Corn Products Ref.	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅞	+⅛
45	50	100	Cripple Creek Cent.	50	50	50	50	+7
80¼	80½	52,800	Crucible Steel	78¼	80⅝	77⅝	80¼	+2⅝
114	114½	600	Crucible Steel pf.	113½	114½	113½	114	+1½
200	203½	3,300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	199	206	199	203	+4
109½	110	600	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	106	108	106	108	+2
151¼	153	200	Delaware & Hud.	152½	152⅝	152½	152⅝	+2⅝
139	140	100	Detroit Edison Co.	140	140	140	140	+2½
46¼	46½	9,200	Distillers' Secur.	45⅜	47⅜	45¾	46½	+⅝
28½	28¾	1,300	Dome Mines	28⅝	28⅝	28	28½	...
38⅜	38⅝	19,700	Erie	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝	38⅜	+¼
54½	54¾	1,800	Erie 1st pf.	54¼	55	54¼	54⅝	+1
53⅛	54	200	Federal M. & S. pf.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+1
114½	116½	100	Gen. Chemical pf.	116	116	116	116	...
171	171½	300	General Electric	171	171	171	171	+1
110	112	200	General Motors pf.	111	111	111	111	—½
72⅜	72⅞	7,500	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	71⅞	73¼	71⅜	72½	+⅝
94	95	700	Granby Consol.	95	95	94½	94⅜	+¾
122¼	122⅝	600	Great Northern pf.	123	123	122½	122⅝	+1
46	46½	3,300	G. N. certs. ore prop.	45⅝	46	45⅝	46	+1⅛
48	48¼	200	Greene-Cananea	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	+¾
22½	22¾	300	Guggenheim Explor.	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22½	...
105½	106¼	100	Illinois Central	106	106	106	106	...
45¾	46	9,800	Inspiration Copper	45½	46	45½	46	+¼
18½	18⅝	5,900	Interboro Consol.	17⅝	19¼	17⅝	18⅝	+⅞
75½	75⅞	1,100	Interboro Con. pf.	75	75½	75	75½	+½
23	23½	600	Int. Agricultural	23	23½	23	23⅝	+¾
62½	63½	1,400	Int. Agricultural pf.	62	63⅝	62	62⅞	+1⅞
110⅞	111	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110½	110⅞	110¼	110⅞	—⅛
16¾	17¼	5,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	17⅞	17⅞	16½	16¾	—1
79	79½	22,500	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	79⅜	80¼	78⅝	79	—1
208	210	500	Int. Nickel v. tr. cfs.	208	208¼	208	208¼	+2½
11⅛	11¼	2,400	Int. Paper	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+¾
46	48	800	Int. Paper pf.	46	48	46	48	+4
27⅝	27¼	1,800	Kansas City South	27	27⅜	27	27⅛	+¾
129½	130½	263	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	129½	130	129¼	130	+1½
83½	84	7,000	Lackawanna Steel	82	84	82	84	+1½
106¼	106½	1,100	Laclede Gas	105½	106⅜	105½	106¼	+1¾
35	40	100	Lake Erie & W. pf.	35	35	35	35	...
77	77½	900	Lehigh Valley	77	77⅝	77	77⅝	+⅜
22	24	400	Long Island	21	22	21	22	+1¾
80	80¼	100	Mackay Cos.	80¼	80½	80¼	80¼	+1½
129	131	100	Manhattan Elev.	130½	130½	130½	130½	+½
71½	72	7,700	Maxwell Motors	73⅝	73½	71½	71⅝	—1⅝
88⅜	89	514	Max. Motors 1st pf.	88¼	88½	88¼	88½	+½
53¾	54	1,025	Max. Motors 2d pf.	54½	54⅝	53¾	54	...
55	56	100	May Dept. Stores	53	53	53	53	+2⅞
..	..	10	Mech. & M. Nat. Bk.	271	271	271	271	...
107½	107⅝	30,100	Mexican Petroleum	106⅝	109½	106⅝	107⅝	+1⅝
96	100	100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	99	99	99	99	...
36⅝	37	1,700	Miami Copper	37	37	36⅝	36⅞	...
5¼	5⅝	500	Minn. & St. Louis	5⅜	5⅝	5½	5½	—½
123	123½	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122	123	122	123	+1½
6⅜	6½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	+½
14½	15	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
5⅜	5⅞	2,000	Missouri Pacific	5½	6⅛	5½	5⅝	+½
5⅜	5⅞	5,600	do., trust rcts.	5½	6	5⅜	5⅞	+½
74½	75	210	Montana Power	75	75	75	75	+½
112	113	100	Montana Power pf.	113	113	113	113	+3
81¼	82	21	Morris & Essex	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	...
75	76	245	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75	75½	75	75½	+¾
26	26½	700	Nat. En. & St. Co.	25¼	26¾	25½	26¾	+1½
69⅜	70	3,000	Nat. Lead Co.	69⅛	70⅜	69	69⅞	+1¼
7½	8½	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	8	8	8	8	+½
15¼	15½	400	Nevada Con. Cop.	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
145	147	800	N. Y. Air Brake	147	148	146	147	+1
106⅜	106½	8,000	N. Y. Central	106⅝	107	106	106½	+½
67½	68	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68⅜	68⅜	67¼	67⅜	—⅜
27	27⅜	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	—⅜
117¼	117¾	1,700	Norfolk & Western	117½	118	117½	117⅝	+⅜
114	114½	1,800	Northern Pacific	114½	114⅝	114	114⅝	+⅞
8¼	8¾	900	Ontario Mining	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	...
..	..	700	Pacific Mail	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	—¼
39	40	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	39	39	39	39	...
57½	57⅝	2,300	Penn. R. R.	56⅞	57½	56⅞	57⅝	+⅜
106⅞	107¼	800	People's Gas, Chi.	107⅜	107⅞	107	107	—¾
42¾	43½	200	Philadelphia Co.	43	43	43	43	+½
33¼	33¾	1,500	Pittsburgh Coal	33⅜	33⅞	33	33⅛	+⅝
56½	57	2,150	Pressed Steel Car	57½	57⅞	56⅞	57	...
165	166	300	Pullman Co.	165½	165½	165½	165¼	—½
5¼	5⅝	100	Quicksilver	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	—½
7½	7⅞	300	Quicksilver pf.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	—½
39	40	600	Railway Steel Sp.	40	40	39½	39½	—½
24¾	24⅞	3,300	Ray Con. Copper	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+⅜
78	78½	3,500	Reading	78⅝	79¼	78¼	78¼	—⅜
43	45	200	Reading 1st pf.	43	43½	43	43½	—⅝
53⅜	53½	10,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	53⅜	53⅝	53⅛	53⅜	...
110	110½	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	109½	110	109½	110	+1⅜
4⅜	5	600	St. Louis & San F.	4½	5	4½	5	+1
7	7½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅝
17¼	17½	200	Seaboard Air Line	17½	17½	17½	17½	+½
38	38½	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	—¼
180	182	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	182	182	182	182	...
126½	..	200	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	126½	126½	126½	126½	+1¼
58½	59½	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	59	59	59	59	+½
100⅝	100⅞	4,800	Southern Pacific	100⅝	101	100⅝	100⅞	+½
155	166	1,400	So. Porto Rico Sug	155	167	155	167	+11
103	107	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf.	106	106	106	106	—1
103	107	65	do., odd lot	107	107	107	107	...
22	22¼	1,400	Southern Railway	22	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+⅜
60	60½	400	Southern Ry. pf.	60	60⅝	60	60	+½
151½	152	16,700	Studebaker Co.	151¼	153¼	151	151¾	+1⅝
57⅝	57⅝	1,500	Tennessee Copper	57¼	58	57¼	57½	+1⅛
206½	207	4,300	Texas Co.	201	207½	201	207	+7
7	7¼	3,500	Texas & Pacific	7	7¼	6⅞	7¼	—¼
61	61½	700	Third Avenue	61	61½	61	61¼	+1¼
101½	102⅝	400	Tobacco Prod. pf.	101	102⅝	101	102⅝	+2⅜
7½	7⅞	300	Union B. & P. Co.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+¼
134	134½	3,900	Union Pacific	134	134½	133⅞	134	...
83	83¾	300	Union Pacific pf.	83	83¼	83	83⅛	—⅛
61½	63	100	United Cigar Mfrs.	62	62	62	62	...
9⅛	9¼	300	United Cigar Stores	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
138¾	139⅛	800	United Fruit Co.	138¾	139⅛	138¾	139	+1
33	34	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	33	33⅛	33	33⅛	+¼
18½	19⅝	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20	20	19	19	+½
49	50	300	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	50	50	49⅝	49¾	+½
156	157	16,200	U. S. Indus. Alco.	155	159⅝	154½	156	+½
2	2½	400	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	2½	2½	1⅝	1¾	—½
52½	53	2,000	U. S. Rubber	52⅞	53	52⅞	53	+½
107	107⅛	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107¼	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛	+⅞
84⅜	84½	95,800	U. S. Steel	83½	84½	83¾	84⅜	+⅜
116⅛	116½	1,800	U. S. Steel pf.	116½	116⅝	116	116⅞	+⅞
79	79½	2,600	Utah Copper	79½	79⅝	79	79½	...
20¼	20⅝	2,255	Utah Securities	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	...
48½	48¾	1,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48½	+½
53	57	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	55	55	55	55	...
15¼	15½	400	Wabash	15½	15½	15¼	15½	...
45½	45¾	600	Wabash pf. A	45½	45½	45½	45½	+¼
29¼	29⅝	1,600	Wabash pf. B	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼	—⅛
128	132	200	Wells Fargo Exp.	130	130	130	130	+⅛
28¾	29	3,100	Western Maryland	27⅞	30	27⅞	29	+1⅛
40	45	100	West. Maryland pf.	44	44	44	44	—1¼
88½	89	100	Western Union Tel.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	+⅞
67¼	67½	20,500	Westingh. E. & M.	67⅛	67⅞	66⅝	67¼	+⅜
76	79	100	Westingh. 1st pf.	76	76	76	76	—⅛
227	230	525	Willys-Overland	224	229½	224	229½	+11½
37¼	38	400	Wisconsin Central	36½	37½	36⅛	37½	+1¼
123¾	124	300	Woolw., (F.W.) Co.	123½	123½	123½	123½	+½

BRADEN MINES SELL BONDS.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Take $15,000,000 Worth for Private Issue.

The Braden Copper Mines Company sold $15,000,000 first collateral trust fifteen-year 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds to J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday. It is understood in financial circles that the banking firm immediately placed the entire issue privately.

Proceeds of the sale will be used to increase plant capacity of the Braden Company to 10,000 tons of ore a day. When the additions to reduction facilities have been completed, authorities of the concern estimate that copper production will be two and a half times as great as at present. The company is turning out the metal at an annual rate of 50,000,000 pounds, and it is expected that new construction in contemplation will make possible a yearly output of about 136,000,000 pounds of copper.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$1,768,155	$114,382,953
Ord. int. rev. rec.	2,403,205	224,230,903
Income tax	489,024	17,082,174
Miscellaneous	486,501	27,360,226
Total receipts	$5,149,889	$383,056,257
Exc. of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	1,814,403	......
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	......	51,188,891
Exc. of total receipts over total disburse.	1,988,067	......
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	......	44,976,879
Expenditures	3,335,485	434,245,148

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Big Day for Sugar Stocks.

The known large earnings of sugar-producing companies, coupled with recent bullish observations in the trade, found reflection yesterday in insistent buying of sugar company shares. South Porto Rico Sugar, which is rather closely held, scored a gain of 21 points under sales aggregating 1,300 shares. The turnover in this issue was small in comparison with the amount of upturn, and also when compared with dealings in the new Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation on the Curb. Transactions in this issue comprised 60,000 shares, and the day's net improvement in price was close to 8 points. Cuban-American Sugar rose 8 points to a new high record of 206, closing at 203. Buyers of sugar issues seemed to be interested almost solely in the concerns which furnish the raw material to the trade, as American Sugar Refining shares closed unchanged from Wednesday's final price, and American Beet Sugar added only a half point to its quotation. Over-the-counter dealings in less well-known shares were reported active, and all in all the market day had a distinctly saccharine flavor.

Anaconda's January Output.

For a month in which weather conditions were unfavorable, the Anaconda Copper Company turned out a large amount of the metal in January. The total, 23,200,000 pounds, was greater than that of any month of 1915, except the last three, when pressure was exerted to make the most om improving market conditions. January last year brought a production of only 13,700,000 pounds, and it was not until April that the 20,000,000 pound figure was passed. Compared with December, 1915, the January figures do not make so good a showing as against the other months, but allowance should be made for the fact that the December production of 25,600,000 pounds was the largest for any month in nearly three years.

As to a French Loan.

It is regarded as quite probable that when the funds provided here by France and the French banks approach the exhaustion point announcement will be made of a new loan, under the terms of which there will be a public offering in this country of new securities, either notes or bonds, but the denials volunteered yesterday made it evident that no big loan is imminent, and that J. P. Morgan has not gone abroad to talk loans with either the British or French authorities. The United States is the natural market for the Allies to enter for their funds, even if the recent Anglo-French offering proved a little too large for the investment public's appetite. Great Britain, France, and Russia have all been carrying on intermittent conversations with bankers here regarding possible credits and loans, and it was stated yesterday that in this case of France there have been exchanges of this nature almost since Aug. 1, 1914. The French Government obtained $240,000,000 as its share of the Anglo-French loan, a considerable part of which remains unexpended, and French banks have arranged commercial credits of $20,000,000 through Brown Brothers & Co. and $30,000,000 through William P. Bonbright & Co. They also obtained some additional money through the sale of the collateral under the Rothschild loan. Bankers have understood that a loan of $100,000,000 or $200,000,000, to be secured by collateral, has been under discussion, but any overtures that have been made evidently contemplated financing at some distant date.

Rock Island Reorganization.

Chairman Hurlburt of the Finance Committee of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway was quoted yesterday in a Chicago dispatch as saying that the Finance Committee, with the consent of every member of the Rock Island's Board of Directors, had requested J. P. Morgan & Co. to undertake the reorganization of the Rock Island system. This was the first formal admission that a request had been sent to the Morgan firm, though the news of this step was printed in THE TIMES several weeks ago. It was learned yesterday that J. P. Morgan & Co. have not yet given their decision on the invitation. It is understood that a favorable decision will not be forthcoming unless all classes of security holders who would be represented in the reorganization concur in the invitation to give the firm a free hand. The interests to be considered are the two stockholders' committees, the committee for the refunding bonds, and the committee for the debentures. So far as could be learned at least two of the four interests will be opposed to a reorganization by the Morgan firm. There was renewed activity yesterday in Rock Island refunding bonds, and this was reflected in the stock. The bonds sold from 65 to 68 and closed strong. The stock sold as high as 19⅝ and closed at 19.

Rip Van Winkle.

The common stock of the Cripple Creek Central Railway, which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, has awakened from a long sleep. Until Wednesday no sale had been reported on the Exchange for a year. When that sale was made, of course, railroads generally were in the dumps, and the Cripple Creek company, a holding company for roads operating 110 miles of road in Colorado, was included. In 1914 it was able to pay the regular dividend on the preferred and 4 per cent. on the common, and there remained a surplus of $135 for the year's operation. But things changed somewhat in the interim, just as they did while Rip slept. When the common stock of the Cripple Creek road appeared on the Exchange on Wednesday it led the list for net gains. A single block of 157 shares changed hands at 43, and the net gain over the last previous sale was 13 points. Yesterday another 100 shares sold at 50. The reason for the rapid rise was found in a 10 per cent. extra dividend on the common stock, which was announced Wednesday. This does not look so large when compared with trunk line figures, for it will take only $250,000 to pay this extra 10 per cent. One investment house, having taken cognizance of the awakening of the Cripple Creek road, sent out a circular to clients yesterday on the road's prospects.

Russia's Credit.

Difficulties connected with negotiations carried on at great distance either by cable or letter have been so complicated and added to by the war that a Russian credit, supposedly arranged months ago, is still pending without any important new developments. It is planned when the opportunity offers to complete the transaction, under which investors in this country will have a chance to buy securities of the Imperial Russian Government.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Benjamin B. McAlpin has been elected a Director of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, succeeding Benjamin Nicoll, resigned.

Frank Moore, formerly with Harris, Winthrop & Co., and Henry A. Kiep, Jr., have formed the firm of Moore & Co., to do a general brokerage business.

The Haskell & Barker Car Company, which was recently incorporated in this State to take over the business of the Indiana company of the same name, has orders for 7,844 freight cars, on which a profit of $600,000 is estimated by Stone & Webster.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Feb. 3	$4,177,500
Same day last year	2,233,500
Year to date	128,986,000
Same period last year	64,308,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	87.21 + .16
Same day last year	83.97 + .08

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	87.23 Jan. 28	86.68 Jan. 3
Same period last year	83.97 Feb. 4	81.51 Jan. 2
Year 1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.54 Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

U S 3s, coupon
1,000....102⅝
Anglo-French 5s, temp bonds
2,000....95
500....95
31,000....95
4,000....94⅞
5,000....95
4,000....94⅞
12,000....95
500....95⅛
20,000....95
25,000....94⅞
87,000....95
500....95⅛
31,000....95
Chinese Ry 5s
4,000....74
City of Tokio 5s
8,000....79
4,000....78¾
2,000....79
2,000s30f....78½
Jap Govt 4½s, sterl loan
2,000....84¾
2d Series, German stamp
5,000s30f....74
7,000s30f....74
500....74½
500....74½
4,000s30f....74⅝
1,000s30f....74
U S Mexico 4s
2,000s30f....50
Va 6s, dctd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
10,000....54
N Y City 4s, 1958
2,000....98⅞
4s, 1959
1,000....99
4¼s, 1960
5,000....102¾
4¼s, 1964
6,000....102¾
4½s, 1963
8,000....107¼
1,000....107½

Am Ag Ch deb 5s
4,000....98¾
Am Hide & L 6s
5,000....103⅝
Am Sm Secur 6s
65,000....112
Am T & T cv 4½s
50,000....106¼
5,000....106
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
6,000....65
Armour & Co 4½s
12,000....94⅝
A, T & S F gen 4s
5,000s6f....95
6,000....95
10,000....94⅞
5,000....95
11,000....94⅞
adjust 4s, stpd
2,000....87⅞
2,000....88
conv 4s, 1960
1,000....105½
20,000....105⅝
10,000....106
A, T & S F 5s
1,000....101½
3,000s30f....101⅝
B & O pr lien 3½s
13,000....93⅝
gold 4s
14,000....92⅛
7,000s30f....92¼
17,000....92¼
conv 4½s
7,000....98⅛
5,000....98⅜
8,000....98⅛
P L E & W V 4s
20,000....89⅛
Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s
3,000....102½
5,000....102⅝
1,000....102⅝
4,000....102½
14,000....102⅝
1,000....102½
10,000....102⅝
B R T gold 5s
2,000....103½
ref conv 4s
4,000....81
5s 1918
24,000....101
Bkl Un El 1st 5s
3,000....101
Bkln Un Gas 5s
2,000....105¾
Bush Term 5s
5,000....87½
Cal Gas & Elec 5s
1,000....98
Cen of Ga Ry 1st 5s
1,000....107½
Cent Leather 5s
1,000....101⅛
4,000....101⅛
2,000....101⅛
3,000....101⅛
3,000....101⅛
1,000....101⅛
Cen of N J gen 5s
10,000....117¾
1,000....118⅛
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000....90⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s
27,000....93
1,000....92⅞
1,000....92⅝
conv 4½s
1,000....87⅞
1,000....87⅞
19,000....88
R & A div 1st con 4s
5,000....85⅛
C, B & Qy gen 4s
20,000s30f....94
20,000....94⅝
joint 4s
10,000....98⅝
15,000....98⅝
34,000....98⅝
30,000s30f....98⅞
registered
1,000....98⅜
Ill div 3½s
1,000....85⅝
Ill div 4s
3,000....95
Chi Gt Wn 4s
5,000....72⅞
C, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
2,000....93⅝
conv 4½s
20,000....102
conv 5s, Ser B
59,000....109
500....108⅛
1,000s6f....109⅛
3,000....109⅛
C & M Riv 5s
1,000....105½
Chi & N W gen 4s
2,000....95
8,000....95½
stamped
1,000....95⅛
10,000....95⅛
gen 3½s
1,000....83

C, R I & P gen 4s
5,000s30f....84⅝
1,000....85
10,000....85⅜
Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s
1,000....65
15,000....65⅛
15,000....65⅛
20,000....66
5,000....66⅝
1,000....66⅞
10,000....67
5,000....67
5,000....67⅛
5,000....67
10,000....67¼
9,000....67⅛
20,000....67⅞
10,000s30f....68
160,000....68
1,000....67⅞
24,000....68
registered
1,000....67
deb 5s
4,000....44⅞
3,000....45
1,000....44⅞
7,000....45
5,000....45⅛
5,000....45⅜
ctfs of deposit
1,000....45
Chi & West Ind con 4s
1,000....80¼
Chile Copper 7s
20,000....131¼
20,000....131⅜
10,000....132
1,000....132⅜
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
6,000....79½
2,000....79⅝
1,000....79½
2,000....80
Cleve Short Line 4½s
2,000....101½
6,000....100⅞
1,000....101⅛
Col F & I gen 5s
2,000....92⅞
Col Industrial 5s
5,000....75
Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000....3
Col & So 1st 4s
3,000....91⅝
Col & So ref & ext 4½s
2,000....85⅜
6,000....85⅜
Con Gas cv 6s
16,000....122⅞
5,000....123
1,000....123½
2,000....123⅛
Cuban-Am Sug col trust 6s
5,000....102
Cumb Tel 5s
15,000....100
Del & Hud 1st & ref 4s
5,000....97⅞
Del & Hudson cv 5s, sub recta f paid
10,000....107¼
28,000....107½
30,000....107
Del & Hud deb 4s, 1916
7,000....100⅛
Den & R G con 4s
1,000....77⅞
Den & R G imp 5s
1,000....80
1st & ref 5s
10,000....57
1,000....57⅛
42,000....57⅝
Det Riv Tun 4½s
6,000....94
Dist Sec Corp 5s
8,000....71
1,000....71⅛
2,000....71⅛
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s
10,000....106⅜
East T, Va & Ga con 5s
4,000....105½
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000....76¼
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s
1,000....89½
Fla C & Pen con 5s
1,000....103
Gen Elec deb 5s
1,000....104⅜
5,000....105
Ga Midland 3s
1,000....60
Granby Con cv 6s, Series A
10,000....103
stamped
12,000....108
2,000....107¼
10,000....107⅜
6,000....108
Gt Falls Power s f 5s
5,000s6f....99⅞
5,000....100
Hud & Man 1st & ref 5s, Series A
3,000....75
1,000....74⅞
3,000....74½
Hudson & Man adj inc 5s
9,000....30¾
10,000....31
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
10,000....87⅞
Lo Div 3½s
1,000....81¼
Ill Steel 4½s
5,000....92
20,000....91⅞
1,000s30f....92
1,000....92
8,000s30f....92
Ind Steel 5s
17,000....101¼
5,000....101⅜
Insp Con Copper cv 6s, 1922
4,000....182¼
3,000....185
5,000....184½
5,000....185
Inter-Met 4½s
9,000....75⅛
7,000....76
Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s
9,000....99⅛
202,000....99⅜
Int Mer Marine col trust 4½s ctfs of deposit
7,000....101⅞
5,000....102
10,000....101⅞
5,000....101⅞
13,000....101⅞
65,000....101⅞
30,000....101⅞
53,000....102
5,000....101⅞
Int Nav 5s
1,000....99½
Int Steam P 5s ctfs of deposit
5,000....77½

Jamestown, F & Clearfield 4s
12,000s30f....92½
Kan City So 5s
3,000....95¾
Kan City So 3s
10,000....71
Kan City Term 4s
10,000....88½
1,000....88⅞
Kings Co E L & P cv 6s, 1925
10,000....128
Lack Steel 5s, '23
7,000....99
1950
6,000....96⅝
11,000....96⅝
10,000....96⅝
5,000....96⅞
16,000....96⅝
20,000....96⅞
5,000....96⅝
42,000....97
10,000....97⅛
38,000....97⅛
1,000....97⅛
Lac Gas Lt of St L 1st 5s
1,000....102
L S & M So 4s, 1928
4,000....95⅛
4s, 1931
10,000....94⅞
3,000....95
8,000....94⅝
Ligg & Myers 7s
5,000....126⅝
5s
1,000....102⅝
4,000....102
3,000....102½
L Isl No Shore 5s
1,000....102
Lorillard Co 7s
2,000....125⅞
5s
4,000....101½
1,000....101⅝
Louis & N gen 6s
1,000....112½
7,000s30f....112⅝
unif 4s
6,000....95⅝
1,000....95⅛
Manhat'n con 4s tax exempt
10,000....92⅞
10,000....92⅞
Milwaukee Gas 4s
1,000....91¼
4,000....91⅝
Mil, Sp & No W 1st 4s
5,000....92¾
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s
6,000....57
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000s30f....78¼
11,000s30f....78⅝
2d 4s
10,000....48
500....46
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
5,000....101
4s
4,000....44⅝
10,000s30f....44⅝
Tr Co ctfs
4,000....44⅛
7,000....44⅝
Montana Pow 5s, Series A
5,000....97
Morris & Essex 1st & ref 3½s
5,000....87⅛
Nat En & St 5s
1,000....97⅝
Natl Tube 5s
1,000....100⅛
N Y Cent deb 6s
29,000....116
10,000....116¼
500....116
5,000....116⅛
500....116
5,000....116¼
9,000....116⅛
4,000....116⅛
18,000....116⅛
26,000....116
gen 3½s
11,000....83⅛
2,000....83⅜
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
13,000....94⅛
1,000....94⅛
20,000....94⅞
L S col 3½s, ctfs of deposit
2,000....87⅛
N Y G, El L, H & P p mon 4s
5,000....85⅝
N Y, NH & H conv deb 6s
3,000....115⅛
7,000....115⅛
non-cv deb 4s, 1955
2,000....81⅛
N Y, Ont & West gen 4s
5,000....77⅞
ref 4s
5,000....83
5,000....84
N Y Rys ref 4s
35,000....75⅝
10,000....74⅞
15,000....74½
69,000....75
10,000....75⅛
102,000....75
adj 5s
5,000....60
9,000....60⅝
21,000....60½
21,000....60⅞
30,000....61
1,000....60⅞
3,000....61
16,000....60⅞
5,000....60⅞
15,000....61⅛
3,000....61
25,000....61⅛
9,000....61
1,000....61⅛
15,000....61
2,000....60⅞
4,000....60⅞
1,000....60⅞
20,000....61
8,000....60⅞
19,000....60⅞
10,000....60⅞
13,000....60⅞
60,000....61
N Y Tel 4½s
7,000....99⅞
5,000....99⅞
1,000....99⅝
N Y, W & B 4½s
10,000....80⅛
2,000....80⅜
Norf & W con 4s
1,000....93⅝
North Pacific 4s
13,000....93⅜
3s
36,000....67
1,000....66⅞
Ont Power Co 1st s f 5s
1,000....94⅞
Ore R & N con 4s
5,000....91⅞
Ore-W R R & N 1st & ref 4s
8,000....87⅜
1,000....87⅝

Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s
8,000....106½
gtd refg 4s
25,000....93⅛
Pac Coast 1st 5s
1,000....93
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
7,000....101
Penn 4s, 1948
6,000....99⅝
Penn R R con 4½s
2,000....105⅞
gen 4½s, temp ctfs
12,000....102½
Peo G & C of Chi ref 5s
2,000....101½
Peo & E inc 4s
1,000....34⅛
Pitts, C C & St L gtd 4½s, Sr A
1,000....101⅞
gtd 4½s, Sr B
1,000....101⅞
Pub Serv Corp sink fund 5s
5,000s30f....90
3,000....90⅛
Reading gen 4s
6,000....95½
3,000....95⅝
3,000....95⅛
2,000....95⅜
1,000....95⅛
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
4,000....98
9,000....98⅛
10,000....98
2,000....98⅛
8,000....98
8,000....98⅛
River & Gulf 4s
4,000....74¼
1,000....74⅛
St L, Ir Mt & So unif & ref 4s
16,000....80
St Paul M & M con 4s
3,000....97⅞
Sea Air L gold 4s
1,000....82½
adj 5s
5,000....66⅛
6,000....67
1,000....67¼
1,000....67½
1,000....67¼
5,000....67
18,000....67¼
ref 4s
4,000....71¼
1,000....72
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s
500....100¼
3,000....100⅛
1,000....100¼
3,000....100⅜
3,000....100½
So Pac col 4s
10,000....87⅞
So Pac conv 4s
35,000....89⅛
10,000....89
3,000....89⅛
12,000....89
So Pac conv 5s
25,000....106⅛
2,000....106⅛
28,000....106⅛
14,000....106⅛
1,000....106⅛
500....106⅛
10,000....106⅛
So Pac 1st ref 4s
14,000....90⅞
Southn Ry 1st 5s
5,000....102⅞
1,000....103
M & O col 4s
3,000....77¼
Stand Gas & El conv 6s
1,000....100
Std Milling 1st 5s
1,000....97½
Tenn Coal I & R, Birm div 6s
1,000....101⅞
Term As of St L ref 4s
5,000....87¼
1st con 5s
3,000....106¼
Tex Co conv 6s
2,000....105¾
1,000....105
12,000....105⅛
Tex & P 1st 5s
12,000....96½
Third Av adj 5s
17,000....84¼
1,000....84
25,000....84⅛
84,000....84
Third Av ref 4s
1,000....83
Tri-City 5s
3,000....99⅝
29,000....99½
2,000....99⅝
1,000....99⅝
3,000....99⅝
5,000....99⅝
6,000....99⅝
Union P 1st 4s
2,000....98
1,000....97⅞
6,000....98
11,000....97⅞
Union P conv 4s
2,000....98⅝
1,000....98⅝
United RRs of San Fr 4s
7,000....45
U S Rubber 6s
1,000....103¼
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
5,000....105
10,000....104⅞
1,000....105
2,000....104⅞
registered
500....105
Virgn Ry 1st 5s
9,000....98⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000....104¼
Wab P Ter 1st 4s Cent tr. ctfs, 2d asst paid
10,000....22
Colum Tr cfs for Cent tr Ctfs
10,000....1¼
Wash Central 4s
5,000....90
Western Elec 5s
1,000....102⅝
Wn Maryland 4s
9,000....71½
West Shore 4s
5,000....92¼
registered
1,000....89¼
Westingh E & M conv 5s
15,000....134
3,000....134¼
Westingh E & M 5% notes
1,000....101⅝
Wis Cen gen 4s
11,000....87
Wis Cent, Sup & Dul div & t 4s
6,000s30f....90

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¼	..
2s, c, 1930	99	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	..
3s, c, 1918	101½	102¾
4s, r, 1925	109¾	..
4s, c, 1925	110¾	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	145	150
Alb & Sus.	..	280
Am Ag Ch pf.	97	98½
A B S & Fdy	102	105
Do pf.	188	192
Am Coal.	20	28
Am Coal P pf.	115¼	119
Am Cot Oil pf.	98	100
Am M pf.	33½	34
A S pf. A.	91½	92
Do pf. B.	86½	87½
Am Snuff	130	148
Do pf.	104	110¾
A T & C.	63	66
Am Wr Pa pf.	11½	13
Assets R.	6¼	7½
A M 1st pf.	52	95
A. T & S F pf.	100	100¼
Atl C L.	112	114⅞
Bald L pf.	108¼	109¼
Booth Fish	..	35
Do pf.	..	79
Beth S pf.	129	140
B Un Gas.	129¾	131¼
Brown Sh.	49	52
Do pf.	95	97
Bruns Ter.	9¾	11¼
B. R & P pf.	113	117⅞
But'k Co.	30	31
Burns Bros	83	84
Do pf.	105	..
Canada So	59	60
Case (J I) pf.	87	88¼
Cent L pf.	100¾	111
C R R of N J.	270	300
C & S A Tel	137	139
Chi & Alt.	8	11
Do pf.	12	22¼
C & N W pf.	172	180
C, C, C & St L pf.	70	74
Chi, St P, M & Om.	118	125
Do pf.	131½	140
Cleve & P.	79¼	..
Do spec.	46¼	..
Clu-P pf.	110	111½
Col & So.	28½	29
Do 1st pf	50	52
Do 2d pf.	40	50
Com T R.	48	50
Cons G, B.	100¾	114½
Corn P R pf.	96	98
Crex Carp.	40	49
Crip Cr C pf.	45	50
D & Co pf.	96	97
D, L & W.	223	225
D & R G.	11	13
Do pf.	19	21
D P & L.	36	50
Det U R.	74	78
Dia Match.	104¾	106
D, S S & A.	5	6
Do pf.	11	15¼
East Kod.	560	..
Elec S B.	62	63¼
Erie & P.	..	70
Erie 2d pf.	49	50
F M & S.	28	32
Gen Ch.	200	300
Do pf.	114½	116¼
Gen Mot.	460	475
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	112	113
Hack Wat.	25	35
Helme (G W) Co.	180	195
Do pf.	114	119
Homestake.	127¼	131
Inger-R.	205	..
Do pf.	103	..
I H, N J, pf.	116	119¼
Int H Cor.	72½	75
Do pf.	107	110
Int N pf.	109¼	110¼
Iowa Cent.	3	5
Do pf.	10	15
K C, Ft S & M pf.	69	65
Kan C So pf.	60⅝	61
K & D M.	3	4½
Do pf.	80	..
Kresge(SS) Co pf.	110	..
L E & W.	12	14
Ligg & M.	252	259
Do pf.	120	121½
L-W Bis.	18	19
Do 1st pf	91½	95
Do 2d pf.	..	60
Lorill'd Co.	187	190
Do pf.	117	..
Louis & N.	124	125
M'kay Cos pf.	66	67½
Man B'ch.	2	3
Man Shirt.	53	60
Do pf.	105	109
M Dep Sts pf.	103	105
Mich Cent.	125	130
M & St L pf.	15½	16
M, St P & S S M pf.	137	140
Do l l.	75	80
M P 1st pf.	94	..
M & B pf.	65	75
N C & St L.	125	135
Nat Bis.	122	123¼
Do pf.	125	129½
N C & S pf.	110	114
Nat En pf.	94	96
Nat L pf.	111	114⅞
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	23	24½
N Y C & St L.	39	41
Do 1st pf	80	88
Do 2d pf.	61½	65
N Y Dock.	10	14
Do pf.	18	35
N Y, L & West	..	123
N Y S R.	60	..
Norf So.	23¾	27
N & W pf.	83	86½
North Am.	71	71¾
N O T & Light	..	70
N W Tel.	52½	..
Pabst B pf	82½	85
Pac Coast.	43	70
Do 1st pf	75	100
Do 2d pf.	55	80
P T & T pf.	94	96
Peo & E.	10	14
Pett-Mull.	40	53
Do 1st pf	90	93
P, C, C & St L.	75	80
Do pf.	88	92
Pitts C pf.	107	108
P, Ft W & C.	157	..
Pitts S pf.	93½	96¾
Pr St'l Car pf.	100	103
P S, N J.	115½	117¾
Ry St'l Spr pf.	98½	100
Rdg 2d pf.	42	42½
Rock Isl'd.	⅝	½
Do pf.	⅛	¾
Rumely(M) Co ctfs.	12½	13¼
Do pf.	23¼	28
St L & S F 1st pf.	8¼	9½
St L S W.	18	19
Do pf.	43	45
S-S S & I pf.	97	98
So R, M & O ctfs.	65	75
St'd Mill.	90	92
Do pf.	87	88
Studeb Co pf.	110	114
T P L Tr.	100	..
T, St L & West	5	8
Do ctfs.	5	6
Do pf.	10	14
Do ctfs.	10	12
T C R T.	93¾	95¼
Do pf.	123¼	..
Und Type.	84	89
Do pf.	110	113
U B & P pf.	28	30¼
U C S pf.	11⅝	11⅞
Un Cig M pf.	106	111
Un Dry G.	20¾	..
Do pf.	67	70
U Rys Inv.	17¼	18
U S Exp.	45	48
U S I A pf.	108	111
U S R & Imp	35	37
U S R & Ref	2¼	2⅜
Va-Car Ch pf.	108	110
Va R & P.	47	48¼
Weym-Bru.	205	235
Do pf.	115	119
W & L E.	2¾	3¼
Do 1st pf.	11	13
Do 2d pf.	3¼	4½
W'w'th (F W) pf.	123	124½

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REPUBLIC STEEL HAS BIGGEST YEAR

Net Profits of $4,385,723 Were More Than Double Those of 1914.

DUE TO MUNITION DEMAND

Volume of Gross Business Was $29,916,228—Unfilled Orders for 591,270 Tons.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company reports for the last year net profits of $4,385,723, the greatest in the history of the concern, and a record attained in the face of a gross return which was $2,000,000 less than in 1913. In 1914 the profit clear above expenses and depreciation charges was $1,869,073. After allowing for interest charges, the balance available for dividends on Dec. 31, 1915, was equivalent to 7 per cent. on the preferred and about 6¼ per cent. on the $27,000,000 common stock.

If reserves from earnings had been on the same scale as in the preceding year, the report shows, the net income would have been substantially larger. The depreciation account received $600,887, against $334,413 in 1914; the provision for exhaustion was $32,500 larger, and a special fund of $400,000 was set aside for extraordinary depreciation.

John A. Topping, Chairman of the company, says in the annual statement that demand for steel, largely from Europe for munition purposes, was far in excess of trade expectations in the second half of the year.

"Demand from all sources," he continued, "was, and is now, in excess of production, which condition has resulted in raising prices to a level substantially in excess of price levels attained during the boom year of 1907. Our production and shipments for the year, while reaching new records in volume, values of products shipped averaged considerably less than during previous boom periods due to the low prices prevailing during the first six months. Increased capacity, improved processes, as well as increased efficiency, contributed no small part to the gains in profits realized. The balance of net quick assets as of Dec. 31 was $13,510,780, total additions to surplus from profits for the year were $2,328,319, and the balance of net surplus is $8,854,968."

The volume of gross business amounted to $29,916,228, a gain of $8,550,000 over the preceding year and a decline of $2,021,000 from 1913. The open hearth works turned out 864,208 tons of steel ingots, against 371,400 tons the year before, and the Bessemer furnace production of ingots totaled 1,034,148 tons, compared with 763,148 tons in 1914. The aggregate production of finished and semi-finished products was 1,033,304 net tons, against 760,054 tons in the preceding twelve months. Iron ore output from the company's mines amounted to 1,440,376 gross tons, a gain of 187,276 tons over 1914, and 1,054,104 tons of pig iron was produced, an increase of 278,290 tons. Coke produced was 1,119,157 tons, against 850,911 tons the year preceding.

The company had unfilled orders on hand when the year ended amounting to 591,270 tons of finished and semi-finished steel products, against 190,058 tons a year before and for 133,408 tons of pig iron, compared with 99,624 tons on Dec. 31, 1914.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul.			Com-
	Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	3
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3	3	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	Bid.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 months	2¼@2½
90 days	2¼	6 months	2¼@2½
4 months	2¼@2½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¼@2½	6 months	2¼@2½
60 to 90 days	2¼@2½		

Other Names.

4 months	2½@3	6 months	2½@3

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.80⅜	5.84	5.80⅜	..
Cables	5.80	5.83	5.80	..
Berlin—				
Demand	78.81½	78.68¾	78.88¾	-.00½
Cables	78.87½	78.81½	78.81½	-.00½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange at so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.90⅝	5.90
95.28 Berlin	78.81½	78.81½
20.20 Austria	12.48	12.53
26.70 Scandinavia	27.52	27.57
19.30 Spain	19.00	19.05
5.1826 Switzerland	5.20¼	5.19¼
40.19 Holland	41.87½	42.00
.... Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826 Italy	6.75¼	6.74½
51.45 Russia	....	29.80
.... China—		
.... Hongkong	46.70	46.80
.... Shanghai	63.87½	64.00
.... India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
.... Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
.... South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.00	42.12½
32.44 Rio	22.50	22.62½
.... Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.63
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $495,557,690; balance, $28,257,839; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $188,804.

The local banks have lost $2,136,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, $5.43⅝ premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26 15-16d., off 1-16d. New York, 56⅝c, off ⅛; Mexican dollars, 46⅛c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

In the face of realizing sales in volume, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange maintained a generally good tone throughout. It was noticeable that the trading tended to quiet on such setbacks as occurred, while the activity increased when prices improved. The business in odd lots was on a good scale and distributed over a wide variety of issues.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
330	Alas. Gold rts.	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
220	Allis-Chalmers	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
170	Am. Beet Sug.	65	67¼	65	66¾
8,680	Amer. Can.	62¼	63¾	62¼	63
480	Am. Can & Fy.	68	68¾	67¾	67¾
50	Am. Hide & L.	10½	10½	10½	10½
270	Am. Ice Secur.	29¾	29	29	29¾
40	Am. L'mseed pf.	42	43	42	43
770	Am. Locom.	67¼	68	66¾	66¾
2,190	Amer. Smelt.	101¾	102¾	101¼	101¾
5,900	Anac. Copper.	57	57¾	56¾	57¾
50	At., T. & S. F.	104	104	104	104
50	Balt. & Ohio.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
2,250	Baldwin Loco.	114¾	116¾	113¾	113¾
100	Batop. Mining.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	B. R. T.	87	87	87	87
370	Calif. Petrol.	31¼	32¼	31¼	31¾
50	Can. Pacific.	172	173	172	172
240	Cent. Leather.	53	53¾	53	53¼
120	Ches. & Ohio.	63	63	63	63
20	Ch. Gt. West.	13	13¼	13	13¼
70	C., M. & St. P.	98	98¾	98¾	98¾
660	Ch., R. I. & P.	18¾	19¾	18¼	19¼
30	Chino Copper.	54	54	54	54
640	Col. Fuel & I.	46	46¾	45¾	45¾
30	Consol. Gas.	138¼	138¾	138½	138¼
20	Continental C.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
240	Corn Products	22¾	23¼	22¾	22¾
10,420	Crucible Steel.	78¼	80¾	77¾	80¼
720	Dist. Secur.	46	47¼	46	46¾
50	Dome Mines.	28¼	28¼	28	28
1,410	Erie	35¼	39	35¾	38¾
30	Gen. Electric.	171	171	171	171
370	Goodrich Co.	73¼	73¼	72	72
210	Gt. Nor. Ore.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
100	Gug'heim Ext.	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾
240	Inspir. Copper	45¾	46	45¼	45¾
180	Interb. Cons.	15	15¼	15	15¼
40	Int. Con. pf.	75½	75¾	70½	70¾
20	Inter.-Met.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
60	Int. Harvest.	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾
320	Int. M. M.	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾
530	Int. M. M. pf.	80¾	80¾	78¾	79½
60	Lack Steel.	82	84½	82	84½
80	Maxwell Mot.	73¾	73¾	71¼	72¾
7,280	Mexican Pet.	106½	106	106½	107¾
75	Miami Cop.	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¾
90	Mo. Pacific.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
20	Nat. Lead	69	69¼	69	69
370	N. Y. Central.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
50	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
40	North. Pac.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
70	Pr. Steel Car.	58	58¼	57¾	57¾
280	Ray Copper.	25	25	24¾	24¾
780	Reading.	78¼	79¼	78¼	78¾
370	Rep. I. & S.	53¼	53¾	53	53¾
50	Seaboard A. L.	17¼	18¼	17¼	17¾
20	Sea. A. L. pf.	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾
170	Southern Pac.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
40	Southern Ry.	22	22	22	22
1,150	Studebaker.	151¼	153¾	151	151¼
320	Tenn. Copper.	57¾	57¾	57	57¼
70	Third Avenue.	61	61	60¼	61
740	Union Pac.	134	134¼	133¾	133¾
20	United Rep.	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼
170	U. S. Ind. Al.	155	157½	154½	157¼
240	U. S. Rubber.	53¾	53	52¾	52¾
2,010	U. S. Steel.	83¾	84¼	83¼	84⅜
170	Utah Copper.	79¼	79½	79¼	79¼
50	Va.-Car. Ch.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
1,890	Westing. El.	67¼	67¾	66¾	67¼
40	Wis. Central.	38¾	38¾	36¾	36¾

$6,845

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.20½	.20½	.20½	.20½
200	Belmont	4.25	4.35	4.25	4.25
400	Comstock	.13	.18	.13	.13
500	Elleton	.35	.35	.35	.35
500	Isabella	.24	.24	.24	.24
300	Jumbo Ext.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
500	Little Chief.	.10	.10	.10	.10
500	Nev. Hills	.18	.18	.18	.18
500	North Star	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
700	Round Mt.	.48	.49	.48	.49
700	Tonopah Ext.	4.23½	4.32½	4.23½	4.32½
500	Union Con	.61	.61	.61	.61

$6,300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	330	325	330
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	145
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98½	100½	98½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	213	220	213	220
R. J. Reynolds	465	485	465	485
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

MORGAN NOT AFTER A LOAN FOR FRANCE

M. Homberg Says His Government Has Ample Funds at Its Disposal Here.

NO NEED FOR A NEW CREDIT

Edward R. Stettinius May Join His Chief in Europe Within Ten Days.

M. Octave Homberg, a member of the Anglo-French Commission, who is representing the French Government here in financial matters, denied yesterday a widely published report that his Government was now negotiating with J. P. Morgan & Co. or other bankers for a big loan. Various published reports estimated the loan from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000. M. Homberg said that funds provided here by his Government had not been depleted as rapidly as had been expected by reason of a regrettable failure on the part of manufacturers to make deliveries on time.

Concerning the reported loan M. Homberg said:

No Negotiations in View.

"The French Government is not at the present time in negotiations with J. P. Morgan & Co. or any other bank or group of bankers for a new loan or credit in the United States. The departure of J. P. Morgan for Europe, therefore, obviously has no connection whatever with any negotiation, since none exists. Furthermore, the Government has large sums in dollars at its disposal at present; the credits, still to be disposed of are of different classes and are considerably in excess of the very important balance still to the credit of the French Government resulting from the proceeds of the Anglo-French loan."

This denial was supplemented by another at the office of the bankers, where a member of J. P. Morgan & Co. reiterated the statement that no new loan or credit of any kind was under contemplation. It was said that Mr. Morgan had not gone abroad on any specific matter, and that, while he will go to Paris, it will not be for the purpose of discussing a new loan.

Wall Street was inclined to make a good deal of a mystery over the reported loan negotiations. Despite the denials from both sides, which were too emphatic to be described as technical, stories persisted that leading bankers had been approached through the Morgan firm with a view to participation in a large French loan, to be secured by collateral and offered publicly to investors. Weakness of French exchange, which even after a spirited recovery late Wednesday afternoon is now selling at 5.90, as against the normal rate of 5.18, was pointed to as indicating the need of new French financing in this market.

Financing After the War.

M. Homberg said that, while it was impossible to tell how far ahead his Government's financial needs here are cared for, it did not seem likely that there would be any occasion for fresh borrowing in the next six months. He said that, as the commercial agent of France, Mr. Morgan would consult with M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, and other officials while in Paris, but not regarding a new loan. At the same time, he said, it was to be supposed that Mr. Morgan and the French Government authorities would canvass the situation with a view to financing to be done in the United States after the war.

There is a strong probability that Edward R. Stettinius, who was recently made a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., will follow Mr. Morgan and Arthur M. Anderson to Europe within the next ten days. Mr. Stettinius has not been away in thirteen months, during which he has been tied down very closely to his work in connection with the purchasing of munitions for the British and French Governments. He has been planning an outing to be taken in Georgia, but it is understood that he will not leave until advised by cable whether or not Mr. Morgan desires him to come to London.

Mr. Stettinius was taken from the Presidency of the Diamond Match Company to organize the export department created by the Morgan firm to handle purchases made for the Allies, and is more fully conversant with the munitions situation than any man outside of Great Britain. It is understood that if he is called to London it will be to acquaint Lloyd George with the facts as regards the ability of the United States to supply guns and ammunition. There have been many unlooked-for delays in shipments on contracts placed with industrial companies in the United States, and in several instances it has been necessary for the contractors to obtain an extension of time.

NEW PACIFIC MAIL BOARD.

George J. Baldwin Elected President of Steamship Company.

A new Board of Directors was elected yesterday by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the new members representing W. R. Grace & Co. and the American International Corporation, which concerns recently purchased control of the ship company from the Southern Pacific Railway.

George J. Baldwin was elected President, John H. Rossiter, First Vice President, and Gordon C. Carson, Second Vice President of the company. The Directors are Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Rossiter, Lawrence H. Shearman, Maurice Bouvier, Ames Higgins, E. P. Swenson, H. W. De Forest, Charles A. Stone, and Frank B. Anderson. Mr. Swenson and Mr. De Forest were also members of the old board of the Pacific Mail. It is understood that Joseph P. Grace and Robert F. Herrick will join the board later. Ames Higgins was elected Secretary, Percy Mayes, Treasurer, and H. E. A. Railton, auditor of the company.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	78.54	78.01	78.27	+ .27
25 industrials	96.56	97.13	97.06	+ .68
50 stocks	88.55	87.57	88.11	+ .47

PREVIOUS RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Feb. 2	87.84	86.32	87.64	+1.02
Feb. 1	86.92	85.40	86.62	+1.45
Jan. 31	85.19	84.47	85.17	— .93
Jan. 29	86.90	86.03	86.29	— .93
Jan. 28	87.81	86.65	87.22	+ .40
Jan. 27	87.35	86.23	86.82	— .30
Jan. 26	88.86	86.97	87.12	— 1.02

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

February—	High.		Low.		Last.
1915	62.78	11	58.99	24	60.02
1914	73.14	4	69.33	26	70.49
1913	77.80	3	71.51	25	72.89
1912	76.61	29	72.54	1	75.84

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	85.11
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.69	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French.	5	Oct. 15,'20	95¼	95½	6.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101¾	102	3.80
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101¾	102	4.85
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101¾	101½	5.50
City of Mont.	5	Dec. 1917	100	100¼	4.70
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	90½	90¾	5.10
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¾	100¾	4.65
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101½	101¾	3.95
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	100¾	2.75
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99¾	99¾	6.30
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101¼	4.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101	101½	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	101¼	4.75
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.90
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	100	100¾	4.83
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.95

Company Issues.

Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	103	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101¾	4.15
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100¾	101¼	2.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100¼	2.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.10
Ana. Copper	5	May, 1917	101¼	101¾	4.60
Ark. V. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	97	98½	6.50
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	101¼	101½	2.20
Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101½	101¾	2.20
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¾	101¼	4.50
Can. Nor. Ry.	6	Sep., 1917	99	99¼	4.50
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102¾	103¼	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99¾	99¾	5.05
Chi. & W. L.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.35
Chi. Rl. Rys.	5	July, 1918	94	96	5.10
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102¾	103¾	4.50
Con. Pow.	6	May 1,'17	99¾	100½	5¾
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100¾	2.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101¾	102	4.05
E. P. & L. O.	5	Mar., 1918	95	96	6.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.65
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100¾	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100¼	100¾	3.65
Int. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101¾	4.10
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¾	101¾	4.20
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101¾	102¼	4.00
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Lack. Steel.	6	May, 1919	101¾	102¼	4.40
Mich. Rys.	6	May, 1919	101	101¾	5.45
M. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	95	96¾	6.30
M. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Ma. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	93¾	95½	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr.,	99	99	6.38
Mer. & Wr.	6	Dec., 1918	100	101¼	4.90
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100¾	5.95
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	6	June, 1918	100¾	100¾	2.50
Nor. S. Pow.	6	June, 1918	100¾	101¼	5.20
Ohio Pub. Ser.	6¼	June 21, 1917	101¼	101¾	4.10
P.S.C. of N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100¾	4.90
Rem. Arms Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99¾	100¼	4.85
Seab'd A. L.	5	May, 1920	100	100¼	4.90
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.20
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1918	100¾	100¾	3.75
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	June, 1918	100¾	101¼	4.45
U.S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	99¼	6.25
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100¾	101¼	2.25
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.20
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.85
West. El. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101¼	4.00
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	5.10
W. Va. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Western Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100¾	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100¼	6.00
Wis. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100	100¾	4.90

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	16¾	16	16¼
Atlantic Refining	640	650	627	630
Borne-Scrymser	280	285	280	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	110	109	111
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	740	730	740
Colonial Oil	170	180	165	170
Continental Oil	270	275	270	273
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland Pipe L.	58	60	58	60
Eureka Pipe Line	240	242	235	245
Galena Signal Oil	155	157	155	156
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	138	135	137
Illinois Pipe Line	185	187	180	182
Indiana Pipe Line	102	108	105	106
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¾	13¾	12¾	13
National Transit	34	35	33½	34¼
National Transit	34	35	34	35
Northern Pipe Line	103	105	106	106
Ohio Oil	219	222	204	206
Penn.-Mex.	62	66	65	65
Prairie Oil & Gas	418	420	408	412
Prairie Pipe Line	228	231	228	228
Solar Refining	295	300	295	300
Southern Pipe Line	120	122	120	125
South. Penn. Oil	345	370	350	363
Southwest Penn.	130	122	120	125
Standard Oil of Cal.	371	373	371	373
Standard Oil of Ind.	501	504	494	497
Standard Oil of Kan.	435	450	435	440
Standard Oil of Ky.	350	355	335	340
Standard Oil of Neb.	335	340	335	340
Standard Oil of N. J.	505	507	496	497
Standard Oil of N. Y.	211	213	206	208
Standard Oil of Ohio	545	550	540	550
Swan & Finch	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	85	86	85	86
Vacuum Oil	220	222	218	222
Washington Oil	48	52	48	52

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	Sept.,	1916	101¼	102	101¼	102
4s	Sept.,	1917	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾
4½s	June,	1963	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
4½s	March,	1957	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107	107¾	106¾	107¼
4½s	May,	1957	107	107¾	106¾	107¼
4½s	Nov.,	1917	101¼	101½	100¾	..
4½s	May,	1917	100¾	..	100¾	..
4½s	March,	1964	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s	March,	1962	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s	Sept.,	1960	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s	March,	1960-00	102¾	102¾	102	102¼
4s	May,	1959	90	90	98¾	99
4s	Nov.,	1958	98¾	99	98¾	99
4s	May,	1957	98¾	99	98¾	99
4s	Nov.,	1956	97¾	98½	97¾	98½
4s	Nov.,	1955	97¾	98¾	97¾	98¾
4s	Nov.,	1936	99	..	98	..
3½s	Nov.,	1965	88	..	88	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	85½	89	85½	89
3½s	May,	1954	86½	88	86	89

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
240	Ahmeek	99	99½	98	98
235	Alaska Gold	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
9,372	Dc. Rights	16	16	12c.	12c.
380	Allouez	72	74	72	72
8,730	Am. Zinc	68¼	69¼	68¼	69¼
890	Anaconda

Reo Motor Car
STOCK

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit&McWilliam
Telephone 3109 *Rector*
71 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 200 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.

WE SPECIALIZE IN
Aetna Explosives
Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.
Kennecott Copper
Midvale Steel
Otto Eisenlohr & Bros.
Riker and Hegeman
Tobacco Products Corp.
United Profit Sharing Corp.
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. Phone 5501 Broad

Amer. Graphophone
Guantanamo Sugar
Gulf States Steel
Childs Company
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

BANK STOCKS
Will Sell
50 Nat. City Bank
25 Hanover Nat. Bank
25 Corn Exchange Bank
50 Guaranty Trust Co.
25 Bankers Trust Co.
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
50 Amer. Hawaiian Steamship Stk.
200 Amer. Sumatra Tob. Com. Stock
500 Atlantic Fruit & S. S. Stock
100 Bush Terminal Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50 Continental Insurance Stock
20 German American Insurance Stk.
25 Guaranty Trust Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Milliken Bros., Inc., Pfd. Stock
50 Niagara Insurance Stock
25 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
100 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com. Stk.
25 Semet Solvay Stock
50 Vandalia Railroad Stock
11 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
25 Wash. St'l & Ordnance Com. Stk.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd. Stock
J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Amer. Tube & Stamp. Sec.
By-Products Coke Corp.
Hart-Parr Pfd.
Horn Silver Mining Co.
Ingersoll-Rand Com.
International Power Com.
Rockwood 1st Pfd.
Semet-Solvay
Solvay Process
Tampa-Cuba Cigar
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Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

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100 Shares Common
100 Shares Preferred
Geo. S. Crap & Co.
25 Broad St. 'Phone 1560 Broad.

WANTED
Central Aguirre Sugar
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Kansas City Ry. & Lt. 5s
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Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
American Water W'ks & Elec. (all issues)
Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Connecticut Rway & Light'g Com. & Pfd.
So. California Edison Com. & Pfd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
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Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Irregularly, Except in the Oil Issues, Where Big Gains Occur.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 489,298 shares of stock and $892,200 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 198,130; oil, 92,928, and mining, 198,240. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Explosives, w. i.	21	21	20⅝	20⅞
1,500	‡Aetna Explosives, rights.	6	6	5¼	5⅝
1,000	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70	70⅝	70	70¼
400	Atlantic Gulf & W. I. S. S.	29	29¼	29	29¼
700	Atlantic Gulf & W. I. S.S. pf.	45	45½	45	45½
225	Balt. Tube Co. com.	*70	*70¼	*69½	*70
300	Balt. Tube Co. pf.	86½	87	86½	87
400	‡Canadian Car & Foundry	64	66	64	66
195	‡Canadian Car Foundry pf.	80	84	79	84
1,700	Canadian Nat. Gas Corp.	2⅛	2¼	2	2⅛
650	‡Car. Light & Power	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
500	Carwen Steel	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
1,400	‡Chandler Mot.	91½	92½	91¼	91¾
215	‡Chevrolet M.C. Co.	127	*132	127	130
3,400	Corp. R. & H.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
100	‡Crocker Wh'r.	105	105	105	105
100	Central Fy.	13	13	13	13
118,200	‡Cuba C. S.	47	54⅝	47	54⅝
250	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	98	98	98	98
380	Driggs-Seab'y	144	144	143	144
300	EisenlohrB.w.i.	55	55	55	55
500	Eisenlohr B.pf. w. i.	99⅛	99¼	99⅛	99¼
550	‡Electric Gun	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
345	Emer. Phon.	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼
655	Fajardo Sugar	75	80	75	80
200	F. D. & C., w.i.	46	46⅛	46	46⅛
900	Guan. Sugar	72	*75	72	74
625	‡Hall Signal	15	20	15	17
200	‡Hall Sig. pf.	42	43	42	43
795	Has. & B. C.C.	48½	49⅛	48½	49
25	‡I.A. Fuse S.C.	18	18	17	17
100	Hart. Cp., w.i.	74½	74½	74½	74½
30	Int. Motors	21	22	21	22
1,400	‡I. Mer. Mar.	17¼	17½	16¾	17½
1,500	‡I. Nickel new	51⅞	52½	51⅞	52
150	Int. Rubber	13	13	13	13
100	Jewel Tea	67	67	67	67
1,000	Kath. Br. pf.	22½	24	22½	24
500	‡K. Sp. T., w.i.	69	70	69	70
500	‡S.S.Kres., w.i.	16	16¼	16	16¼
500	‡Lee Tire	50	50	50	50
300	‡Lake T. Boat.	10⅛	10⅛	10	10
3,700	Manhat. Tran.	2⅛	2 3-16	2⅛	2 3-16
100	M'conf of Am.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4,000	‡Maxim Muni.	8	8	7¼	7⅝
15,000	‡Midvale Steel	65½	68¼	65⅝	68¼
1,100	‡Mojave Tung.	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
3,000	‡Nevins Elec.	½	½	½	½
560	Reotop El., Inc.	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
370	‡Saxon M. Car	69	69¼	69	69¼
1,250	‡St'd Motors	7⅝	7⅝	7	7¼
4,300	St'd Shipb'l'g.	13	14	12½	13⅝
500	‡St. Jos. Lead	15¼	15¼	15	15⅛
2,800	Submar. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	37	37⅝	37	37⅝
3,160	‡Texas Co. rts.	16½	17	16¼	17
6,500	‡Tob. Products	35	36	34¼	35⅞
900	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
1,500	Un. Prof.-Shar	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	‡U.S. Lt. & H.	4	*4¼	4	4¼
100	Wab.-Pbg.Ter., w. i.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
200	Wab.-Pbg.Ter., pf.	49½	49⅝	49¼	49⅝
1,100	White Motors	51½	52	51½	52
2,500	World Film C., v. t. ctfs.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
600	Ang.-Am. Oil	16⅝	16	16⅝	+½
96	Illinois P. L.	188	182	188	+7
20	Indiana P. L.	102	102	102	−5
800	Ohio Oil	222	208	220	+14
35	Prairie O. & G.	422	415	420	+15
150	Prairie P. L.	230	226	230	+4
70	South Penn. Oil	368	363	366	+6
62	St. O. of Cal.	374	370	374	+1
60	St. O. of Ind.	503	498	502	+4
70	St. O. of N. J.	505	500	505	+5
40	St. O. of N. Y.	215	208	215	+10

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
750	‡Barnett O. & G.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
5,500	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	20	19⅝	20	+⅜
1,000	Empire Petrol.	6	5⅝	6	+⅜
70,000	‡Federal Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
1,000	‡Houston Oil	19⅝	19½	19½	−⅛
1,300	Int. Petroleum	13	13	13	..
385	Midw. Refining	55	53	54	..
9,500	‡Sapul. O. & R.	11¼	10⅝	11	+½
4,000	‡Vent. Con. O.	9¼	9½	9¼	+¼
1,100	‡Victoria Oil	2⅛	2	2⅛	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	†Alta Con.	20	20	20	20
6,500	†‡Am Comman.	10½	10½	10	10½
8,900	†‡Atlanta	20½	21	20	21
300	Big L. D. Co.	1⅛	1⅛	1½	1½
900	Butte Cop. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼
350	Butte & N. Y.	2½	2½	2¼	2⅝
850	‡Calaveras Cop.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3½
5,700	‡Caledonia	96	96	93	94
1,865	Can. Copper	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	‡Cashboy	4	4	4	4
14,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper	40	42¼	40	42¼
5,300	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1,000	Con. N.-Utah	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,000	†‡Emma Cop.	40	40	39	40
19,000	†‡Fed. R.M.Co.	20	22	18	19
5,700	First Nat. Cop.	7½	7⅝	7½	7½
8,000	Goldfield Con.	94	94	90	91
4,600	†‡Goldf. Merg.	18	18	18	18
1,600	Howe Sound	6⅝	7	6⅝	6¾
500	Hecla Mining	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
1,000	†‡Int. Mines	14	16	14	16
100	†‡Jim Butler	94	94	94	94
10,400	Kennecott Cop.	53	53¼	52⅝	52⅝
200	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,400	†Kewanas	19½	19½	19½	19½
300	Magma	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝
3,000	†Majestic Mines	1¼	1¼	1	1
4,800	†‡MarshMining	36	37	36	37
1,300	†McKin.-Dar.	46	49	46	46
7,000	†‡Mother Lode	23	23	22	22
300	‡Nat.Zinc&Lead	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
700	†Nev. Hills	17	17	17	17
100	N. Utah Bing. (a prospect)	4	4	4	4
1,500	NipissingMines	7½	7⅝	7½	7½
400	†‡Oatman Gold, (a prospect)	65	65	65	65
2,500	†‡OatmanCres., (a prospect)	52	52	52	52
1,700	†‡Oatman Ex., (a prospect)	14	14	14	14
500	‡Ray Hercules	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
1,800	†‡Rex Consol.	28	28	25	26
9,000	†Rochester	60	60	58	59
2,750	†San Toy	20	20	18½	19
1,000	†‡Sdstm. Ken.	6	6	6	6
1,200	‡Santa Fe	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝
1,000	†Silver Pick	5½	5½	5½	5½
6,000	Seven Troughs Coalition	47	47	45	45
11,500	†‡Silver Tip, (a prospect)	16	17	16	17
900	Std. Sil.-Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Stewart	½	½	½	½
9,600	†‡Success Min.	77	77	75	76
3,900	†‡Superstition, (a prospect)	38	39	38	38
2,500	Tonopah Ext.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
200	†‡Ton. Merger	60	60	60	60
500	Ton. Min.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	†Ton. J. But.	95	95	95	95
1,100	Tularosa	¼	¼	¼	¼
200	†Union Mines	10	10	10	10
3,000	†‡U.S. Con. M.	9	9	9	9
2,000	xYukon G. M.	2½	2½	2⅝	2½
4,225	United Verdi	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	‡B.&O. nw.5s	102⅛	102¼	102⅛	102¼
385,000	C.deP.Cop. 6s	120	121¼	120	121¼
75,000	‡C.M.&S.P.4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5,000	C.Ariz.Sm. 5s	39½	39½	39½	39½
400,000	‡Erie con. 4s, w. i.	88⅝	89⅛	88⅝	89
2,200	‡Erie rights	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. xEx dividend.

Note.—Wednesday, not reported. 100 M. Rumely sold at 17.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
British Am. Tob.	15	16	15	16
British Am. T. O. B.	15	16	15	16
Lima Locomotive	20	23	22	25
Peerless Truck & M.	26	27	27	27½
Pyrene	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝
U. S. L. & H. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝

MINING.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Temiskanuny	64	67	66	68
Tri Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅞

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	60	70	60	70
Aetna Explosives pf.	81	84	82	86
American Brass	258	265	255	265
Atlas Powder	245	255	245	255
Atlas Powder pf.	101	104	101	104
Babcock & Wilcox	118	125	118	125
Bliss, (E. W.)	330	350	330	350
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	73	83	78	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	180	190	190	200
Canadian Explosives	320	340	315	340
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	800	830	800	830
Du Pont Powd., new	355	365	355	365
Du Pont Powder pf.	106	110	106	110
Hercules Powder	385	395	385	395
Hercules Powder pf.	114	120	114	120
International Arms	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	175	180	175	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	495	....	493	....
Scovill Mfg. Co.	450	460	450	460
Winch. Rtg. Arms	2550	2650	2550	2650

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

HOCKING VALLEY for December—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$559,348	$414,792	$574,411
Net	168,769	75,476	157,504
Sur. aft. chgs.	91,198	5,404	51,184
6 mos. gross	3,790,943	3,539,651	4,282,599
Net	1,534,816	1,162,517	1,532,981
Sur. aft. chgs.	764,194	505,222	877,284

WESTERN MARYLAND for December—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	952,747	640,838	676,249
Net aft. tax.	321,771	129,879	58,282
6 mos. gross	5,405,338	4,200,197	4,310,544
Net aft. tax.	1,738,836	944,641	604,250

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings	1,185,760	1,009,637	943,910
Other income	87,274	243,767	105,943
Total net	1,273,034	1,253,405	1,049,853
Bond interest	850,000	850,000	850,000
Other deduc.	449,989	411,715	329,043
Deficit	26,955	8,310	129,190
Sinking fund	100,000	100,000	100,000
Dividends	....	....	124,805
Deficit	126,955	108,310	353,995

BUCKEYE PIPE LINE for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net profit	1,523,801	2,417,157	3,632,581
Dividends	1,600,000	2,800,000	4,000,000
Deficit	76,199	382,842	367,419

CHICAGO TELEPHONE CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	17,559,537	16,229,369	1,330,168
Net after exp. & tax.	4,064,486	3,326,015	738,471
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,163,048	2,570,596	592,452
Dividends	2,160,000	2,160,000	....
Mis. approp.	206,000	4,375	201,625
Surplus	797,048	406,221	390,827

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earn.	13,235,551	12,340,003	895,548
Oper. exp.	9,331,804	8,702,660	629,144
Net earnings	3,903,748	3,537,344	366,404
Other income	286,815	273,728	13,087
Total income	4,190,562	3,811,072	379,490
Fix chgs., int., fltg. dbt., tax.	2,229,801	2,166,072	63,729
Depreciation	750,000	294,000	456,000
Conting. res.	....	50,000	*50,000
Surplus	1,210,761	1,301,000	*90,239
Dividends	750,000	750,000	....
Bal. to profit & loss	460,761	551,000	*90,239

*Decrease.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for December—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	487,667	457,284	30,383
Net after tax.	301,636	253,754	47,882
Other income	29,616	5,514	24,102
Total income	331,252	259,268	71,984
Sur. after chg.	205,793	154,555	51,238
12 mos. gross	5,542,303	5,396,714	145,589
Net after tax.	3,304,785	2,895,688	409,097
Other income	154,321	102,119	52,202
Total income	3,459,106	2,997,807	461,299
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,141,562	1,711,780	429,782

NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO. reports as follows for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1915—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earn.	2,685,598	2,636,031	49,567
Exp. & taxes	788,760	773,483	15,277
Net earn.	1,896,838	1,862,548	34,290
Non-op. income less non-op. deductions	165,848	103,390	62,458
Total income	2,062,687	1,965,938	96,748
Interest, &c.	1,034,629	996,395	38,234
Surplus	1,028,058	969,543	58,515

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
*Net earn.	5,439,598	2,320,672	4,958,342
Int. and divs.	183,311	76,879	66,941
Total profits	5,622,909	2,407,552	5,025,282
Depr., ren. &c.	600,388	334,414	600,887
Extra'rd'y dep.	400,000	......	......
Sinking fund	......	......	220,000
Exten. fund	236,798	204,065	241,004
Total deduc.	1,237,186	538,479	1,061,892
Net profits	4,385,723	1,869,074	3,963,390
Interest	869,904	840,326	862,090
Surplus	3,515,819	1,028,748	3,101,300
Pref. divs.	1,187,500	875,000	1,750,000
Surplus	2,328,319	153,748	1,351,300
Prev. surplus	6,615,290	6,512,778	6,661,478
Total surplus	8,943,609	6,666,526	8,012,778
Spec. approp.	588,656	51,236	1,500,000
P. & L. surp.	8,354,954	6,615,290	6,512,778

*After deducting charges for maintenance and repairs amounting to $1,647,309 in 1915, $1,432,365 in 1914, $1,654,573 in 1913, and $1,757,180 in 1912.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC for December—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	233,429	263,440	247,205
Net aft taxes	70,967	88,027	111,686
Sur. aft. chgs.	38,401	47,566	87,577

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE for December—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	95,511	84,081	11,430
Net aft. taxes	42,867	33,231	9,636
Sur. aft. chgs.	29,880	20,377	9,503
12 mos. gross	922,987	851,883	71,104
Net aft. taxes	399,751	326,835	72,916
Sur. aft. chgs.	245,893	181,233	64,660

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.15
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.38	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.25	4.20
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.70	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi. & Eastern Ill.	1916-'25	5½	5.75	5.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.10
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.95
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.45	4.25
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.10
Mo., Kansas & T.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.20
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.20
Penn. General F.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.75
St. Louis & San F.	1916-'22	5	6.25	5.25
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.55	4.30
Southern Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.25	4.12
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.30

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	380	385
American Light & Traction pf.	113	115
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	75	78
*American Gas & Electric	130	135
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Power & Light	67	68
American Power & Light pf.	86½	87½
American Public Utilities	44	46
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American Waterworks & Electric	7⅝	8⅝
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	17	20
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	56	60
American Gas Co.	120	123
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	80	85
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	96	100
Cities Service	113	116
Cities Service pf.	75	77
Colorado Power	24½	26
Colorado Power pf.	98	100
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61½	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers P. 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers Power pf. (Me.)	92	95
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	102
Empire District Electric pf.	77	82
Federal Light & Traction	8	11
Federal Light & Traction pf.	38	44
Gas & Electric Securities	120	...
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	91
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	17
Northern Ont. Light & Power pf.	59	64
Nor. Ont. Light & Power 6s, 1931	84	88
Northern States Power	45¾	46¼
Northern States Power pf.	90½	92½
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	60	61
Pacific Gas & Electric, old, pf.	91	92
Pacific Gas & Electric, new, pf.	88	91
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	68	70
Southern California Edison	90½	91
Southern California Edison pf.	103	105
*Standard Gas & Electric	8¼	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	31½	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10½
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.	44½	45
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	19	21
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf.	53	56
United Light & Railways	45	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	73	75
Western Power	17	17½
Western Power pf.	58½	59½

Par value, $50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Montana	.27
Alpha Con.	.03	North Star	.15
Andes	.10	Rescue Eula	.07
Best & Belcher	.04	Tonopah Ext.	4.32½
Caledonia	.47	Tonopah Nev.	6.50
Challenge Con.	.05	West End	.74
Confidence	.26	GOLDFIELD.	
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Atlanta	.21
Gould & Curry	.03	Booth	.42
Jacket Con.	.06	C. O. D.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.03	Comb. Fraction	.07
Justice	.02	D'df'd B. B.	.03
Kentucky	.02	D'df'd Daisy	.03
Mexican	.23	Florence	.49
Occidental Con.	.75	G'df'd Con.	.82
Ophir	.20	G'df'd Kewanas	.18
Overman	.05	G'df'd Merger	.10
Seg. Belcher	.04	Jumbo Ext.	1.22½
Sierra Nevada	.27	Lone Star	.03
Union Con.	.53	Silver Pick	.03
TONOPAH.		Spearhead	.11
Belmont	4.25	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Halifax	.50	Man. Big Four	.04
Jim Butler	.31	Nevada Hills	.17
MacNamara	.03	Rochester Mines	.56
Midway	.15	Round Mountain	.48
Mizpah Ext.	.17		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	10½	11	Gold Sov.	5¼	5½
Elkton	37	38	Isabella	24⅝	25
El Paso	98	100	McKinney	44⅝	45½
Findlay	3⅝	5	Portland	181	185
Golden Cy.	215½	217	Vindicator	245	250
Gold Dol.	5	5	Rav. B. H.	2	4

TO END ROCK ISLAND CO.

Liquidation of Holding Organization Expected by May 1.

Plans are under way to dissolve the old Rock Island Company, the second of the holding companies in the Rock Island financial pyramid. This company went into receivership last Summer following the receivership of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. The Rock Island Company is a New Jersey corporation.

The liquidation, it is expected, will be completed by May 1. The assets, it is believed, are limited to about $800 in cash and some stock of a coal company which had operating contracts with a Western coal company. It has been stated that these contracts are worth $20,000 to $30,000, but no test has been made of the claims.

The primary reason for a liquidation is the accumulated taxes which the Rock Island Company is facing. These taxes amount to $11,200 a year. One year's taxes are already in arrears, and another year's payment will be due in May. The company has absolutely no earning power. Recent sales of the stock, which has a par value of $100 a share, were from 50 cents to 75 cents a share. It is said that a great many women have been acquiring stock in the hope of eventually realizing on the investment.

SCHWAB WIDENS SHIP PLANS

Acquires Second California Plant and Will Build Merchantmen.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 3.—That Charles M. Schwab expects to go into the building of merchant ships on an extensive scale became known today, when it was announced that he had just acquired the United Engineering Works at Alameda, Cal., just across San Francisco Bay. The price is said to have been more than $1,000,000.

Extensive improvements are planned for the property, including the building of three slips where the largest merchant vessels can be laid down.

Clews Host of World Court Men.

Henry Clews, the banker, was host yesterday at a luncheon tendered to the officers and Governors of the World Court League at the Bankers' Club. The league was organized for the purpose of establishing an international tribunal to settle all future disputes between nations, and yesterday's meeting, attended by thirty-nine prominent men, resulted in the formation of a New York State branch. Speakers at the luncheon were Mr. Clews, Charles T. Terry, William B. Guthrie, and Dr. J. W. Hill. Mr. Guthrie was chosen President of the new branch, with Louis L. Seaman and Dr. Frederick Lynch as Vice Presidents, and Cranston Breton as General Secretary.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	41.25	....	41.25	....
Lead	6.10	....	6.10	....
Spelter	18.87½	....	18.87½	....
Antimony	42.50	43.50	42.50	43.50
Quicksilver	$300.00	....	$300.00	....
Aluminium	53.00	55.00	*53.00	55.00
Iron, 2X fdy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 25⅝@26c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Wednesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	95 0 0	94 10 0
Copper, futures	94 5 0	94 0 0
Tin, spot	178 5 0	178 15 0
Tin, futures	178 15 0	179 10 0
Spelter	88 0 0	90 0 0
Lead	31 0 0	31 10 0

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Thirty corporations were chartered today with aggregate capital stocks of $805,000. They included:

Niagara Motor Corp'n, Buffalo, engines, motors, machinery, tools, implements, $225,000; C. Narraway, M. M. Hedden, H. M. Pease, Niagara Falls.

M. F. P. Aeroplane Corp'n, hydroplanes, aeroplanes, engines, $100,000; J. R. Sloane, W. R., and D-Cady Herrick, 61 B'way.

Clear View Stock and Dairy Corp'n, Auburn, cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, farm products, $100,000; A. James, A., and W. Henry Bennett, 91 Genesee St., Auburn.

The Adirondack Landlord, Inc., Saratoga Springs, realty, stocks, bonds, $100,000; E. T. Brackett, W. W. Allerdice, C. C. Van Deusen, Saratoga Springs.

Matheson Farm Co., Inc., realty, farms, timber lands, saw mills, water power, realty agents, brokers, $50,000; A. S. Goldberg, J. C. Smith, A. A. Matheson, 115 B'way.

Nichols Bros., wholesale dealers in butter, cheese, and eggs, inc., commission, selling agents, $50,000; J. G. Hadden, R. S., and H. T. Nichols, 323 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Introduction Selling Corp'n, drugs, medicines, hospital supplies, $25,000; G. P. Stacy, W. A., and W. B. Glenn, 45 Maurice Av., Elmhurst.

The Ansley King Realty Corp'n, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; W. S. Shaterian, G. W. Whiteside, L. M. Ansley, 1 West 34th St.

The Dental Exchange, Inc., chemical laboratory, prescriptions, surgical instruments, medicines, $20,000; H. H. Herts, P. Cahn, H. R. Levy, 126 West 73d St., New York.

Hargus Cafe Co., Inc., hotel, restaurant, cafe, $50,000; H. A. McArdle, G. H. Kuntzsch, H. A. Heiser, 600 W. 161st St.

Slutzker Business Corpn., Inc., realty, construction, $10,000; J. Witriol, R. Rappaport, S. Landesman, 54 Orchard St.

Joseph Sader Co., Inc., Mineola, provisions, $5,000; H. Meyer, J. Taub, J. Sader, 1,011 Fresh Pond Road, Brooklyn.

Shepard Laboratories, Inc., Brooklyn, pharmacy, druggist, $10,000; S. Abrams, H. M. Benjamin, A. W. Schaefer, 224 Schenectady Av., Brooklyn.

Trimountain Corpn., realty, agency, brokerage, contracting, $10,000; H. D. Sedgwick, I. N. Phelps Stokes, R. S. Minturn, 109 E. 21st St.

American Art Production Co., Inc., felt pennants, novelties, pillow tops, draperies, publishers, advertising, souvenirs, $5,000; E. W. McInnes, J. E. and S. M. Salke, 409 W. 129th St.

Lyon Ventilating Machinery Co., Inc., ventilating, cooling, lighting, refrigerating machinery, foundry, supplies, hardware, $5,000; E. Kobbe, W. G. Keil, D. T. Lyon, 788 Riverside Drive.

Walton Body Co., Inc., carriages, autos, trucks, vehicles, parts, $5,000; J. H. Breese, E. Greenberger, J. F. Brandenburg, 2 Rector St.

The Financial Counsel, Inc., information as to condition and standing of corporations, bankers, merchants, professional men, auditing, accounting, and collecting and mercantile agency, $5,000; S. E. and E. O. Gottlieb, Marcus Schnitzer, 280 Broadway.

B. and M. Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty development, $5,000; P. Gronfein, M. Herbert, M. Gurian, 212 Division Av., Brooklyn.

Authorizations: Hutcheson Shoe Co., Massachusetts, $50,000. Representatives, J. A. Hutcheson, 229 Broadway, New York.

Liggett Hichborn & Co., Inc., Augusta, Me., investment securities, $100,000. Representative, A. S. Hichborn, 61 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increase: Charles W. House & Sons, New York, $100,000 to $130,000; New Amsterdam Casualty Co., Manhattan, $750,000 to $1,000,000; Pierce Glass Co., Buffalo, $50,000 to $100,000; Mount & Robertson, Inc., New York, $1,000 to $50,000; E. B. Van Wagner Manufacturing Co., Syracuse, $93,000 to $120,000; Brewster Train Control Co., New York, $10,000 to $15,000; Mutual McDermott Dairy Corpn., New York, $525 to $386,700; Mississippi Glass Co., Waverly, $3,000,000 to $3,500,000, the Robert Thedford Garage Co., Inc., New York, $25,000 to $50,000; Century Fire Proof Door Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $6,000 to $12,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Altamont Illuminating Co., Altamont; Northern Exploration Co., Manhattan; Associated Collection Co., Inc., New York; Kaplan & Rosenberg, Inc., Manhattan; Liebig Extract Co., New York; Gotham Mortgage Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—Charters filed:

Union Clothing Co., Commonwealth Building, clothing, wearing apparel, dry goods, laces, inclothing, wearing apparel, dry goods, laces, handkerchiefs, ribbons, &c., $50,000; William Service, Meyer Nager, Horace M. Vanslyke, Trenton.

Charles, Inc., Newark, to deal in and manufacture chemicals of all kinds, $10,000; Charles L. Morrison and Joseph Morrison of New York and Jacob Goldman of Newark.

United States and South America Trading Co., Newark, to deal in and manufacture ivory buttons, &c., $125,000; William J. Haggerty, John J. Haggerty, and Lillian A. Fagan, all of Newark.

Morrison's, Inc., Newark, to deal in and manufacture chemicals of all kinds, $10,000; Charles L. Morrison and Joseph Morrison of New York and Jacob Goldman of Newark.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 3.—Charter filed here: American Light and Heat Co., $1,500,000, to engage in the production of natural gas, petroleum, &c.; Scott S. Baker, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

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100 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Cumberl'd Corp. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
30 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd. Stock
150 Empire Steel & Iron Com. Stock
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
100 Foundation Pfd. Stock
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd. Stock
25 Lawyers Mortgage Stock
100 Milliken Bros., Inc., Pfd. Stock
56 N. J. Zinc Stock
12 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
25 Wash St'l & Ordnance Com. Stk.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd. Stock
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Canada Copper Deb. 6s
Cuban External 5s, 1904
Cuban Internal 5s, 1905
Mexican Govt. Gold 4s, 1904
Mex. Pet. Co. of Del. Underlying Bds.
Philadelphia Co. Conv. 5s, 1922
Gulf States Steel Stocks
Cripple Creek Central Ry. Com. & Pfd.
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Ajax Rubber
A Comparison

	Div.	Price	Yield
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Goodrich	4%	73	5.50%
Goodyear	12%	340	3.53%
Firestone	12%	730	1.64%

*Par value $50.
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Olean Elec. Lt. & Power 5s
Muskogee Elec. Tract. 5s
Helena Lt. & Rys. 5s
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The conditions and necessities disclosed by the recent and exhaustive report of J. W. Kendrick, Esq., and the matters reported by Messrs. Touche, Niven & Company are such as to require every holder of these bonds to take affirmative steps for the protection of his interests. This necessity is emphasized by the fact that the method of meeting shortly maturing obligations of the Company may jeopardize the security of the bonds. The Committee therefore urges a prompt deposit of these bonds under the Protective Agreement of June 18, 1915, so that the Committee will be put in a position effectively to protect and enforce the rights and security of such holders.

Holders are therefore requested to deposit their respective bonds, at the earliest convenient day, with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Depositary named in said Agreement, or with the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Sub-depositary. Coupon bonds must be accompanied by all unmatured coupons pertaining thereto, and registered bonds must be accompanied by a properly executed transfer thereof in blank. Depositing bondholders will receive certificates of deposit as in said Agreement provided, application for the listing of which on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

New York, January 11, 1916.

For details and other information address
E. C. Granbery, Secretary,
56 William Street,
New York

Charles A. Peabody, Chairman
Allen B. Forbes
William A. Day
Alexander J. Hemphill
Albert W. Harris
Percy A. Rockefeller
John H. McClement
Protective Committee

TO THE HOLDERS OF
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY
First & Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
Due 2004

The Receiver having announced that he expects to default in the payment of the interest on these bonds due March 1st, 1916, bondholders, in order to protect their interests, are requested to deposit their bonds with GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 140 Broadway, in the city of New York, under a Deposit Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee. Coupon bonds should have attached the March 1, 1916, and all subsequent coupons, and registered bonds should be accompanied by properly executed transfers in blank.

Certificates of deposit will be issued in respect of bonds deposited, and application will be made in due course to list such certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

January 31st, 1916.

Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman, Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Charles A. Peabody, Mutual Life Insurance Co.
William A. Day, Equitable Life Assurance Society
E. S. Marston, Farmers Loan & Trust Co.
A. A. Jackson, Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia
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Committee.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Counsel.
WILLIAM C. COX, Secretary, 130 Broadway, New York City.

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CHINO

Readers of The Financial World freely express the view that among the most conservative and exhaustive analyses of the earnings and prospects of the leading established copper producers, those we have published on this timely subject are unexcelled. Another such article dealing with the real value of Chino Copper appears in the current issue. It is written by an authority who knows copper mining from its various phases, from production to the dividend stages.

The Financial World

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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Save and Be Safe

Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Feb. 29 earn from March 1.

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The Franklin Society

FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS, 38 Park Row, New York City.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

The Tri-City Railway & Light Company. 5% COLLATERAL TRUST FIRST LIEN SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust First Lien Mortgage of the Tri-City Railway & Light Company, dated April 1st, 1906, will receive sealed tenders up to 3:00 p. m. on February 10th, 1916, for the sale to it of $150,000 face value of bonds issued thereunder, for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By H. W. Morse, Secretary.

Dated, New York, January 12, 1916.

DISCUSS CITY ZONE PLAN.

Realty Men Hear of the Harm of "Do as I Please," Methods.

Next to taxation the most important matter before the public is the plan to zone the city and regulate the height of buildings, Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, told real estate men gathered yesterday at the Merchants' Association rooms to discuss the report now being prepared by the Zone Commission.

"There has been too much doing as the individual owner pleases," said Mr. Kelsey, "and it is becoming a serious phase of the taxation problem, for every new loft tends, in many localities, to reduce adjoining land values. The rights of surrounding owners must be considered."

Otto M. Eidlitz, a building contractor, cited instances where a loft or apartment in the middle of a block had prevented the logical development of adjoining property.

Louis V. Bright, President of the Lawyers Title & Trust Company, told of undesirable conditions in Fifth Avenue below Thirty-fourth Street, due to factory lofts. "We have seen how rapidly established characteristics may be destroyed," he said, "and in lending money it is exceedingly difficult to guess how long any section will remain stable."

Walter Stabler, Controller of the Metropolitan Life, also referred to Fifth Avenue, and the danger which threatens retail merchants north of Thirty-fourth Street through the invasion by lofts. He thought that Twenty-third Street would not have been affected so disastrously had it not been for the invasion of industrial structures.

"One of the greatest nuisances to a residential section," he said, "is the garage. The commission is considering a suggestion that certain blocks be set aside for garages, which are most objectionable neighbors for private homes."

The commission's plan, as it now stands, limits the height of buildings in outlying districts to the width of the street. Nearer the centre they may be one and one-half times the width, and in denser business sections two and a half times, with a maximum height of 250 feet.

$10,000,000 FOR ROADS.

Bills at Albany Provide $5,000,000 More Than Commissioner Asked For

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Why the leaders of the Legislature wish the Highway Department to have $5,000,000 more to spend this year than Commissioner of Highways Edwin Duffey and Governor Whitman a few weeks ago thought was necessary was the question asked about the Capitol today after Senator Henry M. Sage and Assemblyman William J. Maier, Chairmen respectively of the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, had introduced bills appropriating $10,000,000 to be expended this year in the construction of State roads.

In a speech at the dinner of the Westchester Chamber of Commerce held at Delmonico's in New York City in December, Commissioner Duffey said that, because of the recall of reserves to European armies, there had been an enormous increase in the cost of labor. Due to this and other causes, there were many contracts upon which work had not progressed far. He said that in the past the highways fund had not always been economically administered because there had been too much money to be expended, and that under the circumstances the Governor would ask the Legislature to appropriate only $5,000,000 for the current year.

After the introduction today of the measure appropriating $10,000,000 from the bond issue for highway construction, Assembly leaders would not say that Commissioner Duffey had asked for $10,000,000, but declared that he was in accord with the purposes of the measure.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again more or less disturbed by the decision on the part of England, France, and Italy to buy wheat through an international committee with one representative in New York, who will handle all their purchases in the United States and Canada. The market was reactionary during the greater part of the day, but after showing declines of about a cent a bushel under quite vigorous liquidation by leading bulls, prices rallied on the export rumors, and at the close were net unchanged. In the local cash market, No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.45, No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.52, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.53¾, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.41	$1.41	$1.66
July	..	..	1.34	1.34	1.45⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.33⅝	$1.32	$1.33	$1.33	$1.59¼
July	1.25⅛	1.23½	1.24½	1.24½	1.38⅝

CORN.

Reports from the West indicated the probability of larger receipts in the near future, as it was said that farmers are showing more disposition to sell corn to provide themselves with funds with which to meet their Spring payments. Nebraska was said to have asked for a thousand cars to enable farmers there to move corn, and altogether the trade seemed to be more bearish and to anticipate increased pressure. The market was easier most of the day and closed at the lowest, with net losses of ½c to ⅝c. There was some talk of export demand and rumors of moderate sales. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	79⅝	78¾	78¾	79⅝	81
July	79⅝	79	79	79½	82⅞

OATS.

Export sales of oats were estimated at about 700,000 bushels, but during the greater part of the day the market was easy under liquidation, and closing quotations were ¼ to ⅝c net lower. The local spot market was steady, No. 3 white being quoted at 55¼ to 56c; No. 4 white, 54½ to 55½c; fancy clipped white, 57 to 59c; ordinary clipped white, 55 to 57c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	51¼	50¾	50½	51¼	60
July	47⅝	47	47⅜	47⅝	57¼

PROVISIONS.

Price changes in the market for hog products were comparatively narrow, but, on the whole, the undertone was steady, with an absence of selling pressure, despite a decline of 5 to 10 points in the price of live hogs. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 44,000; estimated for Friday, 33,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 11,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.15	10.05	10.07	10.10	11.55
July	10.30	10.22	10.25	10.25	....
Ribs—					
May	11.02	10.92	10.95	10.92	10.67
July	11.15	11.05	11.10	11.07	....
Pork—					
May	20.55	20.32	20.45	20.40	19.95
July	20.50	20.45	20.45	20.45	....

COTTONSEED OIL.

A very steady undertone prevailed in the market for cottonseed oil, but, while trading was fairly active, orders were quite evenly divided and price changes were comparatively narrow. Closing prices were 5 to 8 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 22,700 barels.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.15@ ..	9.05
February	9.28	9.28	9.21@9.40	9.13
March	9.22	9.17	9.21@9.25	9.16
April	..	..	9.14@ ..	9.06
May	9.17	9.11	9.14@9.16	9.09
June	9.18	9.17	9.16@9.19	9.09
July	9.22	9.17	9.19@9.20	9.14
August	..	..	9.21@9.23	9.17
September	..	..	9.23@9.24	9.18

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened steady and unchanged to 1 point advance and during the day gained strength, at one time the active positions showing advances of 15 to 18 points on renewed buying on reports that the ocean freight rate on coffee from Brazil had advanced to $2 per bag. At the advance the late positions were all at new high records for the season and, while there was a partial setback toward the close under profit taking, final prices were 7 to 11 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 53,000 bags. Sales were reported of 7,500 bags Santos coffee on the spot on the basis of 9⅝c, but, as these coffees were of exceptionally desirable quality, the prevailing price of Santos 4s was left unchanged at 9⅜c, while Rio advanced ⅛c to 8⅛c for 7s.

Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
February	....	....	....	7.42@7.44	7.35
March	7.49	7.62	7.45	7.54@7.55	7.47
April	....	....	....	7.56@7.58	7.48
May	7.49	7.65	7.48	7.59@7.60	7.50
June	....	....	....	7.64@7.66	7.54
July	7.59	7.76	7.57	7.68@7.70	7.58
August	....	....	....	7.73@7.74	7.62
September	7.69	7.85	7.68	7.78@7.80	7.67
October	....	....	....	7.82@7.84	7.72
November	....	....	....	7.84@7.86	7.76
December	7.83	7.97	7.83	7.88@7.89	7.81

SUGAR.

A reactionary tendency developed in the market for sugar futures yesterday, and at the close of the day prices were 2 to 5 points net lower. The volume of business was small, total sales amounting to 3,500 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	....	....	3.88@3.90	3.90
March	3.87	3.82	3.85@3.87	3.90
April	....	....	3.91@3.93	3.96
May	3.98	3.96	3.97@3.99	4.01
June	....	....	4.02@4.04	4.07
July	4.08	4.05	4.06@4.08	4.10
August	....	....	4.10@4.12	4.13
September	4.15	4.14	4.14@4.16	4.17
October	....	....	4.15@4.17	4.17
November	....	....	4.15@4.17	4.17
December	....	....	4.15@4.17	4.17

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,816 packages. Buyers are showing fair interest and the market has a steady to firm tone on the top grades of both fresh and held creamery. Secondary qualities are still very plentiful and urged for sale at late prices. Renovated dragging. Ladles also very slow. Packing stock has more demand, and tone is steadier. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31@32½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 27@30½c; seconds, 25@26½c; thirds, 23@24c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 28c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 22@23½c; State dairy, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 20@25c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@24c; lower grades, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,776 cases, not including 1,000 cases in transit for export. The market for fresh-gathered eggs maintains a generally firm tone under continued light receipts, advices of light supplies in transit, and a slight reduction in the accumulations on hand. Sales reported, however, show but little further change in value. Storage eggs are firm and show some improvement, with some holders of strictly fancy goods refusing to exceed the outside quotation. Nearby white eggs are cleaning up closely, and strictly fancy qualities are wanted rather beyond the supply; prices show some further advance and closed fairly firm, but it requires very fancy goods to reach top quotation. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 33c; extra firsts, 31@32c; firsts, 29½@30½c; seconds, 27½@29c; thirds, 26@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 18c; lower grade checks, 14@16c; refrigerator, firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 19@20c; thirds or poorer, 14@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@42c; ordinary to good, 35@39c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@40c; small whites, 35@36c; hennery browns, 35@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 29@33c.

Benjamin Franklin says:

"A wise man will desire no more than what he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly."

FORM 1040 *revised* is the one prescribed by the Treasury Department regulations for individuals in making up their annual *return* of *income* which must be filed on or before March 1, 1916.

Our Trust Department will be glad to assist depositors and others in preparing such return.

Established 1888

Franklin Trust Company

New York Office: 46 Wall Street

Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street, 569 Fulton Street

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Co. of New York

80 BROADWAY

Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.

Allows Interest on Deposits.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

SINKING FUND
CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL CO.
FIVE PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

The LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, successors to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, as Trustee under the above-described Mortgage, to secure said bonds, hereby gives notice that there is on deposit with it the sum of Forty-seven thousand eight hundred sixteen and 4-100 Dollars ($47,816.04) to be used for the purposes of the Sinking Fund, as provided in Article 3, Section 1, of said Mortgage. Tenders are invited for the sale of the above-described Bonds to the Trustee at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest, sufficient to exhaust said fund. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Sealed tenders should be marked "Offer of Bonds for Sinking Fund, etc.," and will be opened at the office of the Trustee, No. 160 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of February, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1915, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,238.59 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the first day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

By G. L. KING, Secretary.

Dated, January 13, 1916.

Schenectady Railway Company

To the Holders of the First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Due September 1, 1941.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provision of Article Second of the indenture dated September 1, 1901, securing the above bonds, the Schenectady Railway Company has called for payment on March 1, 1916, at 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest, all of the outstanding bonds secured by said indenture, and on March 1, 1916, interest will cease on all such bonds. Payment will be made upon presentation and surrender of the bonds with the March 1, 1916, and all subsequent coupons attached at the office of the Bankers Trust Company, New York City, successor Trustee under the mortgage. Bonds and coupons must be accompanied by appropriate certificate of ownership in accordance with the Federal Income Tax Laws.

Schenectady Railway Company,

By Horace E. Andrews, President.

J. H. Aitken, Secretary.

New York, Feb. 4, 1916.

BINGHAMTON LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY FIRST REFUNDING MORTGAGE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until and including February 15th, 1916, for the sale to it, or account of the Sinking Fund created by the First Refunding Mortgage of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, dated July 1st, 1902, of bonds secured by said mortgage to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of seven thousand five hundred and sixty-three and 81-100 dollars ($7,563.81).

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Sec'y.

Dated February 3, 1916.

REORGANIZATION OF

The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing First Mortgage Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds:

The first instalment of the amounts payable under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated June 25, 1915, as amended and modified by instrument dated January 4, 1916, having been paid in respect of a majority of the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds and a number of Second Mortgage Bonds, and a written agreement having been executed and delivered for the sale to the Reorganization Committee of the notes of the Terminal Company secured and accompanied by the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and shares of stock of Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company, the Reorganization Committee hereby gives notice that it has **DECLARED THE SAID PLAN AND AGREEMENT AS AMENDED AND MODIFIED TO BE OPERATIVE.**

The times for the payment of the second and third instalments of $100 each in respect of each $1,000 deposited First Mortgage Bond expire respectively **FEBRUARY 1, 1916, and FEBRUARY 15, 1916.**

Holders of certificates of deposit for Second Mortgage Bonds heretofore deposited must make payment of the second instalment of $100 in respect of each $1,000 Second Mortgage Bond on or before **FEBRUARY 15, 1916,** and of the third instalment of $100 in respect of each $1,000 Second Mortgage Bond on or before **FEBRUARY 15, 1916.**

In order to permit holders of certificates of deposit who are now in default in their payments under the Plan and Agreement as amended and modified, and holders of undeposited First Mortgage Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds, to participate in the benefits of the Plan, such holders may make payments or deposits until the close of business on **FEBRUARY 15, 1916, but only in each case upon the payment of the additional sum of $5 in respect of each bond of $1,000.**

In case more than the amount required under the Plan is provided by depositors, the Committee reserves the right to return any portion of the payments hereafter made under the Plan and Agreement as amended and modified (other than the $5 penalty imposed) by holders of certificates of deposit for Second Mortgage Bonds now in default and by future depositors of Second Mortgage Bonds, and correspondingly reduce the new securities deliverable upon the consummation of the Plan in respect of Second Mortgage Bonds represented by such certificates of deposit.

All payments must be made in current New York funds to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, and certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment of all instalments for appropriate notation thereon.

Dated, New York, January 28, 1916.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman,
GORDON ABBOTT,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. CHAPLIN,
HALEY FISKE,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD SUTRO,
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
ASA S. WING,
Reorganization Committee.

To Holders of

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY

100-Year Second Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds

DUE JUNE 1, 1990

The Company has defaulted on the interest due February 1, 1916, on the Second Mortgage Bonds above described.

The undersigned Committee formed for the protection of these Bonds deems it essential that holders should immediately deposit their bonds, with all unmatured coupons, with the **UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, DEPOSITARY** for the Committee. The Depositary will issue certificates of deposit therefor under a Deposit Agreement dated December 23, 1915, copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary. Application will be made, in due course, for listing the Certificates of Deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Deposit Agreement provides an opportunity for any depositing bondholder to withdraw, in case any plan of reorganization formulated is not approved, on payment of a proportional share of expenditures and obligations of the Committee, which share is limited to the amount, or rate, of $10 for each $1,000 face value of bonds deposited.

New York, February 1, 1916.

EDWIN G. MERRILL, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
P. J. GOODHART,
W. J. MATHESON,
D. E. POMEROY,
Committee.

G. K. B. WADE, Secretary, 80 Broadway, New York.
SPOONER & COTTON, Counsel.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y., Depositary, 80 Broadway, New York City.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF THE COLUMBUS ELECTRIC COMPANY BONDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the outstanding First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Twenty-five Year Gold Bonds of the Columbus Electric Company, dated November 1st, 1897, secured by a mortgage bearing same date to Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, having been called for redemption under the terms of said bonds and the mortgage securing the same, upon presentation of said bonds to the Trustee at its office in the City of New York, every such bond will be paid at par together with a premium of ten per centum thereof and all interest accrued thereon on the Sixth day of March, 1916, and after said date no interest will accrue or be payable upon or in respect of any of said bonds so called for redemption, nor shall any coupon thereof representing any subsequently accrued interest be of any force or effect.

THE COLUMBUS ELECTRIC COMPANY.
By THE COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT COMPANY.
By S. G. McMeen, President.

Wanted.—Young man to assist in bookkeeping; banking or bond house experience preferred; salary, $50 per month; good opportunity. Address Box C 361 Times Downtown.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of Riker & Hegeman Co.:

A Meeting of the Stockholders of RIKER & HEGEMAN CO., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the Riker & Hegeman Co. and United Drug Company, Inc., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any Stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January 19, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN S. ALLEY, President.
DANIEL J. COTTER, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE VICTOR FUEL COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER THE FIRST MORTGAGE OF SAID COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1903, TO KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Article Eighth of said mortgage, that a meeting of bondholders is hereby summoned to be held at the office of the undersigned Trustee (successor to said Knickerbocker Trust Company), No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of March, 1916, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of approving an agreement between the Company and the Trustee altering and adding to said mortgage and the mortgages supplemental thereto, so as to provide for the release therefrom by the Trustee of certain lands the title to which is disputed, and pursuant thereto to effect the confirmation of title in the Company and the Trustee of other lands secured by said mortgage.

Dated, New York, January 12, 1916.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

To the Stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., of New York:

A meeting of the stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 352 4th Av., Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the United Drug Company, Inc., and the Riker & Hegeman Co., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January, 19, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE M. GALES, President.
JAMES C. McCORMICK, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the RAILWAY SUPPLY & EQUIPMENT COMPANY will be held at 320 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Tuesday, Feb'y 8th, at 12 o'clock noon. C. D. VOORHEES, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.

New Brunswick, New Jersey, Feb. 4th, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, March 21st, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the meeting, including considering the voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, proceedings, elections, and appointments by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee since the Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company on March 16th, 1915, and of all matters referred to in the Twenty-fourth Annual report to stockholders, which will be sent to Stockholders before the meeting, and in the proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the New York office of the Company, 1,790 Broadway.

The Transfer Books will not be closed, but the New Jersey Corporation Law will not allow to be voted any share of stock which shall have been transferred after March 1st, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL NORRIS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
55 Wall Street, New York.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 55 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the eighteenth day of February, 1916, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the reports of the officers and directors of the Company with reference to the business of the Company.
2. To ratify the rescission of the sale of the steamships Peru, City of Para, Newport, Aztec, San Juan, San Jose, and Pennsylvania to W. R. Grace & Company and associates.
3. To consider and take action upon such other matters relating to the business and affairs of the Company as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE J. BALDWIN, President.
AMES HIGGINS, Secretary.
Dated February 3, 1916.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.

New York, January 27, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of managers and officers of this Company and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting will be held at No. 90 West Street, New York City, on Wednesday, February 23, 1916.

The polls will open at ten o'clock and close at eleven o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will close on February 7th and reopen on February 24, 1916.

ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Alliance Realty Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the annual election of Directors of said Company and of two Inspectors of Election, to serve for the succeeding year, and for such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

HOWARD W. SMITH, Secretary.
February 2d, 1916.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25, North River, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 8th, 1916, at twelve M.; and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.

W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the New York Office of the Company, No. 30 East 42nd Street, New York City, on Monday, February 7th, 1916, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Directors and also for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

THE LUNDIN COMPANY, INC.
GEO. H. SCHRODER, Assistant Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee, Complainant, against INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP COMPANY, Defendant, In Equity, Consolidated Cause.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the office of the Clerk of this Court in this cause, on December 17, 1915, I, Abraham S. Gilbert, Special Master, will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder the premises and property described in the said decree at the times and places hereinafter in this notice mentioned. The following is a brief description of the property to be sold. A more particular description thereof is contained in the said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

PARCEL 1.

Those five tracts of land situated in Holyoke, County of Hampden and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, more particularly described in said decree under designation of Tracts One to Five inclusive, which, together with the buildings and improvements thereon comprise the Deane Steam Pump plant of International Steam Pump Company. Said tracts were respectively conveyed to International Steam Pump Company by deeds as follows:

Tract 1. Deed of Deane Steam Pump Company dated April 13, 1899, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Liber 588, folio 31.

Tract 2. Deed of Holyoke Water Power Company dated December 3, 1901, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Book 640, page 110.

Tract 3. Deed of Holyoke Water Power Company dated November 23, 1904, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Book 690, page 143.

Tract 4. Deed of Charles L. Newcomb et ux., dated January 25, 1906, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Book 704, folio 592.

Tract 5. Deed of Charles L. Newcomb et ux., dated February 20, 1906, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Book 701, page 196.

Together with the appurtenant property hereinafter described at the end of parcel 4.

Also all shares of stock owned by International Steam Pump Company in the Deane Steam Pump Company.

PARCEL 2.

Those two tracts of land situated in the County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, more particularly described in said decree under designation of Tracts Six and Seven and all right, title and interest of the International Steam Pump Company in and to that parcel of land more particularly described in said decree under designation of Tract Eight, which together with the buildings and improvements thereon comprise The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon plant of International Steam Pump Company; said tracts six and seven were respectively conveyed to International Steam Pump Company by deeds as follows:

Tract 6. Deed of Thomas S. Taylor, Sheriff, dated October 21, 1902, and recorded in Hamilton County Register of Deeds in Deed Book 881, page 309, and also by deed of Mary Forste, widow, dated October 4, 1902, and recorded in Hamilton County Records in Deed Book 884, page 89.

Tract 7. Deed of Ferdinand Ritter et ux., dated December 3, 1902, and recorded in Deed Book 883, page 253, Hamilton County Deeds.

Tract 8. Consists of the premises leased to The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company by William Apking, Sr., and Eva Apking by lease dated September 6, 1893, and recorded in Lease Book 116, page 408, of the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, which lease was thereafter assigned to International Steam Pump Company, subject, however, to a certain agreement between William Apking and The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company bearing date the 6th day of September, 1893, and recorded in Deed Book 824, page 615, of said Hamilton County, Ohio.

Together with the appurtenant property hereinafter described at the end of parcel 4.

Also all shares of stock owned by International Steam Pump Company in The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company.

PARCEL 3.

Those thirteen tracts of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, more particularly described in said decree under designation of Tracts Nine to Twenty-one inclusive, which together with the buildings and improvements thereon comprise the Snow Steam Pump plant of International Steam Pump Company. The said tracts were respectively conveyed to International Steam Pump Company by deeds as follows:

Tract 9. Deed of Snow Steam Pump Works of Buffalo dated April 13, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Liber 778 of Deeds, page 504.

Tract 10. (Parcel a). Deed of James W. Stearns et ux, dated April 4, 1905, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 964 of Deeds, page 413, except so much thereof as has been released from the lien of the First Mortgage of International Steam Pump Company by an indenture executed by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, dated January 16, 1914, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County on March 5, 1914, in Book 841 of Deeds, page 13.

(Parcel b). Deed of Henry W. Box by John E. Selkirk, his attorney in fact, and James A. Roberts, as joint tenants, dated February 11, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 935 of Deeds, page 132.

Tract 11. Deed of Henry W. Box and James A. Roberts, as joint tenants, dated August 3, 1906, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 1051 of Deeds, page 448.

Tract 12. Deed of Thomas J. Hassett et ux, dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County, in Book 934 of Deeds, page 168.

Tract 13. Deed of the City of Buffalo, dated February 19, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 932 of Deeds, page 266.

Tract 14. Deed of John P. Major et ux, dated June 14, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 969 of Deeds, page 417.

Tract 15. Deed of John P. Major, et ux, dated January 31, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 934 of Deeds, page 159.

Tract 16. Deed of Joseph A. Bils, et ux, dated September 14, 1904, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 1004 of Deeds, page 72.

Tract 17. Deed of James A. Roberts by Frank K. Roberts, his attorney in fact, and Henry W. Box, as joint tenants, dated October 29, 1904, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County, in Book 1051 of Deeds, page 460.

Tract 18. Deed of Thomas J. Hassett et ux, dated June 14, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Erie in Book 969 of Deeds, page 415.

Tract 19. Deed of Gerhard Lang Brewery, a corporation, dated April 24, 1901, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 769 of Deeds, page 464.

Tract 20. Deed of Henry W. Box by John E. Selkirk, his attorney in fact, and James A. Roberts, as joint tenants, dated February 19, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County, in Book 937 of Deeds, page 179.

Tract 21. Deed of Henry W. Box and James A. Roberts, as joint tenants, dated August 31, 1906, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 1044 of Deeds, page 568.

Together with the appurtenant property hereinafter described at the end of parcel 4.

Also all shares of stock owned by International Steam Pump Company in the Snow Steam Pump Works.

PARCEL 4.

All those three tracts of land situated in the City of Cudahy, County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, two of said tracts being described in the said decree under designation of Tracts Twenty-two and Twenty-three, and the third of said tracts being described in said decree as acquired by International Steam Pump Company subsequently to the execution of said First Mortgage, which three tracts comprise the Power and Mining Machinery and International Gas Engine plants of International Steam Pump Company. Tracts Twenty-two and Twenty-three were conveyed to International Steam Pump Company by deed of Power and Mining Machinery Company dated August 25, 1909, and recorded in the Register's office of Milwaukee County in Volume 588 of Deeds, pages 372-374 and the property subsequently acquired is more particularly described in the Supplemental Mortgage of International Steam Pump Company to The Standard Trust Company dated April 25, 1911, and recorded in the Register's office of Milwaukee County, in Volume 640 of Mortgages, pages 277-280; said Tract Twenty-three and the tract subsequently acquired being subject to the right to open Holthoff Place, extended in front of the said premises, and the obligation in case of such opening, to pay a part of the cost of making the same, set forth in deed recorded in the Register's office of Milwaukee County in Vol. 593 of Deeds, page 240, and deed to Power and Mining Machinery Company under date of December 31st, 1909.

Also $50,000 par value of preferred stock and $50,000 par value of common stock of Power and Mining Machinery Company.

Together with, in the case of each and every of said tracts or parcels of real estate, all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto or to any thereof belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, incomes, rents, issues and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the International Steam Pump Company of, in and to the same, and any and every part thereof, with the buildings, plants, factories, machine shops, dynamos, generators and other electrical apparatus, engines, boilers, machinery and fixtures, equipment, appliances, tools, dies, patterns and designs located upon, or in or about any of the said parcels of real estate, and all patents, licenses, trade-marks, trade-names and processes owned by the Company appertaining to the business of the Company as carried on upon said premises.

There shall also be included in the sale of each of the above parcels Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, all machinery, tools, articles of a permanent nature or appliances acquired by the Receiver in this cause, which during the receivership shall have been attached to or used in connection with the operation of the manufacturing plant included in each parcel and which shall pass as appurtenant to the real estate and manufacturing plant to which it is attached or in connection with the operation of which it is used.

PARCEL 5.

$5,497,700 par value common stock of Henry R. Worthington, and $1,997,000 principal amount of the Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Notes dated September 1, 1909, due September 1, 1929, Five Per Cent. Gold Note dated February 19, 1912, due September 1, 1929, for $175,000, and Five Per Cent. Gold Note dated March 31, 1911, due September 1, 1929, for $255,000, of Henry R. Worthington.

PARCEL 6.

$970,000 par value common stock of The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, and Five Per Cent. Notes or other obligations, when issued, of said The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, maturing in not more than twenty years from date, evidencing the entire indebtedness as of June 30th, 1909, of said The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works to the International Steam Pump Company.

PARCEL 7.

$767,000 par value common stock of Holly Manufacturing Company, and $26,500 First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of said Company.

PARCEL 8.

$500,000 par value capital stock of Fred M. Prescott Steam Pump Works.

PARCEL 9.

All dynamos, generators and other electrical apparatus, engines, boilers, machinery and fixtures, equipment, appliances, tools, dies, patterns and designs not located upon or in or about real estate or plants described in parcels 1 to 4, inclusive, owned by International Steam Pump Company, at the date of its First Mortgage, September 1, 1909, or thereafter acquired by it, except such as have been disposed of or released from the lien of said First Mortgage in accordance with the provisions of Article Seven thereof; also all patents, applications for patents, licenses, trade-marks, trade-names and processes, in the United States of America owned at the date of the execution of said First Mortgage by the International Steam Pump Company which in any way appertain or belong to or have been provided for use in connection with the business of the Company, as carried on upon any of the premises hereinabove described or elsewhere in the United States of America, except such as appertain to the business of the Company as carried on upon the premises included in parcels 1 to 4 hereinbefore described, together with the good will of said business as a going concern.

$281,000 par value capital stock of Denver Rock Drill and Machinery Company, all the assets of which have heretofore been sold.

All cash held by Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee under said First Mortgage, which cash on September 1, 1915, amounted to $145,361.31, and all interest which may accrue thereon, and all other cash which may hereafter be acquired by said Trust Company as such Trustee through interest or dividends on pledged securities or otherwise.

All property of every sort and description situated in the United States of America and not hereinbefore described (other than cash, accounts, notes and bills receivable, stock in trade, materials, supplies, and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the Company's manufactured product and merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured, and in process of manufacture), owned by International Steam Pump Company at the date of the execution of said First Mortgage or thereafter acquired by it by means of any of the First Lien Bonds or their proceeds, (except such of said property as has been released from the lien of the First Mortgage in accordance with the provisions of Article Seven thereof); not including, however, any bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness or share of stock of, or other instrument evidencing any interest in, any corporation or association organized under the laws of any foreign country, nor any interest in the business of any individual, firm, corporation or association located in any foreign country.

All property of every sort and description acquired by International Steam Pump Company in exchange or substitution for any property released from the lien of said First Mortgage in accordance with the provisions of Article Seven thereof.

The net income in the hands of the Receiver in this cause, received from the operation of the mortgaged premises during the receivership, except such as may be included in any of the foregoing parcels.

PARCEL 10.

All the stock in trade, materials, supplies and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the manufactured product of International Steam Pump Company, merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured and in process of manufacture, used or located on or about the real estate and plant to be sold as Parcel 1, together with all property of the above character, so used or located, acquired by the Receiver of this Court herein appointed and held by him at the date of the sale.

PARCEL 11.

All the stock in trade, materials, supplies and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the manufactured product of International Steam Pump Company, merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured and in process of manufacture, used or located on or about the real estate and plant to be sold as Parcel 2, together with all property of the above character so used or located acquired by the Receiver of this Court herein appointed and held by him at the date of the sale.

PARCEL 12.

All the stock in trade, materials, supplies and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the manufactured product of International Steam Pump Company, merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured and in process of manufacture, used or located on or about the real estate and plant to be sold as Parcel 3, together with all property of the above character acquired by the Receiver of this Court herein appointed and held by him at the date of the sale.

PARCEL 13.

$98,500 par value capital stock of International Gas Engine Company, together with all right, title and interest of International Steam Pump Company in $1,500 par value additional capital stock of said Company.

PARCEL 14.

$247,000 par value capital stock of Jeanesville Iron Works Company, together with all right, title and interest of International Steam Pump Company in $3,000 par value additional capital stock of said Company.

PARCEL 15.

Cash (other than that with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the first Mortgage), accounts, notes and bills receivable, stock in trade, materials, supplies, and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the manufactured product of said International Steam Pump Company, merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured and in process of manufacture of International Steam Pump Company and not included in parcels 10, 11 and 12.

$24,444 par value preferred capital stock of The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works.

$22,000 par value common stock of Holly Manufacturing Company.

All other property of every sort and description of International Steam Pump Company not included in parcels 1 to 14, inclusive, above.

All property of the character specified in parcels 10 to 15, inclusive, and all other property acquired by the Receiver in this cause and held by him at the date of sale, except such as is included in parcels 1 to 4 and parcels 10 to 12, inclusive, and except such as is or represents net income received from the operation of the mortgaged premises during the receivership in this cause.

The said decree requires the Receiver herein appointed to file with the Clerk of this Court at least five and not more than ten days before February 25th, 1916, (a) a schedule of the apparatus, machinery, and equipment referred to above in Parcel 9, and (b) a statement of the cash held by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under said First Mortgage, and (c) an approximate statement, as nearly correct as he is able to make the same, of the net income of the mortgaged premises and also of the amount of unmortgaged property in his hands of the character above described under Parcel 15, showing also the amount of moneys in his hands, the moneys owing to him, and all his liabilities (fixed and contingent).

The said premises and property will be sold at the following times and places:

Parcels Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 15 will be sold at the front door of the County Court House, New York County, New York, at twelve o'clock noon on February twenty-fifth, (25th), 1916.

Parcels Nos. 1 and 10 will be sold at the front door of the County Court House in Springfield, in the County of Hampden, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at twelve o'clock noon on February twenty-ninth, (29th), 1916.

Parcels Nos. 2 and 11 will be sold at the front door of the County Court House in the County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, at twelve o'clock noon on March fourth, (4th), 1916.

Parcels Nos. 3 and 12 will be sold at the front door (Franklin Street entrance) of the County Court House, known as the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on March second, (2d), 1916.

Parcel No. 4 will be sold at the front door of the County Court House in the City and County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, at twelve o'clock noon on March seventh (7th), 1916.

In accordance with said decree, I will receive no bid from any bidder who shall not first deposit with me as a pledge that he will make good his bid, in case of acceptance, the amount of money or of First Lien Bonds of International Steam Pump Company or duly allowed claims against said Company hereinafter specified, and I shall accept no bid of less than the minimum amount hereinafter specified for the respective parcels. The required deposits and the minimum amounts in respect to each of said parcels are as follows:

For Parcel 1 the deposit shall be $37,400 in money or $58,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $374,000.

For Parcel 2 the deposit shall be $22,700 in money or $35,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $227,000.

For Parcel 3 the deposit shall be $25,400 in money or $39,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $254,000.

For Parcel 4 the deposit shall be $69,400 in money or $107,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $694,000.

For Parcel 5 the deposit shall be $194,400 in money or $299,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $1,944,000.

For Parcel 6 the deposit shall be $68,000 in money or $105,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $680,000.

For Parcel 7 the deposit shall be $2,000 in money or $3,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $20,000.

For Parcel 8 the deposit shall be $11,500 in money or $18,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $115,000.

For Parcel 9 the deposit shall be $54,400 in money or $84,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $544,000.

For Parcel 10 the deposit shall be $19,600 in money or $30,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $196,000.

For Parcel 11 the deposit shall be $10,700 in money or $16,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $107,000.

For Parcel 12 the deposit shall be $13,600 in money or $21,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $136,000.

For Parcel 13 the deposit shall be $100 in money or $1,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $1,000.

For Parcel 14 the deposit shall be $100 in money or $1,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $1,000.

For Parcel 15 the deposit shall be $100,000 in money or $154,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $1,000,000.

The deposit made by any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property sold. If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder. The deposit made by any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned upon the final rejection of his bid.

Upon the acceptance of any bid, and within sixty days after the confirmation thereof by the Court, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, the purchaser shall make payment thereof by paying in cash to the Special Master the amounts required to be paid in cash by the terms of the said decree, and the balance of the purchase price may be paid either in money or, in respect to Parcels Nos. 1 to 9, inclusive, in First Lien Bonds of International Steam Pump Company and coupons which matured September 1, 1914, appertaining thereto, or, in respect to Parcels 10 to 15, inclusive, by such First Lien Bonds and coupons or by any claims against said Company which have been allowed by Abraham S. Gilbert as Special Master, acting under the decree of this Court, and which shall have been confirmed by this Court; which said bonds, coupons and claims shall be received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the sum which would be payable out of the net proceeds of said sale if paid in money to the holder thereof for his just share and proportion of such net proceeds. Should the purchaser or purchasers fail to make any such payments, then the sum or bonds or claims paid or deposited by said bidder shall be forfeited, and the Court reserves the right to re-take and re-sell the property upon such notice as the Court shall direct. Any payment or deposit required to be made in cash may be made by certified check or checks, or certificate or certificates of deposit upon or issued by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or any solvent national bank or trust company which shall have a paid-up capital of not less than $1,000,000. In case the purchaser shall complete payment of the entire bid to the Special Master and comply with the other provisions of said decree, he shall be entitled to receive a deed or deeds of conveyance, instrument or instruments of transfer, or bill or bills of sale of the property purchased, from the Special Master and from such other parties to said cause as in said decree provided, and to receive possession thereof from the parties holding possession of the same.

The purchaser shall take the property purchased charged with the payment of the taxes and other obligations specified in Article XIV of said decree and with the obligation to make provision for the performance of contracts of the Receiver as specified in Article XVIII of said decree.

The said decree authorizes and directs the Receiver herein to continue the business of International Steam Pump Company with the same powers heretofore conferred upon him in this respect by the decrees of this Court until the actual transfer and delivery to the purchaser of the property sold under the decree, and the property shall be transferred and delivered to the purchaser in the condition in which it shall be at the time of such transfer and delivery.

The purchaser shall have the right, and may be required, to enter his appearance in this Court in this cause, and shall agree to abide by and fulfill all the terms of said decree and all orders or decrees hereafter made in accordance with the reservations thereof.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions upon which such sales will be made, reference is hereby made to said decree of said Court.

Dated January 19th, 1916.

ABRAHAM S. GILBERT, Special Master.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Solicitors for Complainant, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15 Broad Street, New York.

LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Solicitors for C. Philip Coleman, Receiver, 115 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITATION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a libel and petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1916, by the National Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Greece, owner of the Steamship "Thessaloniki," her equipment and pending freight, for limitation of its liability for all loss, destruction, damage and injury caused by her loss at sea on the 5th day of January, 1916; and

Whereas the petitioner and libellant has given an ad interim stipulation to abide by all orders of the Court interlocutory and final and to pay the amount awarded by the final decree rendered by this Court or by an Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, with interest, to the amount of Thirty thousand ($30,000) Dollars, unless the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said Steamship, her equipment and pending freight, if any, shall be paid into Court by the petitioner, or a stipulation for value therefor shall be given as aforesaid in the meantime;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, destruction, damage or injury occasioned by said foundering, to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esquire, at his office in the Federal Building, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and also to appear before said Court in said building on the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and answer said petition and libel, otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, January 19th, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On January 25, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 100 BARRELS OF CATSUP, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on February 14, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

January 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

Assignee's Sale—Assignee sells on Sat., Feb. 5th, at 10:30 A. M., at 221 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y., remaining stock of jewelry, showcases, wall cases, safe, tools, &c., formerly of Samuel Lippman, jeweler.

LOUIS D. SCHULMAN, Assignee.
JACOB S. RUFKIN, Attorney for Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT PURCHASING OFFICER, PANAMA RAIL ROAD COMPANY, 24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2:00 P. M. TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916, for furnishing two 600-ton steel coal barges. Necessary blanks may be had upon application at this office.

Car wants placed in the automobilists' favorite medium obtain results.

The New York Times carries more automobile advertisements than any other morning or evening newspaper.

Circulation over 318,000

Telephone advertisements BRYANT 1000.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Gen Confection Mach. Re Willis & Jaeckle, Doscaito<Van Dyk, Priestley & V<Reliance Beechnut<Berwind, Wright & Cobb<Royal Mail, Rogers<Berwind, Thoeburn<Gates, Mead & M<Hunt (3), Montano<Erie, Pierce<H & M, Chic C H Co<Gold.

Munter<Lanigan, Shubert<Fine.—Arts Film Co, Wynerie<North German Lloyd, Nat St Nav<Int Paper NY & Bern<Mowinckel (4), Park<Bruin, Hedenberg<Oliver, Hough<Westinghouse, Toledo Sales<Jacobs, Record<Triangle Film

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges: Samuel Karpel, Matthew P. Frost, Perry P. Rowe, Charles Schumacher, Thomas F Galvin, Jr, Hussman & Simon, Saul J Ostrovsky, Peter Mc Rohde, Irvan L Berrian.

Composition: O Forster, Inc.

Motions: Clemente Bros, Kaiser & Pollack, Charles F Fuchs, 26 Ward Live Poultry, Charles Arman, Louis Schwab, H Sakstein & Son, Kobre & Ginsberg, William C Boegel, H & P Camines, William J A Lee, Chas Josephson & ano Jacob Schultzman.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Building.—Admiralty calendar at 9:30 A. M.

The following Admiralty Causes will be called and causes set down for trial for days during the week, commencing Feb. 7: Moore<S S Zulia. Same<Barge J H Neville. Meyer et al<same. Leh Val Trans<Steamtug Transfer 20, &c. Woods<Steamtug Wm E Cleary. Huns<Steamtug Tracy<S S M Moran. Bayamon. Michael & ano<S S Ecrom. Hatfield<Steamtug Black Diamond et al Gleason<Steamtug Morcel Co<same. Salvation. Beard & ano<Tug W Fox<St'mtug Stamford R Flannery. Murray Ltg, &c<St'mtug L M Sullivan. Leh Val Trans<Tug Water Front Cont Co< Transfer 22, &c. Rose, Rosenthal, inf, Wilson<Scow R 15, 18. Emil Rosenthal, inf, Flannery<Bouker (2), Borkholm<Steamtug Robert Hornby, Robins D D & R Co< Harry R Wheeler. Elizabeth C Hornby, Cent RR of N J<No Peirce Bros. Alice Burke, Am & Interstate. Phenix Sand & Gravel Catherine Condon, Wendt<Steamtug Edwin Terry. Co<Sec of New York. Amanda Wasserman, Brown D D Co<Barge Preferred cause: William Henjes, L W Francis, &c. Nelson<Everard. Pincus Lowenfeld, Frederick E Gibert, Benjamin P Mahler, Frederick E Gibert. Estates of: Anna Goodman (issue of fact,) Lena Zettel (same,) Joseph Horwitz, Lulu Halfner, Lena Rosenthal, Emma J Richardson, Emma F Wyatt, John M Wyatt, inf, Thomas Thorn, James H Loundergan, W A McCabe, inf, Celia Altman, John L Cadwalader, Benjamin Altman, Daniel K Bayne, Arthuretta Le B Whitney, Mary Colgan, Moses Einstein, Henrietta Weltz, Patrick J McNulty, Walter Luke.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 503.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Scura<Compania Transatlantica, Maidhof<Greene, Herrick<Hahn, Pope<Strauss, Dutton & Co<Cushman, Durfie Emb F Co< Sterrett, Axelrod<Friedman, Smith<Rome, Wingood Rty Co< Steele, Parcel<Brown, Waller<French, Longholtz<Fried, Pflug<Hain, Bernstein<Ritter Bros, Jemison<Marum, Dimond-Warren Motor Co<Herff-Brooks Cp Pitsch<Strohmeyer, Zavodnik<Goldberg, Punnett<G Backer Con Lemel<Fichter, Brandmark<JM BellCo Gilbert<Smith, Winer<Lewis, Muchnic<Fitzpatrick, Weinberger<Senft, Hollander<Blumenkrans, Felesina<Bingham, Helfont<Amend, Rauch<Royal Ind Co.

Brown<Patrizio & Henderson, Hammer<Ind Lamp, &c, Co, Brewton<Autopress Co, Juchkiewitz<Roddy, Am Bonding Co<Brady Doten-Dunston Desk Co<Driver, Fischer<Alter, Politziner Bros<Berman, Bloomer<Doctorowitz, Heiler<Cohen, McKee<Munroe, (2.) Carroll<Blum, Kut<Hoffman, Salzman<Kannensohn, Baruch<Sax, Deitelbaum<Schlesinger, Guerra<McNally, Bourdinger Livery, &c, Stable<Abramowitz, Kornbluth<Goldman, Amer<same, McDowell<Clark & Son, Brown<Stephens, Garrett<Locke Reg Co, Foster<Wilson, New Eng Equit Ins Co<Blanc, Bard<Becker, Anderson<Benson.

Part II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Torreto<McEntee, Sigsbee<New Em. Mfg Antonellis<Purcell & Gilfeather, Klein<Sup Council L A Provost<Ry Rys, Frauhtman<Fox, Tannenbaum<Cook, Kramer<Grand, Punnett<G Backer Const Co, Sanville-Melhado Co< Stern, Steiner<Brueck, Brett<Riesser, Raab<Nat Slavonic Soc, O'Connor<Central Un Gas Co, Whitaker<Hodges, Packard<Union Rys, Levey<NY Rys, Otto<Pirosnick, Singer<Siris, Loewenthal Co<Pacific Mail SS Co, Rosenberg<Cunard SS, Salmon<Rosenberg, Pezderack<Wolf, Lam<Eckert, Braun<42 St, &c, Ry, Sanderson<Mackenzie, Clay<Whitson, Lederer<Robinson Amuse Co, Clausen<Saltzsleder, Phoenix Cont Co<Vermont Hyatt Ice Co, Stillman<Cent Vt Ry, Henson<Provost (2.) Fisher<I R T, Conay<same, Tropp<Nathan, Itkin<NTC Int Ry.

Shapunya<Winthrop, Horowitz<Rinch, Curran<Galligan, Young<Bradley Cont, Grey<Mexican Hardwood Co, Malnock<Michaelisky, Darmano<Whitridge, Davies<Penn RR, Roberts<Sullivan, Fee<NY Rys, Jacobowitz<same, Edwards<Clark, Grant<I R T, Vason<same, Fried<Robbins, Schelson<Schulman, Taffet<Blumenthal, Kramer<Mandel, Mitchell<Tekulsky, Ceskof<Weintraub, Hutter<Stokes, Engelstein<Nicolaidis, Wolf<same, Blumenthal<Levy, McAndrews<NY Rys, Preston<Hunt, Brandt<Kilborn, Spaziman<M W Dyer, Fajen<Hudson Trans, Timin<Yellow Taxicab Raymond Hadley Co< Gottfried, Kramer<Ween, Kass<Rohman, Stocking<Seed Filter, &c, Co, Brand<D Mayer Brew, Hirsch<Sutphin, Rudomiski<Cons Gas, Rosenfeld<Mt Bldg Co, Kraus<Prussian Nat Ins Co.

Part II.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Schlechterman<Silberberg, H. Herrmann Furn Co<Centadrink Filters Co,

Crawley<Tansy, Well<Am Fidelity Co, Salomon<Abenroth & Root Inc Mfg Co, Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Newburger, J.—Palmer< Garofalo—Harry M Lewy.

SUPREME COURT.—Donnelly, J.—Bondy< Robinson—Andrew Hammersley. Re Israel —A Mitchell Leslie. Lowy<Feller—Henry F Rathbun Mut Life Ins Co<Van Schaick Est—Meyer Auerbach. Re Greenberg—Jos R Truesdale.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Sullivan—John J Hynes.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Thomas F McGee<Ida C Fausner—Chas V Haley.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.

Consol Ry & Light Co<Electric Bond & Share Co,

Elmohar Co<Peoples' Surety Co, Thayer<Erie Co Sav Bank.

Court will adjourn today to Feb. 21.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.: McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Page, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Fox<Cohen<Siegel, Cooper & Co, Kernan<Miller, Harburger<Levy, Fischer<Mech & Mets Nat Bank, Hopkins<Hopkins, Torregiani<Attanasio, Gutman<Schreiber, (2.) Miller<Gehrmann, Re Shipway, &c, Reich<E W Bliss Bldg, Inc, Gilson<Silverstein, Elsen<Boudine, Zucker<Whitridge, Rubbi Jacob Joseph School<Fid & Cas Co

Polstein<Gen Accident Fire & Life Asur, La Lane & Grosjean Mfg Co<B H RR, Mech & Mets Nat Bk< Termini, Speer<Robinson, (2.) Mylvirn Corp<N Passman & Son, Finkelstein<Finkelstein, Gilson<Silverstein, Lloyd<Silverthorne, Brown<Robinson, Re Emmet Empire State Surety Co, Schleider<Union Dime Sav Bk.

Non-enumerated motions: At 10:30 A. M.

Rutolo<Press Pub Co, Rau<Mutual Life Ins Co of NY, A W Duckett & Co< Carpenter, Johanns<Ficke, De Cordova<Sanville, Int R T<CNY et al, W J Dixon & Co< Rbonston Bros & Co, Gutman<Schreiber, Rosenblum<Westin, Fairclough<So Pac Co, Gutman<Schreiber, Harrmann<Herrmann, Oppenheim<Robinson, Walter<Farrell, Re Stallo.

Lashinsky<Board of Education, &c, Wood<Wilson, Merriam<Merriam, Sasse<Order U C Trav of America, Hyman<Dunston, Sobel<Sobel, Mylvirn Corp<N Passman & Son, Inc, Re CNY (Belmont Av) Jeffries<Boothe, Carmisciano<Mason-Seamon Transp Co, Dittenfass<Horsley (2.) US Print & Lith Co< Powers.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I., Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

McLaughlin<Mc. Laughlin, Re CNY (Burgess< Burgess.) Re Wallace Av (Farrell.) Brody<John H Jackson Tile Co, East River Sav Inst< Simon, Kuliman<L Gewirtz Co, Inc, Rotary File & Machine Co<Church-Smith, Re Stern (Mann Auto Club, Inc.) Wolfowitz<Adler, Shuvalow<Epstein, Roth<Marx, Nelson<Canavan, Bogersky<Levy, Re Langenauer<Home Life Ins Co, Fanning<Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co, Rice<Chesebro Bros, Muehling<Moffiodo, Re Ferris, Shonin<Bron Bros< Duval, People, &c<Guarano, Ruestow<Bd of Educa, Scott<Scott, Houghton<O'Hagan, Ewen<same, Hammergreen<Bd of Education, Rosenberg<Holzman, Dyer<Rhodes, Re Capobianco, Re E I du Pont de Nemours Powder Co, Albert<Hieber, Sanso<CNY, Astor Mtg Co<Dowsey, Marine Transport Service<Auditore, Twiss<Bell, Calhoun<Sturn, Largey<CNY, Cohn<Cohn, Sullivan<Walsh, Re Intl Bakery Co, Re Olive (Brinkerhoff,) Re Cook, Blumenfeld<Josephson, Welnrib<Cohn.

Part II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Man Ry<Baer, Raritan Woolen Mills< Newhouse, Klondyke Cigar Conces<Treadgold, Schwoerer<Hudson Trust Co (2.) Stern Bros<Michaelis, Aubel<Aubel, Hernstein<Hernstein, Garber<Garber, Donnelly<O'Brien, Elgot<Elgot, Miltner<Miltner, Rosen<Bernstein, Ackenheil<Ackenheil, Costello<Costello, Shaw<Shaw, Goodorfer<Goodorfer, Undefended divorces: Rossen, Hines.

Horton, Lobel, Hendricks, Jourling, Relling, Eales, Hall, Van Deventer, Shaw, Schwartzman, Siegel, Levitt, Adler, King, Locanti, General calendar: Haley<Haley, Hoyt<Nathan, Manheimer<Manheimer, Case on.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Eagle Pipe Sup<Benham Column Co, Ford<Palmer.

Blumenthal<Malraison, Salvin<Rosenbaum, Case on.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Connolly<Osborn.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Newman<Berger, Griffin—Nat Fireproof, M Stein<Lee Bros Storage & Van Co, G W A Saich<same, Foley<Emp Carrying, Harrington<Chardesty, Ourakian<David Stevenson Brew Co, Peterson<Eighmie, Godina<Pittsburgh Con, Lawson<Zadek.

Slatt<B H RR (3.) Salaman<Wechsler, Ingram<Hoffman Taxicab Co, Ward<Ocean El Ry, Collins<CNY, Duffy<Linch, Coupe<Beadelston & Woerz, Koenig<NY Cons Ry, Zuccarro<Nas El RR.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Finkelstein<Grouch, Schwerer<same, Klubnik<Cutting.

Same<Parr, Case on.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Cook<Fagan.

No day calendar.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Crifo<Market & Harlem A T Co, Endursky<NY Phar Ass, Roland<Wooten, Emery<N Y Times, Kleiman<Teffer, Landers<Momand, Edelberts<Acker, Merrall & C, Renaa<Levy, Carle<NY Rys.

Sulmonetti<Maillard, Amezaga<Fernandez, Sahl<Knebin, Phillip<Edelstein, Schlemann<Musical Mut Prot Union, Hendrickson<O'Brien Const Co, Rosenberg<Reiss, Bellin<Collins, Stutz<Ennis.

PART VIII.—Lehman, J.—Recess.

PART XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Motion calendar:

Lizzie H Holme, Hattie Schiff, Christiane Zwinge, Charles B Austin, Cornelia Austin, Catherine Armstrong, Moses Pechter, Rosa Rosenthal, inf, Emil Rosenthal, inf, Robert Baynard, Cleo Vanacore, Lucia Vanacore, Louaine Lee Hamburger Rebecca Meyer, Emily Hamer, William Gramm, Henry Van Schaick, Harold G Moller, Harry Burke, &c, Samuel A Lewis, Gaylord S Truesdell, John Leonard, Joseph Horwitz, Lulu Halfner, Lena Rosenthal, Emma J Richardson, Emma F Wyatt, John M Wyatt, inf, Thomas Thorn, James H Loundergan, W A McCabe, inf, Celia Altman, John L Cadwalader, Benjamin Altman, Daniel K Bayne, Arthuretta Le B Whitney, Mary Colgan, Moses Einstein, Henrietta Weltz, Patrick J McNulty, Walter Luke.

S.—At 10:30 A. M. Hugh Smith, Max Heblich, Maria Mueller, Rosa Weisz, Adella Porges, Emma Knapp, Moses Loeb, Emil Gruening, John W Secor, Robert Hornby, Elizabeth C Hornby, Alice Burke, Catharine Condon, Amanda Wasserman, William Henjes, Pincus Lowenfeld, Frederick E Gibert, Benjamin P Mahler, Frederick E Gibert. Estates of: Anna Goodman (issue of fact,) Lena Zettel (same,) Joseph Horwitz, Lulu Halfner, Lena Rosenthal, Emma J Richardson, Emma F Wyatt, John M Wyatt, inf, Thomas Thorn, James H Loundergan, W A McCabe, inf, Celia Altman, John L Cadwalader, Benjamin Altman, Daniel K Bayne, Arthuretta Le B Whitney, Mary Colgan, Moses Einstein, Henrietta Weltz, Patrick J McNulty, Walter Luke.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 503.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Scura<Compania Transatlantica, Maidhof<Greene, Herrick<Hahn, Pope<Strauss, Dutton & Co<Cushman, Durfie Emb F Co< Sterrett, Axelrod<Friedman, Smith<Rome, Wingood Rty Co< Steele, Parcel<Brown, Waller<French, Longholtz<Fried, Pflug<Hain, Bernstein<Ritter Bros, Jemison<Marum, Dimond-Warren Motor Co<Herff-Brooks Cp Pitsch<Strohmeyer, Zavodnik<Goldberg, Punnett<G Backer Con Lemel<Fichter, Brandmark<JM BellCo Gilbert<Smith, Winer<Lewis, Muchnic<Fitzpatrick, Weinberger<Senft, Hollander<Blumenkrans, Felesina<Bingham, Helfont<Amend, Rauch<Royal Ind Co.

Brown<Patrizio & Henderson, Hammer<Ind Lamp, &c, Co, Brewton<Autopress Co, Juchkiewitz<Roddy, Am Bonding Co<Brady Doten-Dunston Desk Co<Driver, Fischer<Alter, Politziner Bros<Berman, Bloomer<Doctorowitz, Heiler<Cohen, McKee<Munroe, (2.) Carroll<Blum, Kut<Hoffman, Salzman<Kannensohn, Baruch<Sax, Deitelbaum<Schlesinger, Guerra<McNally, Bourdinger Livery, &c, Stable<Abramowitz, Kornbluth<Goldman, Amer<same, McDowell<Clark & Son, Brown<Stephens, Garrett<Locke Reg Co, Foster<Wilson, New Eng Equit Ins Co<Blanc, Bard<Becker, Anderson<Benson.

Part II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Torreto<McEntee, Sigsbee<New Em. Mfg Antonellis<Purcell & Gilfeather, Klein<Sup Council L A Provost<Ry Rys, Frauhtman<Fox, Tannenbaum<Cook, Kramer<Grand, Punnett<G Backer Const Co, Sanville-Melhado Co< Stern, Steiner<Brueck, Brett<Riesser, Raab<Nat Slavonic Soc, O'Connor<Central Un Gas Co, Whitaker<Hodges, Packard<Union Rys, Levey<NY Rys, Otto<Pirosnick, Singer<Siris, Loewenthal Co<Pacific Mail SS Co, Rosenberg<Cunard SS, Salmon<Rosenberg, Pezderack<Wolf, Lam<Eckert, Braun<42 St, &c, Ry, Sanderson<Mackenzie, Clay<Whitson, Lederer<Robinson Amuse Co, Clausen<Saltzsleder, Phoenix Cont Co<Vermont Hyatt Ice Co, Stillman<Cent Vt Ry, Henson<Provost (2.) Fisher<I R T, Conay<same, Tropp<Nathan, Itkin<NTC Int Ry.

Shapunya<Winthrop, Horowitz<Rinch, Curran<Galligan, Young<Bradley Cont, Grey<Mexican Hardwood Co, Malnock<Michaelisky, Darmano<Whitridge, Davies<Penn RR, Roberts<Sullivan, Fee<NY Rys, Jacobowitz<same, Edwards<Clark, Grant<I R T, Vason<same, Fried<Robbins, Schelson<Schulman, Taffet<Blumenthal, Kramer<Mandel, Mitchell<Tekulsky, Ceskof<Weintraub, Hutter<Stokes, Engelstein<Nicolaidis, Wolf<same, Blumenthal<Levy, McAndrews<NY Rys, Preston<Hunt, Brandt<Kilborn, Spaziman<M W Dyer, Fajen<Hudson Trans, Timin<Yellow Taxicab Raymond Hadley Co< Gottfried, Kramer<Ween, Kass<Rohman, Stocking<Seed Filter, &c, Co, Brand<D Mayer Brew, Hirsch<Sutphin, Rudomiski<Cons Gas, Rosenfeld<Mt Bldg Co, Kraus<Prussian Nat Ins Co.

Part II.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Schlechterman<Silberberg, H. Herrmann Furn Co<Centadrink Filters Co,

Crawley<Tansy, Well<Am Fidelity Co, Salomon<Abenroth & Root Inc Mfg Co, Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Newburger, J.—Palmer< Garofalo—Harry M Lewy.

SUPREME COURT.—Donnelly, J.—Bondy< Robinson—Andrew Hammersley. Re Israel —A Mitchell Leslie. Lowy<Feller—Henry F Rathbun Mut Life Ins Co<Van Schaick Est—Meyer Auerbach. Re Greenberg—Jos R Truesdale.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Sullivan—John J Hynes.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Thomas F McGee<Ida C Fausner—Chas V Haley.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Hummel<Akron Bldg Carpenter<Selvin Rty Re Fast, Re Levinson, Re Animal Relief Soc, Bruno<N Y Catholic Protectory.

Lawyers Mtg Co< Pragnell, Re Morris Park Av, Re Yates Av, Re Bronx Auction Co, Inc.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Highest number reached in regular order, 487.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Powell< Dilberger—Phoenix Ingraham, Crosby<Middlebrook—John J O'Brien.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Cosmopolitan Bank<Community Investing Co—Morris Lazar.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Barnet Weinstein<Solomon Weinstein—Louis Fabricant.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Conway<Farish Stafford Co, Molitor, as trustee< Schneider,

Smith < Sachs, Marx < Kovacs.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—No case.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions:

Morse<CNY Times Co, Re Av F, (Blewitt,) Kochman<Rothschild, Petri<Bauman, Kunzer<Levine, (2.) Hanson<Hanson, (2.) Layton<Foote, Boss<McDermott D Co< Hayes<Hayes, Schnibbe<Hauck Mfg, Posner<Posner, Stoiker<Beckman, Estersohn<Hershatsky, Pennington<Yauss, (2.) Graburn<Graburn, Groat<Lehrian.

Black<Black, Re Gehrken, Gilsey Profit Holding Corp, Senenck<Meyer, Ramsay<Harton Co, Mfrs-Citizens' Trust Co<Read, B H RR<Prendergast, Underwood<Bd of Audit, Town of Brookhaven, Re Barlow, Lippman<Nigro, Deady<Tokalon Co, Knolle, G Co & SRR Brina<Brina.

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Hylan, J.—Actions triable by the court without a jury.

Mele<Bonagura, Gruno<Mennken, Princess Con Co<Sullivan.

Parshelsky Bros<Bolstein, Gans<Hurwitz.

QUEENS COUNTY.

County Court.

Humphrey, J.—Trial of equity causes, at 10 A. M.

Wetzel<Hazard Realty & Const Co.

Britton<Richmond.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 39.11 ft n of 158th St, 120x100; Regin's Co, to E. F. Singer, Orange, N. J., Feb. 2, 1 year, 6 p. c., $ mtgs, each $6,250.97; attorneys, Davis & D., 31 Chambers St.....$18,800

SAME PROPERTY; same to Blanche L. Singer, 697 West End Av, prior mtg $18,800, Feb. 2, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same.....$18,000

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 175th St, 52.3x100; 175th Street Holding Co. to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Feb. 3, 5 years, 5½ p. c.....$62,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 44th St, 203.9x—; New York Theatre Co, to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, Jan. 31, prior mtg $1,075,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

DYCKMAN ST, s s, 205.11 ft w of Riverside Drive, 85x—; Mina Veitch to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2 Astordam Av, 3 years, 6½ p. c., Feb. 3; attorneys, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$13,000

KING ST, s s, 350.2 ft e of Varick St, 25x100; Frederick A. Cavagnaro to Mary V. Cavagnaro, 836 Presidents St, Brooklyn, Feb. 3, 3 years; attorney, Louis Campora, 93 Nassau St.....$3,875

PITT ST, w s, 60 ft n of Broome St, 40x30; Lena Neuman to Emilie Manchez, Rutherford, N. J., Feb. 1, prior mtg $22,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$9,500

WILLETT ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Jonas Weiss to William M. Engel, 237 West 139th St, Feb. 1, prior mtg $25,750, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edward Fillmore, 346 Broadway.....$1,000

5TH AV, w s, 124.11 ft s of 135th St, 21.1x111.6; Cisella Radianer to Maximillian Herzig, 500 West End Av., July 8, 1906, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. L. Hess, 291 B'way.....$2,000

KNOX PL, w s, at n e s of Mosholu Parkway North, 108x100x80.9x110.7; Westmont Construction Co., Inc., to Anna O. Woerter, 1,058 Decatur St., Brooklyn, prior mtg $11,000, Feb. 3, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Anna O. Woerter, 1,058 Decatur St., Brooklyn.....$2,500

LOTS 123 to 129, map, building lots near Williams Bridge station; Donato Pizzitello to Frank S. Mayl.ew, 3,830 White Plains Av, and another, Feb. 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. Hickox, 3,380 White Plains Av.....$2,500

SOUTH OAK DRIVE, s s, 75 ft w of Wallace Av, 25.1x100.9; Simira Mascia to Minnie Hummel, 3,688 Broadway, Feb. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 195th St, 200x100.6x200x100.1; Bedford Park Amusement Corporation to Samuel Hauser, 331 East 50th St, prior mtg $36,000, Dec. 17, 1915, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strauss, R. & B., 141 Broadway.....$14,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 341.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 108.4x100; Julius Stein against Ale Realty Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Fleischman & Fox, 3D AV, 2,008; Simon Gottschell et al against Joseph Myers et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. N. Manne.

9TH ST, n s, 101.11 ft e of Avenue D, 27.11x83; Rose Friedman against Lena Fuchs, foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

116TH ST, 311 West; Daisy E. Booss against Ella J. Ball et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dutton & Kilsheimer.

121ST, 222 West; William R. Willcox against William M. Well et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, D. B. Simpson.

123D ST, s s, 237.8 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.8x100.11; Maylee Co., Inc., against Edwin A. Rafter et al, foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

153D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x99.11; Eugenie J. Smith against Joseph M. Meyer et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 176th St, 81.10x98.4; Cleland Realty Co. to Walton O'Hare, 27 East 131st St, prior mtg $47,000, Feb. 2, due as per bond; attorney, W. D. Cameron, 3,208 3d Av.....$12,000

AVENUE ST. JOHN, e s, 67 ft n of Fox St, 58x110; Daily Realty Co., Inc., to 1524 St. Construction Co., 320 B'way, prior mtg $37,500, Feb. 1, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

BRIGGS AV, 2,985, w s, 48.3x82.3; Edna W. Ogden to North New York Savings and Loan Association, Jan. 24, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney J. H. Hildreth, 3d Av. and 148th St.....$3,500

BRYANT AV, n e corner of 167th St, 100.3; Vasa Realty Co. to Plymouth Realty Co., 257 West 38th St, prior mtg $82,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

FREEMAN ST, n s, 234.5 ft w of Westchester Av, two lots, each 50x100, two building loan mtgs, each $34,000; Durbar Realty Co., Inc., to City Mtg Co., 15 Wall St, Jan. 18, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$68,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 446.5 ft n of 196th St, 36.10x204.7 to Creston Av x53.3x207.10; Lemarac Realty Corporation to Van Dyck Estate, 331 Madison Av, Jan. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

HONEYWELL AV, e s, 54.7 ft s of 179th St, 22.1x111.6; Cisella Radianer to Maximillian Herzig, 500 West End Av., July 8, 1906, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. L. Hess, 291 B'way.....$2,000

KNOX PL, w s, at n e s of Mosholu Parkway North, 108x100x80.9x110.7; Westmont Construction Co., Inc., to Anna O. Woerter, 1,058 Decatur St., Brooklyn, prior mtg $11,000, Feb. 3, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Anna O. Woerter, 1,058 Decatur St., Brooklyn.....$2,500

LOTS 123 to 129, map, building lots near Williams Bridge station; Donato Pizzitello to Frank S. Mayl.ew, 3,830 White Plains Av, and another, Feb. 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. Hickox, 3,380 White Plains Av.....$2,500

SOUTH OAK DRIVE, s s, 75 ft w of Wallace Av, 25.1x100.9; Simira Mascia to Minnie Hummel, 3,688 Broadway, Feb. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 195th St, 200x100.6x200x100.1; Bedford Park Amusement Corporation to Samuel Hauser, 331 East 50th St, prior mtg $36,000, Dec. 17, 1915, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strauss, R. & B., 141 Broadway.....$14,000

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Residence Near Fifth Avenue in $225,000 Sale—Cadillac Company Negotiating for Broadway Corner—Record Price in West Bronx—Edwin Gould Buys Dobbs Ferry Estate.

The east side residential section near Fifth Avenue gave another evidence yesterday of the revival of realty activity which has been noticeable there for the last few weeks. The five-story American basement residence at 9 East Eighty-eighth Street, covering a plot 26 by 100 between Fifth and Madison Avenues, was sold for Mrs. Herbert Sheftel through William B. May & Co. to a client for occupancy.

On the Fifth Avenue corner, just to the west, is the home of William Pollock, and adjoining the Sheftel house to the east is a large vacant plot owned by August Belmont. The Sheftel home has been held at $225,000.

Reputed Deal by Cadillac Company.

Negotiations are said to be pending for the purchase by the Cadillac Motor Company of a large plot, 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Columbus Aveaue and Sixty-second Street. It is owned by Emma Fox, with the exception of 66 Columbus Avenue, held by Edward Ashley. Four three-story frame buildings now cover this site, which is opposite the Twelfth Regiment Armory. The officers of the Cadillac Company said that nothing definite had yet been done regarding the proposed purchase of the property.

Skin and Cancer Hospital Enlarges Site.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold 313 East Nineteenth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on lot 16.8 by 92, for Catherine E. McKenna. The purchaser is the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, and by the addition of this property it will now control a frontage of 92 feet on Second Avenue by 133.4 on East Nineteenth Street.

Sales in Dyckman Section.

Ennis & Sinnott have bought through L. J. Phillips & Co., from Timothy F. Allen, a plot 37.6 by 100 on the west side of Cooper Street, 137.6 feet south of Isham Street.

The five-story apartment house at 72 and 74 Vermilyea Avenue has been sold by Charles W. Smith and Max Blau for the Hyman Berman Building Company. The plot is 50 by 150, near 204th Street, and it was held at $80,000. The buyer is an investor, who gave in part payment 31 Arden Street, near Sherman Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 27 by 110, which he resold for cash through the same brokers to Nellie K. Reed. The amount involved was about $150,000.

Tenement Deals.

A. V. Amy & Co. sold for Della Fruend to an investor 133 West 112th Street, a five-story double flat, on a plot 30 by 100.11.

Recent Buyers.

Antonio di Salvo is the buyer of 346 East Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story tenement, reported sold by the Lawyers Mortgage Company through Schindler & Liebler.

Record Price Paid for Bronx Lot.

A small plot, 39 by 32, on the southwest corner of 188th Street and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse in the Bronx was sold yesterday by Walter West for what is believed to be a record price in the west Bronx. The plot brought a trifle under $15,000, or the equivalent of about $30,000 for a full city lot 25 by 100, and was purchased by an investing client of Charles F. Deshler.

Several months ago Mr. Deshler assembled a 95-foot plot on 188th Street, forming the southeast corner of Creston Avenue, which he resold at $25,000, which was then the top price of that section. Other parcels have been sold at remarkable advances over values obtaining before the building of the subway.

Edwin Gould Buys Estate.

Edwin Gould has purchased from Courtlandt, Palmer, Wykaska, the country estate at Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson of the late M

HOTALING INDICTED FOR BILTMORE BILL

Sergeant at Arms of Thompson Committee Audited False Claim, Is Charge.

DISCREPANCY OF $1,562.42

District Attorney Swann Will Send Evidence Against Senator Thompson to Albany County.

After an investigation lasting nearly three weeks the Grand Jury yesterday returned an indictment against Charles R. Hotaling, Sergeant at Arms of the State Senate and of Senator Thompson's legislative committee, charging him with wrongfully obtaining and converting money of the State by willfully auditing and consenting to the payment of a false and fraudulent claim.

This "false and fraudulent claim" is alleged to have been made in the bill presented to the State Controller by Hotaling and approved of by Senator Thompson as a true account of the expenses incurred by the members of the Thompson Committee during its stay at the Biltmore Hotel from Jan. 22 to May 5, last year.

Hotaling was indicted on four counts, each of them a technical variation of the main charge. As Sergeant at Arms of the committee, the Grand Jury finds that he was responsible for the prorating of the bill so as to conceal under the head of room and restaurant charges, expenditures for accommodations of an entirely different nature. The discrepancy between the final bill as audited and the actual expenses for room and restaurant services amounts to $1,562.42. The indictment against Hotaling states specifically that the Chairman of the committee "did audit, approve, and certify the said false and fraudulent bill, claim and demand and sign his name thereto." When the investigation began, Senator Thompson informed District Attorney Swann that whatever he did in connection with the bill was done in Albany, so that he could not be called to account for his action in the matter in New York County. District Attorney Swann declared, however, that he would transfer the evidence uncovered in the Grand Jury inquiry to the District Attorney of Albany County, who would have proper jurisdiction over Senator Thompson's connections with the bill.

The bill presented to the Controller showed the members of the committee to have incurred a total expenditure of $5,280.65 in room and restaurant charges. From an examination of the original vouchers, however, the Grand Jury found that rooms and food could not have cost more than $3,438.23, leaving a discrepancy of $1,652.42. The discrepancies in the case of each individual member of the committee and attaché is shown by the following table:

	Bill as Audited. Room.	Bill as Audited. Rest.	Actual Exp. Room.	Actual Exp. Rest.	Discrepancy.
Thompson	$128.00	$285.53	$128.00	$211.85	$73.68
Cromwell	87.50	149.17	87.50	79.45	69.72
Lawson	87.50	166.72	....	5.00	249.22
Foley	87.50	142.82	....	5.10	224.72
Maier	87.50	164.76	87.50	51.05	113.71
Knight	87.50	173.19	87.50	95.10	78.09
McQuistion	87.50	193.41	....	8.25	272.66
Kincaid	87.50	165.20	87.50	42.85	122.35
Burr	....	7.80	....	7.80	....
Donohue	129.50	25.00	129.50	25.00	....
Hotaling	98.00	231.32	98.00	231.32	....
O'Brien	87.50	186.16	87.50	186.16	....
Culver	87.50	162.98	87.50	125.70	37.28
Beecher	3.50	168.39	3.50	94.30	74.09
Buchner	17.50	3.90	17.50	3.90	....
Clark	....	5.50	....	5.50	....
Wheden	....	4.90	....	4.90	....
Hayward	936.00	664.90	936.00	418.00	246.90

SUMMARY.

	Room.	Rest.	
Bills as audited	$2,100.00	$2,900.65	
Actual expenses	1,837.50	1,600.73	
Discrepancy	$262.50	$1,299.92	$1,562.42

It was stated yesterday that the discrepancy of $1,562.42 could be accounted for in the expenditures for theatre tickets, railroad fare, valet, barber and manicure service and other things, which by the order of the Sergeant-at-Arms were charged up in the final bill as room rent and restaurant charges.

Sergeant-at-Arms Hotaling, with his counsel, Job E. Hedges, appeared at the District Attorney's office. Hotaling was arraigned before Judge Mulqueen. He pleaded not guilty and was paroled in custody of his counsel.

District Attorney Swann said:

"I shall continue to give the case my careful personal attention, but shall not move it to trial until the entire work of the Thompson Committee has been completed, or until such time as I am assured by the members of the Thompson Committee that Mr. Hotaling can be spared from his work without in any way embarrassing or inconveniencing the committee."

The District Attorney said that the Grand Jury would continue its investigations into the Thompson Committee expenses next week.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,973, store; William R. Mason and Isaac C. Fischer, 2,715 8th Av, 8 4-12 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, W. J. Huston & Son, 317 West 145th St. $3,000

BROADWAY, 3,081, store, &c.; John J. Petry and another to William J. Simms, 601 West 122d St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1915 ....$1,500

WATER ST, 128, ground floor; Arthur H. O'Malley to Seigas Co., 128 Water St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1915 ....$900

6TH AV, 132, all; Wilson Marshall to Martin Seedorf, 41 7th Av, 5 4-12 years from Jan. 1, 1916 ....$2,000

6TH ST, 705 and 707 East, all; Herman Lottman to Sam Kligler, 611 East 6th St, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1915 ....$5,037

53D ST, 430 East, all; Park Laundry Co. to Theo E. Hergert, 422 East 53d St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, D. G. Godwin, 47 West 34th St $2,550

96TH ST, 199 and 201 East, all; Annie Lippman and another to Israel Greenberg, 132 East 104th St, 2 years from Feb. 1, 1915 ....$7,464

135TH ST, 36 to 38 West, all; Samuel A. Cunningham to Barney Wein, 47 East 105th St, 21 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, F. A. Pollock, 300 Broadway $5,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, n e corner of 6th St, 93x20.2; Rubin Jacobs against Richard Lederer, owner; Herman Steinberg, contractor $450

BROADWAY, 1,710; Hyman Steinberg against Tyce Realty Co., owner, renewal $75

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 83d St, 42.10x41.11x irregular; George J. Schnats Iron Works, Inc., against Effie R. Osborn, owner and contractor $22

42D ST, 124 West; F. E. Brady, Inc., against New York Edison Co., owner; Arthur F. Jones, contractor $140

44TH ST, 128 to 134 West; National Fireproofing Co. against The Lambs, owner; Brown Bros., Inc., contractors $1,954

44TH ST, 128 to 134 West; Leo Silverman against The Lambs, owner; Brown Bros., Inc., contractors $1,300

56TH ST, s e corner of Broadway, 122.7x131.9; A. W. Gerstner Co. against Edmund L. Mooney et al., executors, owners; Arthur F. Jones, contractor $325

106TH ST, 403 to 413 East, and 106th St, 404 to 414 East; Anthony Laura against Nathan Mfg. Co., owner; Brown Bros., Inc., contractors $115

106TH ST, 403 to 413 East, and 106th St, 404 to 414 East; Leo Silverman against Nathan Mfg. Co., owner; Brown Bros., Inc., contractors $654

129TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 217x— to 128th St x358x—; Leo Silverman against Bernheimer & Schwartz Brewing Co., owner; Brons Bros., Inc., contractors $407

129TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 217x199.10 to 128th St; Anthony Laura against Bernheimer & Schwartz Brewing Co., owner; Brown Bros., Inc., contractors $135

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, 8 and 10; Sterling Ceiling and Lathing Co. against Leah M. and Charles M. Rosenbaum, owners; Charles J. Petterson, contractor $97

145TH ST, 542 East; Marks Bros. against Isidore Horowitz, owner; Kay Bee Construction Co., contractor $125

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

46TH ST, 152 East; Perfect Steel Lath Co. against Harold F. Patterson et al., Jan. 22, 1916, by bond $108

113TH ST, 259 West; Feinberg & Feinberg against John D. Crimmins et al., Dec. 31, 1915 ....$26

138TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av; Joseph von Rehder against Mose Goodman Corporation et al., Nov. 10, 1915, by deposit $145

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 1,047.5 ft n of 169th St, 100x150; Alexander Thomson against Sikora Realty Co. et al., Dec. 29, 1915 ....$340

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Atlantic Coast storm has passed rapidly northeastward and Thursday night it was central over the Canadian Maritime Provinces. It has been followed by clearing weather throughout the East, although there were, during the last twenty-four hours, rains in the South Atlantic States and snow and sleet in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Snow flurries have also fallen in the regions of the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains, and there have been snows in the North Pacific States and rains in Northern California.

The weather is colder throughout the Atlantic States and Thursday morning the line of freezing temperatures extended to the Gulf Coast and Northern Florida.

No important temperature changes have occurred in other regions, and readings are below the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi River.

Temperature will rise Saturday in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, but it will not change decidedly in the East Friday or Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Fair Friday, except snow flurries near the lake; Saturday, fair, with rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	24	22	4 P. M.	25	28
6 A. M.	25	22	6 P. M.	24	23
9 A. M.	23	24	9 P. M.	24	24
12 M.	23	27	11 P. M.	22	22

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 24; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 24; at 8 P. M. it was 24. Maximum temperature, 31 degrees at 1:35 P. M.; minimum, 22 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 96 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.31 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:10—563 11 Av.; Carrie Pencorn		None
12:15—24 Clinton St.; Samuel Margulus		Slight
5:20—546 W. 140 St.; Richard Teehan		Slight
12:00—230 E. 121 St.; Samuel Wellington		Slight
P.M.		
4:45—200 E. 96 St.; Patrick Kiernan		$500
5:00—85 Norfolk St.; Becky Leiss		None
6:10—604 W. 181 St.; Philip S. Millinery		Slight
6:30—106-108 Reade St.; L. Freitel		$500
6:40—42 Allen St.; Bertha Moscovitz		Slight
7:10—173 Madison St.; Herman Kellowitz		Slight
10:40—507 Greenwich St.; Max Pearl		Slight
10:40—204 E. 6th; Nicholas F. Wall		Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Capt. G. M. Holley, 24th Inf., is detailed as Inspector-Instructor of the Organized Militia of Florida.

Orders of Dec. 24 relating to 1st Lt. J. W. Riley, 3d F. A., revoked.

1st Lt. A. G. Gutensohn, Signal Corps, from Ft. Bliss, Texas, effective upon relief from command of Company I, by 1st Lt. W. E. Prosser, 4th F. A., detailed in Signal Corps, and will repair to this city and report to Chief Signal Office of the Army for duty.

Capt. E. K. Massee, Acting Judge Advocate, (Inf.,) is relieved from detail as Acting Judge Advocate, and from duty as Judge Advocate of the Hawaiian Dept., effective March 22. He is attached to 2d Inf., March 23, and will join that regiment for duty until June 1, when he will stand relieved and proceed to United States, and on arrival report to the Adjt. General of the Army for further orders.

Orders of Jan. 25, directing Lt. Col. A. Hero, Jr., C. A. C., to sail from San Francisco about June 5, amended to direct him to sail from San Francisco about Aug. 5 for Honolulu.

Changes in Signal Corps: Capt. C. A. Seoane, from duty as Asst. to Signal Office, Eastern Dept., and will proceed to Canal Zone to assume temporary command of the 3d Platoon, Telegraph Co. H, Signal Corps, and such other duty as may be assigned him; 1st Lt. K. B. Edmunds, upon being relieved from command of the 3d Platoon, Telegraph Co. H, Signal Corps, will report to Commanding General, U. S. Troops, Canal Zone, for duty with Radio Co. A, Signal Corps.

1st Lt. S. C. Megill, 1st Cav., detailed in Signal Corps, effective Feb. 22, will proceed on or about that date to Ft. Bliss, Texas, for duty with Field Co. I, Signal Corps.

1st Lt. H. C. Tatum, 8th Cav., detailed in Signal Corps, effective Feb. 8, will proceed from his present station about that date to Mission, Texas, for duty with Field Co. D, Signal Corps.

Name of Capt. G. L. Townsend, 22d Inf., to detached, and name of Capt. C. H. Ball, Inf., removed.

Leaves: 1st Lt. K. P. Williams, Inf., 20 days; Capt. H. D. Berkly, Cav., 2 months; Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., 1 month; 2d Lt. J. S. Monney, 9th Cav., 1 month, and 1st Lt. F. L. Whitley, Inf., 28 days extension.

Navy.

Lts. W. O. Spears, to the North Dakota, and W. P. Gaddis, the Prometheus, to the Maryland.

P. A. Surg. E. O. J. Eytinge, Mare Island Hospital, to the Milwaukee.

A. Surg. F. H. Haigler, the Texas, to Marine Expeditionary Force, Hayti.

Chief Boatswains: G. G. Robertson, Guantanamo Naval Station, to the Georgia; J. Heil, to Charleston Yard, and J. Atley, the Georgia, to Guantanamo Station.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, retired, died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Bushnell at Balboa, Jouett at Rosebank, N. Y.; Panther at Hampton Roads, Perkins and Sterrett at Charleston, San Diego at San Diego, Whipple at Mare Island, and Wilmington at Canton.

Sailed—Chester, Dakar, Sierra Leone, for Monrovia, Liberia, Hancock, Philadelphia, for port-repair trial; Monaghan and Terry, Key West for Pensacola, and Osceola, Charleston for Guantanamo.

The Buffalo, now en route from the west coast of Mexico to San Diego, has been ordered to proceed from San Diego to San Francisco and return to San Diego.

The Eagle, now at Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, will leave about Feb. 21 for Haitien waters, stopping at Norfolk en route, to resume survey work in that vicinity. The Eagle will proceed to Guantanamo Bay from time to time during the survey season for stores and to give liberty.

The Trippe was placed in ordinary Jan. 27 at Boston.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for Superintendent of Industries, Correction Department, will be received up to 4 P. M. on Feb. 16. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; written examinations on duties, 4; oral examinations, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The person selected will be in charge of all prison industries of the Correction Department carried on in the Penitentiary and the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, and the branch workhouses on Riker's Island and Hart's Island, the New York City Reformatory, and the New Hampton Farm for Male Misdemeanants. There are approximately 4,000 inmates in the various institutions named. The salary is $3,000 a year, without maintenance, but this may be furnished later. Candidates must be not less than 25 years of age on the last day of filing applications.

United States.

An examination will be held on Feb. 15 for topographic and sub-surface draftsman, male, in the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn., at from $4.48 to $5.04 a day. Applicants must have had not less than four years' experience in engineering and surveying; of this not less than six months must have been special work in underground surveying. A technical education in engineering will be equivalent to the general experience required. Age, 21 years or more on the date of the examination.

FOR PRESERVATION.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial should be preserved by all interested in the progress of the world's greatest conflict. Graphic pictures, beautifully reproduced. 10 cents a copy; $5.00 a year. The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A mass meeting of the Association License No. 1 List will be held at 2 P. M. tomorrow at Public School 27, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue. The names of 1,600 men and women are on this list. Appointments from it have already been delayed two years. Under the law an eligible list expires in three years, and if no appointments are made the 1,600 men and women will be compelled to take the entire examination over again. Members of the association are asked to mail their check or money order for the legal fight to the Treasurer, Dorothy Lichterman, 860 East 161st Street.

Miss Anna Bird Stewart yesterday read from her books for the pupils at the meeting of the Story Hour Club at Public School 33, the Bronx, Jerome Avenue, at 207th Street.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen attended Public School 188, Lewis and Third Streets, yesterday to review the dance and games of the Girls' Athletic League.

A bulletin, headed "Safety First in Pensions," has been sent to the teachers of the city. It says: "We have a bankrupt pension fund because teachers believed what somebody else told them. Is that experience to be repeated? Doubtless a pension bill will soon be passed. Do you wish to have a voice in the matter? Why not investigate first? Why not be sure, instead of sorry? Think for yourself. Act for yourself, both in your school and in the teachers' association to which you belong." It asks teachers to favor a fair, sound pension within the limits of $750 and $1,000.

A concert will be given by the People's Choral Union, Brooklyn branch, numbering seventy voices, at the Bushwick High School, Irving Avenue and Woodbine Street, on the evening of Feb. 9.

The number of candidates who entered the examinations this week for license as teacher-in-training are as follows: Accounting and business practice, 1; biology, 9; chemistry, 1; economics, 3; English 14; French, 3; German, 8; history, 31; Latin, 8; mathematics, 14; physics, 1.

Editor C. E. Hamlin of School says in this week's issue: "There are other Commissioners who opposed Dr. Joseph S. Taylor because he established a paid course of lectures on the Gary system, after the Board of Education had paid his expenses to visit Gary. Now the fact is, Dr. Taylor, in establishing his course of lectures, fell in with a custom that has been permitted by the Board of Education, or allowed without protest, and it is time to investigate this custom, and for the board to take a stand on it. Why single out Dr. Taylor, when the custom has been unofficially tolerated for years, and many have benefited from it? Why not look into the whole subject?"

A meeting of the Women Principals' Eligible List Association will be held at the Martha Washington Hotel, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street, at 4:15 P. M. today.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Departmental recognition is awarded to the following members of the force for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in line of duty:

HONORABLE MENTION: Patrol. J. Merwede, Shield 3112, 283, and G. J. Andrews, Shield 8319, D. B.

COMMENDATION: Patrol. J. Brodsky, Shield 448, 5.

COMMENDABLE MERIT: Patrol. J. J. Donohue, Shield 5382, 144; G. Poten, Shield 6980, 13; G. A. Schryver, Shield 7067, 14.

EXCELLENT POLICE DUTY: Patrol. J. J. Foley, Shield 3993, and J. J. Maher, Shield 9151, both attached to 43; D. B. Leahy, Shield 7035, 275.

MERITORIOUS POLICE DUTY: Patrol. J. H. J. Callahan, Shield 4250, 61.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M., Feb. 4: Patrol. D. Spitzer, 16 to 172; C. W. Jones, 172 to 174; D. A. Yates, 174 to 16.

Temporary Assignments: To 3d Insp. Dist. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 8: Patrol. J. J. Dowd, 35; J. P. Peclet, Jr., 144; W. Carey, 283; C. Traenkle, 283.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. C. J. O'Connell, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 6; M. O'Dea, 81, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 6; C. W. Brophy, 146, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 4; H. Daum, 152, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 6; J. Windstein, 152, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Feb. 7; J. E. Prince, 157, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 7; C. J. Ryan, Traffic Div., Sub. Div. A, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 9.

Fire Department.

Retired, on their own applications with annual pensions of $700: Fire., 1st gr., A. Gerardob, Eng. 253, at 8 A. M., Feb. 4; Fire., 1st gr., J. J. Brierton, Eng. 204, at 8 A. M., Feb. 6, and Fire., 1st gr., J. Suomila, Eng. 253, at 8 A. M., Feb. 5.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

FARM LANDS LOAN WANTED.

I have a responsible party who wishes to obtain a loan of $36,000 at 6% interest. Loan to be paid back on or before five years. Security offered is first mortgage on 12,000 acres of farm lands in Minnesota worth from $15 to $25 per acre. It is a first-class security. Will pay no commission to brokers. Information furnished by E. H. Hobe, care of Norwegian American Line, 10 Bridge St., New York.

ALBERT B. ASHWORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

PHYSICIAN'S OPPORTUNITY to purchase a four-story 20-foot dwelling located in 36th St., near Lexington Av.; $4,000 cash required; quick sale necessary. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., Tel. John 5700.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—Sacrifice beautiful $9,500 modern three-family apartment in Bay Ridge for $8,500 to quick cash buyer; annual rental, $972. For particulars address Donnelly, 5,616 5th Av., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Queens Station, 28 minutes from New York and Brooklyn, two building lots; beautiful, restricted neighborhood; three minutes' walk from station; all improvements; no assessments; $375 each; reasonable terms. C 359 Times Annex.

Real Estate Wanted.

Club house, by college fraternity wanted, about 10 rooms, north of 125th St., west of 5th Av.; state particulars, rent, heating, &c. C 352 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

We have a special department for the exchange of country and city real estate. What are your wants? Nelson, Lee & Green, Inc., 47 West 34th St.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STORE, basement, and sub basement, 50x90; N. W. Cor. Park Place and Church St. at elevated station and adjacent to Park Place station of new west side Subway. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Trenton, N. J.—Great opportunity; 3-story building, 52x100; best business section; suitable any business; act quickly; will divide. Particulars, S. R. Black, Trenton, N. J.

Surrender lease of loft containing about 16,000 square feet in building on Bleecker, near 3d St., at 30c. a foot. FREDERICK FOX & CO., 798 Broadway, New York.

Nice, light loft, 2,100 square feet; $50; electric elevator; steam heat. 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Park Av., 606, (64th.)—$50; parlor floor; any business, profession; illumination free.

Private office, attractively furnished. Room 704, 30 East 42d. Phone 8495 Murray Hill.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Office wanted, 450 to 700 square feet, desirable location, below Liberty St.; would sublet furnished or unfurnished. Answer by letter, W., 20 West 22d St., 10th floor.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

POMFRET, CONN. Desirable Furnished Houses for Rent. John F. Scott, 47 W. 34th St., N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Berkshire Properties Bought and Sold.

Let us place your property on our list. Cash buyers. Desirable properties. ARCHER, 10 E. 43d, New York.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR NEW ROADHOUSE.—For sale, wonderful location in Westchester, Shore Road, gentleman's home place; very little remodeling of house necessary; price $35,000; act quick; full information on request. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

For Sale.—The best-located business property in Port Chester, N. Y.; price reasonable. Answer L., 37 North Main St.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Hudson River, Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my complete farm with 5-room bungalow, fine barn and big chicken house, etc., in township of 10,000; ready markets for poultry and eggs; near trolley and station; good soil; will sacrifice price to get ready cash and arrange balance to suit. B. Owner, 5 Hanson Pl. Brooklyn.

Have 3 beautiful lots right on the water, about 40 minutes from city; electricity, gas, water, etc.; easily worth $1,000 each; will sell considerably less if bought at once; need cash. Waterfront, Box 137 Downtown.

If you are looking for a small house complete for $875, near trolley and town, only $50 down, balance $7 monthly, call at once. B. House, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Waterfront sites, 30 minutes from B'way; easy terms; city conveniences; bungalows built. Suite, 1,111, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

Fine house; 35 minutes out; steam plant, electric light; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owner's prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Trenton, N. J.—Great opportunity; three-story building, 52x100; best business section; suitable any business; act quickly; will divide; particulars. S. R. Black, Trenton, N. J.

Charming bungalows & dwellings—6-9 rooms, modern throughout; large plots; restricted section; $5,000 up; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., adjoining Ridgewood.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate titles. Write for Booklet A, N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

NUTLEY and the ORANGES, N. J. Homes, cottages, bungalows; easy terms. T. Orben, Firemen's Bldg., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

New homes in East Orange. Write for booklet. Philip J. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

At Lake Mahopac.—Bungalow for $1,950. N. W. Walker, 489 5th Av., N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

House wanted, one acre ground; Westchester County; commuting distance; buy or rent; moderate. Address "Substantial," 852 Columbus Av.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5892.

Nine rooms, three baths; five rooms facing river and Drive; beautifully furnished; rent $300 per month. Apply manager, 790 Riverside Drive. Tel. Audubon 5400.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST. 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

50 East 86th.—Ground floor, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent very low.

Madison Av., 1,062, (80th.)—Two-room apartment, reasonable rent. Meyer, florist.

Madison Av., 1,062, (80th.)—Modern two-room apartment; reasonable. Meyer, florist.

West Side.

307 WEST 79TH ST. 8 rooms and 2 baths; particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

170th, 709 West.—Apartment to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

96th, 202-204 West.—Six rooms; steam heat, hot water; rent $30-$32.

Fort Washington Av., 97, corner 163d.—Four beautiful rooms sublet at sacrifice.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Want immediately, exceptionally well-furnished apartment, 8, 9 rooms, to October; $200 month; excellent opportunity lease to responsible party; adults. Telephone Murray Hill 1184.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment, 5 rooms, below 96th, Feb. 15 to Oct. 1; new building preferred; $125 month; couple; highest references. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Three or four-room apt., furnished, near Columbus Circle; reasonable. S 107 Times.

For a Client 5, 6, or 7 rooms, well furnished. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

Refined young American cople, no children, desire small first-class unfurnished apartment or rooms, with bath and board, in good neighborhood, uptown; highest of references. B 61 Times Annex.

Wanted—Unfurnished apartment, one or two rooms, kitchenette, bath, between 28th and 57th St., east 5th Av.; $20; permanent. X 337 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Attractively furnished rooms; steam; phone; home cooking; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; table guests; references.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

75TH, 121 WEST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; HIGH GRADE.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with private bath; attractive American home; very best cooking; $20 to $30.

106TH, 314 WEST.—2 rooms and bath in private residence; meals optional; references.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Single room; private boarding house; table guests; home cooking.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Private boarding house accommodates few table guests; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; references.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; southern family; home comfort; married couple preferred; references required. Leonard.

157TH WEST.—Subway; south room; every convenience; delicious meals. Audubon 203.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—English widow rent, with board, large room, 4 windows, facing Hudson; other desirable room. 8926 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Desirable rooms; top floor; up-to-date house.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electricity; convenient Borough Hall subway.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH. 45 North Arlington Avenue, EAST ORANGE, N. J. "30 Minutes from Broadway." Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2620. W. T. READE, Prop.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence, exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

New York State.

Ulster County.—Reasonable rates; house heated. Baum, (bakery,) 732 Amsterdam Av., city.

Connecticut.

Farm board for consumptive, lady only, with special dietetic care that produces results; guests limited to two; terms, $15 weekly; apply now for next vacancy. Sunrise Farm, Ridgefield, Conn.

South Carolina.

Sea Island Plantation Home.—Fine situation on river; hunting, fishing; limited number. Charleston, S. C. R. F. D. 1, Box 19, Riverbend.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms, large, small; bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 132 EAST—Small, desirable, sunny rooms; all conveniences; near subway.

35th St., 20 East.—Large, attractive room, bath; electricity; select house; choice central location; gentleman; permanent.

63D ST., 133 EAST.—Two very desirable, large, sunny rooms in private house, exclusive neighborhood, to two or more gentlemen; reference required. Call before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

82D, 130 EAST.—Large, steam-heated room; $5; suitable two. Mrs. Ackermann.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; bath; music allowed, and music studios by hour.

Park Av.—Handsomely furnished eight-room apartment; sublet May or longer; bargain. F. L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room; steam heat; bath; gentleman. Cavanagh's.

30TH, 342 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; steam; bath; French family; $4. Talot.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Front parlor for living, office, light business.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, single, double rooms; running water: $3 up.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Room to let; steam heat, electric light; gentlemen.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Attractive, large front parlor; private bath; electric light; steam heat; reasonable.

64TH, 147 WEST.—New, select, convenient, back parlor, front basement, $3 up; phone. French.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Bright, well-kept rooms; every convenience; also parlor floor.

69TH ST., 118 WEST, West Hall.—Medium-size room, with running water, adjoining bath; steam heat; superior service.

71ST ST.—Front room, adjoining bath; mantel; finely furnished; private house; near river and 72d St. express subway. F. D. W., Times Downtown.

73D, 103 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; closets; private; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 142 WEST.—French home; Parisian lady offers refined gentlemen beautiful, furnished rooms.

73D ST., 269 WEST.—Two medium rooms; sunny; abundant; $5-$6.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; board; phone; quiet location.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family has large furnished room for gentleman; high-class; references; owner.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Single front room; southern exposure; electricity; parquet floor; newly furnished.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; single, double; block subway; every convenience; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive sunny rooms; telephone; reception room; $3 to $7.

82D, 53 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; comfortable; clean; running water; telephone.

82D 146 WEST, "Anderson Annex."—Large and small sunny rooms; running water; electric lights, steam, elevator.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Southern exposure; newly furnished rooms; every conceivable convenience.

95TH, 171 WEST, (near Subway.)—Steam heated, running water, electricity; conveniences. Marsh.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; adjoining bath; private house; Jewish family.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms, beautifully furnished; single room; quiet; subway. Seller.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone, electricity, steam heat, elevator. McCague.

127TH, 150 WEST.—Comfortable large room, second floor, suitable two; reasonable; others.

137TH, 607 WEST, (Apt. 43.)—Desirable, single large room; modern elevator apartment.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Unusual large and small rooms, well heated; running water; telephone.

142D WEST.—Sunny outside room; private family; elevator apartment; for gentleman or business woman; references. S. G., 74 Times.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Desirable, single, front; $5; electricity, shower, elevator; convenient. Turner.

161ST ST., 581 WEST.—Two front rooms; shower; piano; electricity; elevator; $10. Rice.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished, sunny room, bath; gentleman; no other lodgers; exceptional; located in Fifties; $10 week. Phone Circle 2377.

ELEGANT SUITE.

Library suite in oak and white, two fireplaces, private bath, dressing room, large closets, elegantly furnished, electricity, steam heat; private house, near river and 72d St.; $27.50 week; express subway. W. F., Times Downtown.

Library room, large, elegantly furnished, connecting dressing room; southern exposure; private residence, near river and 72d St.; express, subway. Private, G 344 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful outside room; gentlemen; private family. Apt. 35.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

2 connecting rooms, southern exposure, modern apt. house, Washington Square to 121st St., West; $25 month.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A WOMAN OF REFINEMENT and intelligence wanted with artistic ability to assist in originating and devising attractive labels, &c., for toilet preparations for a large pharmaceutical establishment; one who has some knowledge of the drug business and of the needs of refined women using high-grade toilet articles. Address Mahin Advertising Company, Chicago, Ill.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and typist; high school graduate; must be rapid, accurate; salary, $8-$10; reply stating experience, age, nationality. Box 665, 1,318 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant; must be quick and accurate at figures. Joseph, 632 5th Av.

ENERGETIC, experienced woman to assist in renting and selling real estate; commission basis. Address "Broker," 852 Columbus Av.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, girl for general housework; must understand cooking; German preferred; high wages; city references necessary. Apt. 15, 515 West 100th St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

Packard (1916) limousine, 38 H. P. Marmon (1916) runabout, 41; like new. Pierce-Arrow (1914) touring, 48 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 WEST 54TH ST. AUTO BODY BUILDERS. High-class repair dept. Estimates submitted.

Rauch & Lang Brougham. — Five-passenger; dual drive; great bargain; will demonstrate. L 45 Times.

Motor Trucks.

Thoroughly overhauled Packard two and three ton trucks. Motor Truck Department Packard Motor Car Company, 1,861 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

HIGH-CLASS PACKARD LIMOUSINE, MONTHLY OR SEASON. Strictly private; competent owner as driver; highest recommendations. Napier Garage, 109 West 51st.

Packard Cars, up-to-date limousines and landaulettes, from $3 per hour; special rates; daily and monthly service; experienced chauffeurs. Call Acme, Phone Lenox 8282.

Egidi Auto Service; latest models. Lowest rates; day, week, month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

Packard limousine; best service; lowest rates; hour, day, month. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Town limousine, with Pullman seats; $250 monthly to reliable party. Columbus 8963.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Wanted, by a large corporation, several apprentice stenographers; no experience necessary, but must be efficient and use the touch system; reply, stating age, school of graduation, and machine accustomed to. C 355 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; salary, $8-$10 to start. Call Friday, 2 to 6, The Silk Shop, Room 1,114 Fitzgerald Bldg., 1,482 Broadway.

TYPIST and Dictograph Operator.—Young woman, American; answer giving age, experience, education, and references; salary, $10. C 336 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

SECRETARY.—Must be good stenographer, with law experience; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred, but not essential; have good education and pleasing personality; $25. Head file clerk for downtown law office; $20 to $25. Proofreader and editorial assistant for downtown publication; $20. Telephone operator; must be thoroughly experienced; $12. STENOGRAPHERS.—Permanent positions in all lines; $8 to $18. Call from 9 to 1. National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, $18; CLERK, $10; 15 STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$18 WEEKLY; TRANSLATOR, THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF FRENCH, GERMAN, AND SPANISH, $35 WEEKLY. E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE, SINGER BUILDING.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $10-$20; good education, appearance. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St., the originators of secretarial training in America; conducted by college professors and practical business men; prepares students for social and commercial secretaries, and desirable Government vacancies; individual tuition. Apply Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lond.,) Director.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOY wanted on mailing desk, wholesale house; state age and references; salary, $4. Address Station O, Box 69.

CARETAKER.—Bachelor seeks cheerful, honest caretaker, small, plain apartment; plain cooking; opportunity student or unemployed make expenses; vicinity Hotel Astor. Please write particulars, covering past occupation, age, nationality. S 104 Times.

DESK MAN, young, wanted for correspondence and follow-up work; building knowledge a help; give all information in letter; position open now. U. S. Gypsum Co., 1,170 Broadway.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THEIR SILK AND DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS. APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

MAN wanted who is looking for a chance to progress, to take charge of office details and purchasing for a growing manufacturing business at Pittsburgh; must have initiative and confidence in his ability; state if married, salary, and give reference. Address Brass, Times Office.

MAN (real estate) between 25 and 35 years of age, executive ability and good personality, can secure position where future is assured; one with knowledge repairs and building construction preferred; state salary and experience. R. E., 312 Times.

RUNNER wanted in large downtown bank, 16 to 18 years old; state religion. C 345 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A strictly high-class specialty salesman wanted who can prove without question that he can sell merchandise and get results; do not apply unless you are prepared to prove this and can furnish surety bond, we to pay premium; salary. G 346 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, for New England and New York States, to sell high class line of ladies' suits, from $15.50 to $40; also man may carry a side line of coats or dresses; salary or commission. M 4 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to handle well-known line of electrical fans, &c., as side line; liberal commission. M 11 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man as salesman; staple proposition; give full particulars; commission. S 79 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for cloaks; must be well acquainted with jobbers and manufacturers; salary and commission. M 14 Times.

SALESMAN experienced on cloaks and suits; must be live wire; references; salary or commission. B. Waldman, 137 West 28th.

SECRETARY.

Wanted by President of large corporation with general offices in New York.

To qualify for consideration you must be 28-40 years old, exhibit exemplary references as to character and ability, possess fine health and pleasing personality, and have had actual experience in this particular kind of work. Unusual opportunity. Salary, $30-$45 per week.

Do not answer except with fullest description of yourself and your business history.

Applications opened and read by principal only, and handled in strictest confidence. You will run no risk in answering, even though you are an employe of this corporation.

Address W. H. K., Post Office Box 206 Madison Square, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—W. & J. SLOANE, 5TH AV. AND 47TH ST., REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; MUST WRITE A GOOD HAND; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT REAR 47TH ST. ENTRANCE.

STENOGRAPHER. — French-English stenographer, man or woman, able to take dictation in both languages, also general office experience, for city in Central New York State. Write personally, stating experience, references, and salary desired. X 331 Times Annex.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

An exceptional opportunity available for young man of good character, representing gilt-edge corporation paying good commission; investment of $1,000 required, earning at least 15 per cent. per annum. Telephone Columbus 827 or write X 341 Times Annex.

For Sale—Equipped foundry at Trenton, N. J.; siding to main line of Pennsylvania Railroad; price low. Atkins & Watson, 203 East State St., Trenton, N. J.

Waist manufacturer wants partner with $3,000-$5,000; salesman preferred; can do big business with additional capital. G 349 Times Downtown.

The Odd Shop, 123 West 40th, dealing in antiques and odd things, offers a half interest for $500; present stock valued at $1,000.

Wanted.—Young man partner as Treasurer in established commission and brokerage house; $10,000 investment. M 3 Times.

Partner.—Lady with $5,000 to extend established business, (no services;) very liberal income assured. Thomas, 350 8th Av.

Moving picture theatre for sale on busy avenue; good investment. Bach, 2,283 8th Av., telephone 3380 Morningside.

Good opportunity for man who is willing to invest $5,000 in an old established dress concern. X 336 Times Annex.

$1,000 and my services to invest; give full particulars in letter; schemers need not answer. S 96 Times.

Housefurnishing man with $3,500 wanted to extend business. Address Hardware, 3,525 Broadway.

Will rent factory having ten or more one-inch capacity screw machines. X 338 Times Annex.

Interest in metal manufacturing company for sale; officership if desired. S 88 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line.

Business Loans.

LIBERAL ADVANCES supplied to manufacturers and jobbers on outstanding accounts and on merchandise. Reasonable terms. Up-to-date, clear methods. Principals only. Inquiries treated confidentially. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER AND FILE CLERK.—Young man possessing experience, initiative, and not afraid of work. G 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. C 354 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN, capable, high-class men, for an exceptional proposition; commission basis; no drawing account. B 56 Times Annex.

TOOLMAKERS, experienced on tool jigs and fixtures. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

WOODWORKERS familiar with jointer variety machine and handsaw work; also bench men; nice, warm, and well-lighted factory; good wages and steady employment. Phone Hunter's Point 629.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE, 50 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN. Salesman for building trade; $90 month. Shipping clerk acquainted with Jersey terminals; $18. Spanish-American stenographer for Cuba; $1,200 and expenses. Spanish-English clerks; $15. Stenographers; $15, $16, $20, $21. Junior stenographers, $10; junior office, $6-$8.

WE CAN USE SIX ACCOUNTANTS, SALARY $20-$60; ALSO TEN STENOGRAPHERS AT SALARIES RANGING FROM $15 TO $25 WEEKLY. E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE, SINGER BLDG.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

AGENTS handle latest sensation, Little Marvel self-lighting burner attachment, just out; fits any burner; retails 15c.; made by makers of famous Simplex lighter. Call, write Automatic Gas Appliance Co., Inc., 25 East 14th St.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT wishes permanent, responsible position; wide-awake business woman capable of starting or managing new or branch business in or out of city. S 95 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, CORRESPONDENT.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent credentials; salary, $15. C 358 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typewriter, cashier; first class; 7 years' experience; $18. Christian, 151 East 41st St.

COMPANION.—A refined, educated middle-aged woman wants position as companion. M 13 Times.

COMPETENT light colored excellent cook or houseworker; reference; competent. S 105 Times.

GOVERNESS.—English, thorough experience, companion or housemother; highest references. Address C 334 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Teacher diplomee desires afternoon engagements; French, German, English, music. S 94 Times.

MOTHER, Daughter.—Working housekeeper, daughter as nurse; best references. Geary, 212 West 141st St. Telephone 2060 Audubon.

SALESLADIES.—Extra; $1.50 day. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Florence Hendrycy, 37 East 58th St. Phone 2993 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; willing and obliging; $8. Winifred Donovan, Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; understands all office details; best references. C 356 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, long experience; salary $20; first-class reference. S 19 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; 2 years' experience; references; $10. C 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, rapid and accurate; familiar with office work; $9. C 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, ten years' experience law; thoroughly efficient; good education; $18. C 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent; $15. C 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, faithful worker; several years' experience, $15. S 73 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires secretarial work. Call up Miss S., Lenox 5820.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6016 Morningside.

CHAMBERMAIDS—French; cooks, houseman. Campbell Agency, 45 East 42d. Murray Hill 9339.

Situations Wanted, Male

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS; books opened, closed, systematized, audited; income tax reports; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5665.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, disentangled; systems installed; tax statements; arrangements, firms, corporations not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Tel. Cortlandt 8391.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACTIVE, wideawake young man, business experience, seeks position; can furnish excellent references; employed at present. S 64 Times.

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN, (27,) Chicago resident, open for a first-class proposition; references. Address A. A. Smith, 745 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.

BOND SALESMAN Wanted.—Experienced; none others need apply; commission. G 314 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Highest grade; able office man and correspondent; efficient credit and collection manager; A1 every respect. C 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Salesman.—Printing and sample cards, long experience, connections, desires position with good house. S 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—32, desires employment; 13 years last position; $18. C 341 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thorough; middle-aged; best references; salary secondary. J. C. B., Box S 97 Times.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Between Vanderbilt Hotel and Globe Theatre, on Feb. 2, GOLD CIGARETTE CASE, with initials "T. B. A." Liberal reward for return to CASHIER in Vanderbilt Hotel, 33d St. and Park Av.

LOST—Between 46th St. and 60th St., 5th and Park Avs., small, light blue enameled spherical watch, with gold and enamel chain; $20 reward paid upon return to Hotel Wentworth, 59 West 46th St.

LOST.—Lady's black velvet bag, small bead flowers containing lucky pieces, and small enamel box, in taxicab taken from Madison Square Park to 50 West 11th St., 7:30 Monday evening. Reward at above address.

LOST—Near 70th St. and Central Park West, black silk bag containing sapphire pendant and sapphire, pearl barpin; liberal reward. Bird, 1 West 64th.

LOST—Friday, Jan. —, in or about Waldorf-Astoria, two gold purses attached with gold ring; handsome reward. Return to Cashier Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

LOST—Wednesday, subway, 42d, or 5th Av., gold lorgnette; $5 reward. Jesse Johnson, Sherman Square Hotel, 71st and Broadway.

LOST—Neighborhood Grand Central Station, roll of wall paper designs; $25 reward, no questions asked. Fauser, 373 4th Av.

LOST — Lady's diamond ring, neighborhood 155th St., Viaduct; reward. Wechsler Brothers, 6 Maiden Lane.

LOST—At Charity Ball, diamond and platinum bracelet; liberal reward for its return to I. L. Benet, 128 Broadway.

LOST—Gold Masonic charm, name engraved inside. Reward. Apply Superintendent, 36 Warren St.

LOST—Pearl barpin, old-fashioned gold setting, Comedy Theatre or on way home. Reward. Stevenson, 104 East 81st.

LOST—Watchfob; 7th R'g't, "N. Y. A. C.", "N. Y. U.", Mason's emblems. Crossett, 55 Liberty St.

LOST—Lady's wreath pin with tiny diamonds; reward. Wicks, 128 Broadway.

LOST—Gold bracelet, with sapphires; reward. Mrs. F. B. Condon, 35 Claremont Av.

LOST—Purse, $10.40; Kindly return keys if not money. Derby, 17 Madison Av.

LOST—Initial watch fob, initials L. F. Reward. 449 West 24th St.

LOST—One gold monogram fob. Reward. E. B. Lichtenstein, 312 West 99th St.

REWARD $25.—Will party who called Mrs. Brooks, Riverside 996, concerning small bag containing pocketbook, watch, R. R. ticket, &c., lost N. Y. Central 125th station, (ladies' room,) return bag and contents 123 West 93d and receive reward?

REWARD.—Black handbag containing keys, money, Newark railroad ticket, &c., vicinity 89th, 86th, Saturday. 1 West 89th. Phone Riverside 1960.

REWARD.—Silver watch, monogram "F. S. V.," case No. 796643, open face, No. 12; Sunday, vicinity 42d, 6th Av. A 67 Times Annex.

REWARD—Package containing book and papers, Feb. 2, either Jackson or Grand St. Wm. E. Watson Son, phone 9730 Spring.

REWARD.—Handbag, initials "E. L. F.," keys; keys valuable to owner. Filmore, 2,848 Broadway.

REWARD—Bag containing glasses, purse, key, money, Wednesday noon. L Stern, 215 West 101st.

REWARD—Crescent pin of pearls and amethysts, platinum tips. Waterhouse, 135 West 79th.

$30 REWARD—Shopping bag, in South Norwalk, Connecticut, Station, 6 P. M., Tuesday, containing Florida ticket, New York, New Haven & Hartford mileage book. F. Barber, 137 East 55th.

$500 REWARD, no questions asked, return bracelet, 33 diamonds, set in platinum, lost Jan. 14, between West 72d St. and West 92d St. Marcus & Co., 544 5th Av., New York City.

$50 REWARD for return of pearl and diamond lorgnette and chain lost Feb. 2, between St. Thomas's Church and East 76th St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Clothing.

MEN'S CREDIT TAILORS.—Suits, overcoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 B'way, (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Purchase and Exchange.

We buy diamonds, pearls, jewelry, silverware, bric-a-brac, bronzes, pawn tickets. Berger, 204 West 42d St., Times Square.

Will buy ten or more 1-inch capacity automatic screw machines. X 339 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Male

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT, (21,) 3 years' experience. Eric Sommer, 331 East 85th.

BOY, (18,) high school training, now working, desires to change. S 92 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write William Hooker, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Col. 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Operate any machine; good driver and mechanic; best references. S 93 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; five years' references last party; city, country. S 5 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, wishes position, city or country; best reference. S 89 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—College graduate, (26,) experienced in building construction, railroad and automobile transportation, holding responsible positions that require executive ability, desires connection along allied lines. S 69 Times.

EXECUTIVE, experienced in efficient operation of large office or department, will increase output and quality, will decrease cost, save you many times salary; Christian; married, (33;) best references. S 72 Times.

GARDENER.—Single; references; $50; board. J. Dickson, Riverdale Drive and 231st St.

I AM A SALESMAN OF PROVEN ABILITY!! CAN YOU USE ME? Am twenty-five years old, have high school education, good appearance and personality; at present employed as traveling salesman. Having lost faith in my proposition, I want to change. If you have opening all I ask is an interview. Address "Salesman," 3,525 Broadway.

POSITION sought by man 40 years of age; B. A. college degree; legal education and ten years' practice; has exceptional ability as writer and speaker; experienced in public affairs, and in meeting people; willing to undertake secretaryship, publicity management, administrative position, or to assume duties or responsibilities of any kind; can furnish the highest references as to ability and integrity. X 343 Times Annex.

POSITION wanted with firm of builders; 16 years' practical experience; estimating, superintending construction; good at draughting; willing to work; references. X 335 Times Annex.

RESPONSIBLE position wanted by young man; married; highest references; having reached limit for promotion in present place, wishes to secure position where there is chance to get higher up; 15 years with present employer. C 337 Times Downtown.

RESTAURANT MANAGER for large corporation or institution; young man, (34;) broad experience; capable, efficient; good organizer and able to produce results; at present with large corporation catering to over a thousand daily; would consider a change on salary or own account; highest references and bond furnished. X 330 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, experienced, to sell property in some of the largest towns on instalment plan; houses, lots, and acreage; good leads and liberal commission. R. A. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St.

SALESMAN, with ten years' successful experience selling high grade specialties, wants to connect with reliable firm; gilt-edge references; bond. S 86 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced city and road, wants line; hustler; good references. C 353 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Fifteen years' experience, talking machine man, desires change; wholesale. S 87 Times.

SALESMAN. — EXPERIENCED YARN SALESMAN; ESTABLISHED TRADE. S 99 TIMES.

SALES OR OFFICE MANAGER, 35; forceful correspondent; energetic, resourceful, tactful; interview will convince. S. K., 32 W. B'way.

SOLICITORS.—High-class salesmen accustomed to interviewing wealthy clientele; dignified and desirable proposition; only men of good address and personality need apply; liberal commission basis. 709, 33 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Expert stenographer, now employed, desires evening work, preferably with writer. S 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate, rapid typist; speaks Spanish. Fried, 449 Wyona St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, intelligent, energetic, conscientious worker, desires position with pick or pen. C 339 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, competent stenographer, proficient at figures, desires position evenings. C 307 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) intelligent, desires permanent position. Rheinish, 342 East 194th St.

YOUNG MAN, now employed in waist house, desires a change. S 65 Times.

SEES POLITICAL HAND IN ORPHAN HOME ILLS

Doherty Tells of Alderman Dowling's Opposition to City's Charity Inquiry.

MORE ABUSE OF CHILDREN

Institutions Described in Which Humanity, Sanitation, and Education Are Ignored.

Another chapter of the story of how children from 2 to 16 years old have been treated in some public charity institutions was read into the records at yesterday's sessions of the charities inquiry being conducted by Commissioner Charles H. Strong in the Bar Association Building.

Deputy Commissioner of Charities William J. Doherty told on the witness stand of conditions his committee found in eight institutions and depicted the sorry plight of children who became diseased from their squalid surroundings, but received only perfunctory medical attention.

He told, too, of institutions where the city was paying for the training of children, who were made to arise at daybreak and spend the greatest part of their time at manual labor that would have been hard for healthy adults.

The institutions that Mr. Doherty described yesterday, in some of which, he said, great improvement had been made as a result of the city's investigation, had been inspected regularly by the State Board of Charities and reported to be complying with the board's rules.

Mr. Doherty had told before of the opposition of some religious bodies to the city's inspections. Yesterday he indicated that there had been political opposition as well.

"Too Much Inspection."

"Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury and I met Frank J. Dowling, former minority leader in the Board of Aldermen and now President of that board, last Fall, just after he had made an effort to prevent the City Charities Department from procuring funds for its inspectors, Mr. Doherty said. "I asked Mr. Dowling why he had opposed the investigation, and he said: 'The institutions complain that there is too much inspecting.'" Mr. Doherty said that Mayor Mitchel had put the item back into the appropriation.

The institutions taken up by the witness yesterday included St. Michael's Home at Greenridge, S. I., a Catholic institution, in which, Mr. Doherty said, there were 305 children between 2 and 15 years old. This institution received $55,000 of the city's funds last year, and he made his inspection less than a month ago, on Jan. 7.

"The institution was crude and primitive to its methods and woefully neglectful of the children in it," Mr. Doherty testified. There was no dispensary, he said, and 310 cases of physical defects were found. The boys' dormitories were infested with vermin, and one child was found in a dirty bed, suffering from pneumonia.

"Nine patients, one with chickenpox, were found hidden away in a sewing room during our inspection," Mr. Doherty said. "The existence of these was discovered accidentally by his secretary, F. E. Brooke, who heard them crying, and demanded that the door be opened.

In this institution the children washed after and not before breakfast, Mr. Doherty testified, a large number of them were made to use the same water and they had the same food day in and day out. An inclosed stairway fire escape in the girls' department was found to be a trap with a locked door at the bottom, and the key to the padlock which secured it was kept in the office. The dormitories were so low that the investigators wore their overcoats while in them, but they found one three-year-old boy on the floor, there being a deficiency of chairs, undressing for bed.

School or Prison?

As for the Brooklyn Training School and Home for Young Girls, at 1,483-89 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, it was hard to determine from its methods whether it was "a prison, a reformatory, or a home for normal girls," Mr. Doherty said. Children between 14 and 16 were required to get up at 5 o'clock and work until noon, he said, and had only two hours in the schoolrooms, after which they were sent to the laundry and kitchen for more work. A form of punishment was to deprive children of the privilege of seeing their relatives, and even when they were not being so punished the time limit for such meetings was six hours a year. The quarantine room was on the third floor, and in case of fire those within would have to wait for a caretaker to unlock the door from the outside. The Superintendent told him that the girls sent to the institution were fit only to become domestics, Mr. Doherty said, and the vocational training consisted solely of doing the work of the institution. A story of dirt and disease was told for this institution, as for many others.

At St. Malachy's Ocean Home at Rockaway Park, the Deputy Commissioner said, no knives and forks were supplied to the children, and they were seen eating chunks of meat from their midday stew with their fingers.

Stories of severe corporal punishment at that institution had been told, Mr. Doherty said, but there, as at other Catholic institutions, the persons in charge strenuously objected to allowing the committee to examine the bodies of children for bruises. "The opposition to our work was strong enough already, and so we didn't press this point," Mr. Doherty added.

At the Sheltering Arms Nursery, a Protestant institution, at 157 Dean Street, Brooklyn, the Board of Directors, which is headed by the Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, Frederick Burgess, the witness said, even the rudimentary principles of sanitation were lacking, although many of the inmates were mere infants. His committee was informed, he said, that the local butcher was allowed to decide what meats to supply for the institution.

Distressing Dining Room Scene.

Other institutions criticised yesterday by Mr. Doherty were the Industrial School Association of Brooklyn, at 141 South Third Street, a Protestant institution; the Orphan Home of the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, of the Board of Managers of which Bishop Burgess is also the head; the St. Agnes Home for Children in Rockland County, and the Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum at Dobbs Ferry.

In the Church Charity Foundation's asylum, Mr. Doherty said, the scenes in the dining room were most distressing, and his committee found the children hungrily licking their plates after their meal was gone. Bread, he said, was served to the children only twice a week.

Commissioner Strong will resume the inquiry at 10 o'clock this morning, and Mr. Doherty is expected to complete his testimony.

TO SURVEY FOOD SUPPLIES.

Housewives League Appoints Special Defense Committee.

The executive committee of the National Housewives League, of which Mrs. Julian Heath is President, has joined the movement for national defense by appointing a Special Defense Committee. It consists of Mrs. Julian Heath, Chairman; Mrs. Le Gage Pratt of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Joseph M. Strout of Portland, Maine; Mrs. Howard Hilton of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Stephen Heath of New Caanan, Conn.; Mrs. Albert Smith of Ithaca, N. Y., and Mrs. Lucy D. MacCourt of St. Paul, Minn.

According to Mrs. Heath, the committee will make a complete survey of the food supplies in every State in the Union. The details of this work will be carried out by committees in the various States. The committee will also supervise the practical study by local committees of the health of their men folk, looking toward the building up of the health of the actual fighters, and also the study of the nutritive value of foods for the conservation of the vital forces of the nation through proper nourishment.

HEART TOLD AUTHOR'S NAME

Everyone Wore Symbol at First Social Reception of the League.

Geniuses of all sizes and capacity came together at a reception, the first of a series of general social meetings given under the auspices of the Authors' League of America yesterday afternoon at the Colony Club, Sixty-second Street and Park Avenue. The meeting was the direct result of the decision of the club that it should develop another side of its work than that of legal aid and advice, and the Social Committee of twenty-five women which it appointed agreed to give receptions where the younger authors could meet those with more experience with a generally helpful result.

The members of the Social Committee are members of literary and social standing, and the receptions are their personal contributions to the good of the guild. One woman mothers each of the receptions, and it is as much hers as if it was by invitation to her personal friends, but only members of the society are invited, with perhaps occasionally an unliterary husband, who is married to a literary wife or vice versa, being present.

Mrs. Mary Van de Sande Bakhuyzen was the hostess yesterday, and the distinctive feature of the afternoon was the little paper heart which each guest was invited to wear out of respect to St. Valentine and as a literary tag. That is to be one of the original features of the receptions. Every one who comes wears a tag on which he or she writes his or her name, so that every one may know every one without the trouble of an introduction and pick out favorite authors. There are 5,000 members of the Authors' Guild and tagging is necessary.

Yesterday, the tags being of the nature they were, a guest seeing some one who resembled his or her ideal of the author he or she most wished to meet would ask: "May I see your heart?" and the acquaintance was made.

Ellis Parker Butler, author of "Pigs Is Pigs," feeling sentimentally inclined, wrote on his heart, "Kiss me."

"There was no need of your writing that," said Mrs. Helen E. Woodruff, with emphasis on the "your."

There was a good attendance at the reception. Hamlin Garland made a short address, telling of the original idea of the club, a sort of artist's trades union, and of the feeling which had developed that it should be more than that.

Winston Churchill, President of the guild, was present with Mrs. Churchill. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the Vice President, was expected, but did not arrive.

The Princess Troubetskoy (Amelie Rives) is President of the Social Council, and Mrs. Helen S. Woodruff is Vice President. The Honorary Vice Presidents are Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mrs. Kate Douglas Riggs. Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton is Secretary, Mrs. Bakhuyzen Treasurer, and Mrs. Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff Honorary Treasurer. The members will give receptions once a month.

There was an unusual number of pretty and well-dressed women at the reception yesterday, proving that the word "bluestocking" has gone out of date, with all that it stood for.

THINKS PRINCE WAS SLAIN.

Turkish Heir Apparent Was Assassinated, Cherif Pasha Declares.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—"Yussof Izzedin, whatever may be said, was assassinated by his suite, by order of the Committee on Union and Progress," said Cherif Pasha, who, with Prince Sabah Edin, directs the chief movements of the Turkish opposition, to a reporter for the Matin.

"Latterly Yussof had revolted against the dictatorship of the Young Turks. He became dangerous, and he has been removed. His successor and cousin, Vahid Edin, is even more hostile to the Young Turks than was Yussof. I should not like to make prediction regarding the length of his life."

BERLIN, Feb. 3, (via London.)—The suicide of the Turkish Crown Prince, Yussuf Izzedin, has created a sympathetic chord in Berlin, where he was several times a visitor. His death is regretted here because the Prince was held to be thoroughly in sympathy with Western ideas and regarded as likely to play a leading part in the advancement of Turkey.

Prince Yussof Izzedin lived for many years in obscurity after the death of his father, Sultan Abdul Aziz, in 1876, and only came to the front after the detronement of Abdul Hamid, when he was declared under the Constitution heir to the throne. Some time previous to this he had attached himself to the new order in Turkey by establishing secret relations with the Young Turk Committee. He also showed liberal tendencies in his choice of friends. After the revolution he made a number of long journeys in Europe, visiting the chief capitals, and attending the coronation of King George in London.

Prince Yussof Izzedin had artistic tastes, and had assembled large collections of paintings in galleries in his Summer and Winter palaces. He also had a large library of works in the French language. It is doubted here whether his death will have political consequence.

MOTHER-IN-LAW PAID BILLS.

Mrs. Marian S. Haley, in Separation Suit, Tells of Small Allowance.

Mrs. Marian S. Haley testified yesterday before Judge Hotchkiss of the Supreme Court in her suit for a separation from Charles Merton Haley, a young man who has been married twice. On Dec. 30, 1907, he married Miss Mary Honore French, daughter of the late General James W. French.

On Jan. 22, 1912, shortly after his first marriage was annulled, Mr. Haley married the plaintiff in the present action. She had been married before. Mrs. Motley knew nothing about her son's second marriage until it was too late for her to do anything to prevent it. Friction occurred between Mrs. Haley and Mrs. Motley, and finally Mrs. Haley filed a suit in the Supreme Court against her mother-in-law for $50,000 on the ground that she had alienated the affections of Mr. Haley.

Mrs. Haley testified that when her husband left her she was living at the Biltmore. He told her he would return in a fortnight. She waited a month for him and then, meeting Mrs. Motley in the Belmont one day, asked her when Charles was coming home. According to Mrs. Haley, her mother-in-law replied:

"Why, he is not going to return as long as I have anything to say about it. I am willing to allow you $15 a week to live on."

Mrs. Haley said she had been kept on such a small allowance that sometimes she did not even have carfare, and so had to remain all day in her apartments in the hotel. Mrs. Motley, the witness said, held the purse strings, paid all the bills, and looked carefully after the expenditures. After her husband left her she moved to a boarding house.

Mrs. Motley testified that she had acted as the treasurer of her son's establishment and had paid the bills out of her own estate while her son and his wife were at the Biltmore.

EMERSON FOR PREVENTION.

Tells Women School Money Is Wasted on Sick Children.

In a talk before the Women's Municipal League yesterday, Dr. Haven Emerson, the Health Commissioner, emphasized the need for preventive work by the city.

"The prevention of the spread of disease among school children is not adequately looked after," said Dr. Emerson, "and they are not educated in preventive measures. The city will spend $3,000,000 in educating and re-educating the children who are kept back through ill-health, when by spending $50,000 for doctors and nurses this could be saved."

He spoke of the new Department of Industrial Hygiene and told the women that there were 90,000 persons in the city handling food who should be under the control of the department to see that they were in proper physical condition to prevent the spread of disease.

To a woman who asked about the bill providing that the city furnish spectacles and dental service for public school pupils, Dr. Emerson said it would cost more than the entire city budget, beside pauperizing the children.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $2 from H. F., in response to the Belgian Clothing Relief Fund appeal.

N. Y. CENTRAL PLAN DELAYED BY BORINGS

Weather Hampers Engineers Gathering Data for Foundations and Tunnels.

PRENDERGAST TELLS MAYOR

Calvin Tomkins at Chamber of Commerce Urges Series of Marginal Freight Railroads.

Controller Prendergast wrote yesterday to Mayor Mitchel to explain why the report setting forth the details of the proposed arrangement with the New York Central concerning its west side tracks were not yet ready. Here is his letter:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Feb. 3, 1916.

John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor,
Dear Mr. Mayor:

When the general agreement was reached in the negotiations between the Port and Terminal Committee and the representatives of the New York Central Railroad, a group of engineers representing each party was designated to work out the details of the plan in conformity with the general conditions agreed upon. At the time of the virtual completion of the general negotiations it was hoped that a fortnight only would be required in which to get ready the final report. To accurately determine upon a great many details of the plan has required a longer period than that anticipated, and it seems now inevitable that ten days or two weeks will be required before complete plans can be provided. The principal difficulty rests in the necessity of obtaining accurate information with regard to the foundation conditions at certain points, and to the character of material which will be encountered in driving tunnels through other sections.

Borings Being Made Now.

Before the engineers could determine the type of structure and its exact location in conformity with the requirements of law, it was deemed necessary by them to obtain accurate data, in the ascertainment of which the making of borings was the only possible method to be pursued. Weather and other conditions have intervened to make the securing of these borings slower than was expected, thus explaining the delay.

It may be said, however, that the engineers report agreement on practically all of the route, the only items still open for discussion being those involved in connection with the data above described.

Finally, it should be noted that the negotiations between the experts of the two parties have been amicable and successful, in that practically no compromises have been necessary, and it has been possible to include in the plans many minor improvements which were not considered at the time the general negotiations were brought to a close. These have to do principally with the design of the park enlargements, which will be provided in the final adjustment.

This letter is sent to you at the request of the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities, in order to advise you of the present state of this important work.

Very truly yours,
WM. A. PRENDERGAST,
Chairman, Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities.

Tomkins Discusses Plans.

Calvin Tomkins, who was Dock Commissioner under Mayor Gaynor, discussed yesterday the proposed agreement with the New York Central in relation to the reorganization of the port of New York, of which he has been long an advocate. At the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday he introduced a motion in favor of a plan for the modernization and organization of the port, and in connection with this received permission to spread a short communication on the minutes.

In this Mr. Tomkins spoke of the great source of income that the city was neglecting in its port, although the Mills Taxation Committee had assumed that relief from the present financial difficulties could be found only in an income tax or heavier personal taxes.

Mr. Tomkins would develop the port by organizing it as a single administrative unit, by constructing public marginal freight railroads behind the docks and connecting these with each other and with all the railroads leading to the port and all the factory sites for miles back.

When Mr. Tomkins was asked how the suggested settlement with the New York Central, by which it would acquire an elevated four-track railroad along Twelfth Avenue from Sixtieth to Thirtieth Street across the head of the new long docks, would affect his plan, he said:

"As Dock Commissioner I found I had to contend with two things. On the one hand was the New York Central's desire to obtain a monopoly of certain portions of the waterfront; on the other was the obstructive apathy of the New Jersey railroads, which did not wish to spend any money on their present Manhattan terminals and stood in the way of improvements by their competitors.

Wants Open Door for Railroads.

"I consider that it would be a great advantage to the city at large if all the railroads had adequate modern terminals in Manhattan, and so I should be glad to see the city coming to an agreement with the New York Central for the improvement of its line and terminals, because such action on the Central's part would force the New Jersey lines to spend money in order to keep up their competition with the New York Central.

"Consequently, in its arrangement with the railroad the city must be careful to see that the door to all parts of the waterfront is kept open for the New Jersey lines. If this is done, I am confident that before long the New Jersey companies will find it necessary to improve their own facilities in order to meet the effort of the New York Central."

Mr. Tomkins is interested mainly in the lower portion of the present New York Central tracks below Sixtieth Street, but speaking of the company's line that runs along Riverside Park, he expressed the view that considering the great value of the privileges which the New York Central would obtain from the city, it should certainly be willing to expend a sufficient sum to treat Riverside Park in a way thoroughly satisfactory to the city authorities and the citizens.

In the memorandum which Mr. Tomkins filed with the Chamber of Commerce, he said that the "old-fashioned terminal rivalry of the railroads each seeking to grab business from the others is an absurd and expensive anachronism, detrimental alike to the interests of the public and their stockholders. Manufacturing opportunities on which real estate values and increase of population depend suffer as a consequence more than does our commerce."

When Mr. Tomkins was Dock Commissioner he brought forward a plan for the treatment of the Marginal Way, one of the principal features of which was the use of the elevated railroad to be erected there by all the railroad companies in common.

MANY SEEK CITIZENSHIP.

Workmen Stirred to Action by Packard Company Announcement.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 3.—In the first three days of this week, there was an increase of 50 per cent. in applications for first citizenship papers. Announcement was made on Monday to 12,300 employes of the Packard Motor Car Company, that promotion would be given only to American citizens or to those who have signified their intention of becoming citizens.

Foremen report that the announcement generally has met with approval. The workmen understand that there is no intention to discharge any one who is not a citizen, and that the action taken is prompted by a broad and patriotic spirit.

Against Federal Inheritance Tax.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Senate today unanimously adopted Senator Brown's resolution protesting in behalf of the State against the enactment of a Federal inheritance tax. The resolution then was sent to the Assembly, where it was referred to a committee.

PARK PUMP STATION HURTS OPEN MEADOW

William B. Van Ingen, Mural Painter, Seriously Objects to the Site Chosen.

REMINDED OF TWEED REGIME

Charles Downing Lay Sees No Need for the Large Structure Planned for Morningside.

The defense of "engineering necessity" which is being offered by city officials in explanation of the erection in Morningside Park of a large structure to be used as a pump station, or unwatering plant, for the Catskill aqueduct system, brought a response yesterday from many persons interested in the parks. The primal necessity in park matters, they agree, is that the parks be free from buildings of any sort, and, they assert, all other considerations should be subordinate to that principle.

"It is vicious and a bad example for the city to take park property for uses for which the parks are not intended," William B. Van Ingen, a mural painter, who has done much work for the Government, said yesterday. "If the city is to take park land what can be said of private interests who try to encroach on the parks?"

Mr. Van Ingen said that he had seen the building which was under construction in Morningside Park, and that it was in a conspicuously bad place. "The defect in the park system," he said, "is the lack of open meadow spaces. The proposed station comes in the middle of a meadow place. Both the location and the framework of the building are very ugly, and I don't see how they can ever be anything else. The city officials' assertion that it will be 'an ornament to the park' is absurd."

The assertion of officials of the Board of Water Supply that there is no other way to install the drainage system without building a forty-foot high building at that point, Mr. Van Ingen said, was analogous to the case of the zoological buildings which were erected in the north meadow in Central Park in 1872. "In defending their course," Mr. Van Ingen said, "the officials of the Tweed régime admitted that they had not considered the landscape, but pleas of necessity were made. It was suggested that the zoological garden be placed in Manhattan Square, but it was said that the place could not be drained. Subsequently the buildings were taken down. In spite of the objections raised to Manhattan Park, the Museum of Natural History was placed there and I have never heard that there was anything wrong with the drainage there."

Charles Downing Lay, formerly landscape architect of the Park Department, said that it was regrettable that any building should have to be placed in Morningside Park. "I have no knowledge of the engineering reasons for the plant," he said. "But it seems to me that if a building must be placed there it should be as small and unobjectionable as possible. I can see no excuse for adding to the size of the building to build resting places and comfort stations for the use of the Park Department. There are enough such places in Morningside Park at present. If a building must be placed there—and the location is a very bad one—it should represent a purpose, and that purpose in the case of the parks should stand for something that cannot be avoided."

"A park is no place to exploit architecture, no place for a 'monument' of any sort," Frieda of the Parks" writes to THE TIMES. "The tall, broad architectural 'monument' is grossly wrong. It should not go up. Your idea of taking care of the needed mechanism by placing it underground is excellent. The fact is that (as is often the case) somebody will play with the park and put up a 'monument' in it."

Charles Strauss, President of the Board of Water Supply, was not in his office in the Municipal Building yesterday afternoon when a TIMES reporter called to see him on the subject. No further details about the practicability of building an underground pumping station could be learned from the engineers in the department.

Income Tax Meeting Tonight.

Under the joint auspices of the Association for an Equitable Federal Income Tax and the People's Institute, a meeting will be held in Cooper Union this evening, to urge the National Administration to obtain additional revenues by a rapidly progressive income tax. The subject of the evening will be "Revenue for National, State and Local Purposes."

Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, will preside. The speakers will include Register John J. Hopper, Frederic C. Leubuscher, and J. P. Coughlin, Vice President of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn.

BOOK MEN MAKE PROTEST.

Ask Police Department for Relief from Junkshop Regulations.

A committee of booksellers presented a petition and protest to William Van Wirt, Secretary to Police Commissioner Woods, yesterday, concerning the ordinance of the Board of Aldermen which puts the second-hand book business under the same regulations as that of the pawnbroker and junkman. The Police Department was approached because the book business was put under stigma by the Aldermen under the suggestion of Commissioner Woods that the recovery of stolen property would be made easier if all dealers in second-hand goods were licensed and compelled to keep records of purchases and sales. Mr. Woods has said that he did not have book dealers or ordinary jewelers in mind when he made his recommendation, and the booksellers hope he may see his way to ask the Aldermen to lift the burden they have imposed at his suggestion. It was explained to Mr. Van Wirt that every book store in the city buys and sells second-hand books and that that classification included rare editions and priceless tomes.

After indicating the distinction between the average dealer in second-hand articles and the bookseller, who was described as an important educational factor, the memorial declared that there was no need for police regulation because the method under which books were bought and sold had been in vogue more than a hundred years without objection.

Charles E. Butler, of Brentano's, ridiculed the idea that the bookseller must provide himself with a blank book, ruled and paged, in which he must enter every book or magazine purchased on any given day between the hours of sunrise and sunset." A picture was presented of the red tape and clerical work of an effort to comply with the regulations.

Mr. Van Wirt was informed of the difficulties involved in a description of the books purchased, the absurdity of recording each dog-ear mark, every inscription, "From dear Mother," "With fond love from Mary," in discarded gift books, as well as the impossibility of making an accurate description of the purchaser.

On behalf of the Police Commissioner Mr. Van Wirt promised the committee that the petition would be carefully considered.

Representatives of Charles Scribner's Sons, G. P. Putnam's Sons, E. P. Dutton & Co., Dodd, Mead & Co., Brentano's, Isaac Mendoza Book Company, The George D. Smith Book Company, Lathrop C. Harper, James F. Drake, Inc., and Schulte's Book Store attended a meeting at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s office, 681 Fifth Avenue, earlier in the day.

WHY GASOLINE IS HIGH.

Increase in Consumption the Chief Cause, Lane Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The recent increase in the price of gasoline is discussed at length in a reply by Secretary of the Interior Lane to a Senate resolution introduced some time ago by Mr. McCumber of North Dakota. Mr. Lane points out inequalities in profits between large and small refiners, the large corporations being able to profit both by the advance and by the declines. But the obvious cause for the higher prices he says is the increased consumption of gasoline in the United States, estimated by trade journals as 35 per cent. more in 1915 than in 1914, with a similar increase expected for the current year, and increased exportation of gasoline, presumably to the warring countries.

According to Mr. Lane exports in 1914 were 545,000 barrels more than in 1913, while the increase in 1915 was 1,500,000 barrels. Benzol, he says, must become a substitute for gasoline.

"On Jan. 1, 1915," says Mr. Lane, "refiners had stocks of gasoline in storage amounting to at least 2,000,000 barrels. Inquiry today indicates that there is little gasoline in storage."

There has been a decreased production of crude petroleum containing a large percentage of gasoline, and Mr. Lane cites the fact that the price of crude oil advanced from $1.45 a barrel in January, 1915, to $2.25 a barrel in 1916, while the price of gasoline rose from 13 cents to 31 cents.

In conclusion Mr. Lane says: "Looking to the future benzol must be considered as a substitute for gasoline and oil-shale as a substitute source of gasoline. Benzol, a hydro-carbon not greatly different from gasoline, is a by-product in the manufacture of coke. Oil shales in Colorado and Utah constitute an undeveloped source in reserve of petroleum. The development of these shales awaits a sufficiently high price for gasoline which may come in the near future."

MORE TROOPS HUNT VILLA.

El Paso Hears the Bandit Chief Is Definitely Located.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 3.—Francisco Villa was located today near Tule, about fifty miles east of Gallego, according to General Gavira, commandant at Juarez.

Gavira dispatched 100 men to reinforce those sent out yesterday toward Bosque Bonita and aid in the capture and extermination of the Villa band.

COAL MEN REJECT MINERS' DEMANDS

Continued from Page 1.

ous field between 1900 and 1912 was equivalent to a loss of earning capacity "approaching the labor cost of digging another Panama Canal." Former President Roosevelt is quoted in support of the contention that contracts should be entered into for more than two years, and that as far as possible to do away with labor difficulties relations between employer and employe should be on a "just and permanent basis."

"The anthracite operators believe that the industrial disturbances incident to bi-yearly contracts are an unnecessary evil, and that reasonable adjustments can be made from time to time without the necessity of periodical disturbances, if the automatic method of the sliding scale, a profit sharing plan established by the commission and abolished by the demand of the miners in 1912, is restored."

It is contended that to grant the eight-hour day would be to increase the danger of a coal shortage.

"The operators believe," the reply concludes, "that differences between employers and their employes who are directly affected should be settled by the interested parties, if possible. If they cannot agree they believe that the differences should be adjusted by the fair and open arbitration provided by the Board of Conciliation, as established by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, by which the 368 cases that have come before it have been satisfactorily adjudicated. Every well-informed man will agree that the anthracite industry, as a whole, is now conducted on as low a margin of profit as possible if the operators are to continue to serve the public.

"The operators, while desiring to deal justly with their employes, deem it their plain duty to resist any unreasonable demands."

MINERS' OFFICERS SURPRISED.

No Statement to be Made Until Official Notice Is Received.

HAZLETON, Penn., Feb. 3.—Reports from New York tonight that the anthracite coal operators had rejected the demands of the miners caused surprise among union leaders of the Lehigh field.

Thomas Kennedy, District President, could not see how the operators could go into conference with representatives of the miners in New York, Feb. 21, with an open mind, if they already had their course mapped out. He doubted the possibility of such a move at this time. He was under the impression that if any offers were to be made they would be formally submitted after both sides got together.

President Kennedy was not ready to answer off-hand whether he favored reference of the differences to the Conciliation Board, of which he is a member, but was inclined to the view that this might not prove feasible. He and his associates will await official information before committing themselves.

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FLEXNER SPECIFIES CHURCHILL CHARGES

Bill of Particulars Says School Board Head Advanced Personal Interests.

EFFICIENCY HAS SUFFERED

Asserts Man Put in Charge of the Gary Experiment Had a Rival Plan.

In a signed statement sent to THE TIMES yesterday Abraham Flexner replied to the call made upon him by Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, for a bill of particulars relating to charges made by Mr. Flexner against Mr. Churchill. Mr. Flexner's statement follows:

In a statement printed in Monday's TIMES I used the following words:

"The public does not know and can never know the repeated occasions on which during the last three or four years the schools have been sacrificed in order to advance personal and partisan interests."

Mr. Churchill wishes, for himself and the public, a bill of particulars. I supply it with pleasure.

1. Mr. Churchill's administration began with the effort to destroy the power of the City Superintendent by means of the McKee bills. His chief ally in that struggle was the President of the Interborough Teachers' Association. Two years later an unsuccessful attempt was made to return the favor by means of an Associate Superintendency. This was a most conspicuous example of advancing personal and partisan interests at the expense of the morale and efficiency of the schools.

2. The city created a new, elaborate, and costly Bureau of Attendance. No effort was made to put the fittest person in charge of it. Instead, the post was filled on a personal or partisan basis, probably for the purpose of conciliating some section of Mr. Churchill's following.

3. The membership of the New York Training School for Teachers became vacant. There is no more important position in the school system. How was it filled? The by-laws of the board protected the position as far as it could be protected. The by-laws were therefore amended in June so as to render eligible to it in July a friend of Mr. Churchill, who was put into the position, though he was lacking in the high qualifications that should have been demanded.

4. The city undertook to finance a Gary experiment in New York City. As to the merits of the Gary plan I have at this time no opinion to express—they are properly subjects of experiment and investigation. But an experiment must in fairness and decency be tried with an open mind and under as favorable conditions as can be made. Instead of taking this attitude, Mr. Churchill designated to take charge of the Gary experiment a close personal friend, a man with a rival plan, who had written, under date of July 2, 1914, in reference to a visit to Gary: "Let me say at the outset that, as far as the discovery of anything new or valuable in relation to the development of vocational work along elementary lines, I saw nothing comparable either in scope or application with our vocational schools or of our prevocational experiment in elementary schools." As a result, the situation was intolerable until John Martin took hold and gave Mr. Wirt the support that he had up to that time never received.

5. At the last meeting of the Board District Superintendent Taylor came up for re-election. He had offended the powers that be by his attitude toward the Gary experiment. The administration did not on the floor criticise or object to Dr. Taylor; they simply "passed the word," and, suspecting nothing, Dr. Taylor was knifed. His fate was meant to be a warning to those who think of educational ideas rather than of loyalty to the machine.

6. Finally, I may instance Mr. Churchill's conduct toward Dr. Maxwell, whom for two years or more he persecuted and obstructed, so that the morale of the whole Department of Education was seriously compromised.

These are some of the flagrant instances in which the schools have been sacrificed in order to advance personal and partisan interests. Meanwhile other positions, instead of being filled by reserving out the really capable men and women who have quietly devoted themselves to doing their duty, have repeatedly been filled with colorless individuals, possessing only the one important recommendation—that they have been "acceptable" to the powers that be.

Not only have opportunities to strengthen the schools through recognizing merit been thrown away, but nothing has been done to improve the organization and operation of the department. I shall give a few examples. A special committee devoted an entire year to studying the Goodnow-Howe report on the Board of Education and submitted a series of reports showing how, without waiting for charter changes, improvements could be effected; these successive recommendations were buried in committees, not one being even discussed on the floor of the board. Later Dr. Shiels was put to work on the same problem. He prepared and expounded a scheme for improving the organization and expediting the business of the board. This, too, has been thrown away.

The coming change in the Board of Education is proof that the board itself is alive to the situation that I described, and that a vigorous effort will be made to lift it to a higher plane.

ABRAHAM FLEXNER.

MISSING BOY SEEN ON FILM.

Mrs. Glass Identifies Movie Picture as That of Her Son.

A clue to the whereabouts of James Douglas Glass, the 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glass of 13 Lienau Place, Jersey City, who has not been seen by his parents since he disappeared from a farm near Greeley, Penn., last May, is thought to have been discovered. Mrs. Glass visited the offices of the Universal Film Company, at 1,600 Broadway, yesterday and identified a child appearing in a screen version of Avery Hopwood's comedy, "Judy Forgot," as her little boy. The child appeared in twelve scenes of the picture, in various attitudes and under varying conditions, so that Mrs. Glass had an opportunity of studying his pictures closely. There were several close-ups among them, and in one scene the boy was in bed.

"I am convinced," said Mrs. Glass to a reporter for THE TIMES, after she had studied the pictures, "that the child who posed for 'Judy Forgot' was our little James. I think I could pick him out from a million other children, for he was a distinctive looking child and it is hard to deceive a mother's instinct. He always attracted attention wherever he went and people invariably spoke to him in street cars and other public places.

"James had a passion for posing—we have a great many pictures of him—and no doubt the person into whose hands he fell discovered this and decided to exploit him in the films. This seems the more plausible when you consider that no demand has ever been made on us for ransom. I cannot imagine why any one would want to keep the child of another except for profit."

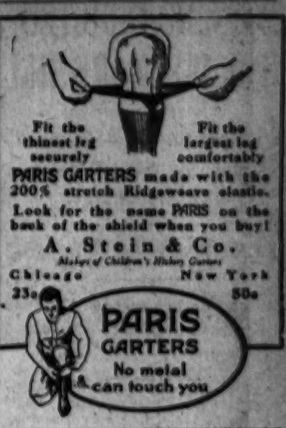
Several months ago Mrs. Glass received a letter from Kansas City in which some one who had seen the "Judy Forgot" picture said the child's picture bore a marked resemblance to a photograph of the missing boy that had been projected in the theatre some time previously. Later other letters expressing the same opinion came, and then Mrs. Glass notified the film company.

An investigation was begun and it was found that the boy was brought to the Imp Studios, Forty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, late June by a woman whose identity is unknown. The child was brought to the studios for four days while the scenes in which he appears were being taken. Then both he and the woman dropped out of sight. T. Hays Hunter, who directed the taking of the films, remembers the lad and the woman, and so did Marie Cahill, who played the principal rôle, but neither knew anything about the identity of either.

The Universal will send out prints of one of the close-up pictures to be projected with its weekly news pictures in the hope of finding the boy.

Mrs. Bosler Exonerated.

On the recommendation of the Grand Jury Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions dismissed on Wednesday the complaint against Mrs. Frieda Thomas Bosler, wife of ex-Assistant District Attorney William D. Bosler, who was charged with grand larceny by her husband's business partner, Percy A. McCord. The Grand Jury, after examining the charge, found no evidence to sustain the accusation that Mrs. Bosler had taken a purse with $1,000 from McCord on Nov. 16 last.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